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VIRGIL, WITH THE MUSES OF HISTORY AND TRAGEDY.

[*See Introduction, p. 15.*]

VIRGIL'S AENEID

BOOKS I—XII

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

HENRY S. FRIEZE

LATE PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

REVISED BY

WALTER DENNISON

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN OBERLIN COLLEGE



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FRIEZE'S AENEID.
W. P. I

PREFACE

IN this edition of the Aeneid the revising editor has attempted to make only such alterations and additions as Dr. Frieze would have himself made. The Introduction has been enlarged by the addition of sections on the plan of the Aeneid, the meter, manuscripts, editions, and helpful books of reference. The English form of the poet's name is changed to Virgil, in accordance with the practice of leading scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

Changes have been made in the text only where readings, formerly disputed, have now become established. In accord with the spelling of words in inscriptions of the first century A.D., the forms *vulnus*, *vulgus*, *vult*, *Vulcanus*,¹ etc., are preferred to *volnus*, *volgus*, etc. To meet the need of early assistance in reading hexameter verse metrically, the long vowels in the first two books are indicated. The markings sanctioned by Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary, and by the Appendix to Bennett's Latin Grammar, where these are in disagreement, have been followed, although the editor is aware that some hidden quantities are still in dispute, e.g. vowels before *gn*, *eius*, *huius*, *cuius*, *maximus*, and some others.

The Notes have been thoroughly revised. Old grammar references have been corrected, and new ones (to Lane and Morgan's and Bennett's grammars) added. But few of the old illustrations are retained.

Acknowledgment is made of the free use of all critical and annotated editions of the poet, especially of those of Page (1894—

¹ See the *Classical Review*, 1899, pp. 116 and 156. In words involving assimilation also (*summoveo*, *summitto*, etc.) I have followed the results published in this periodical.

1900), Sidgwick (1894-1897), and the excellent edition of Papillon and Haigh (1892), whose dignified renderings make one wish that these editors would prepare a prose translation of the entire works of Virgil.

Thanks are due to Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Michigan, for many helpful suggestions and for assistance in reading the proof, and to Professor Francis W. Kelsey for valuable hints and for the critical examination of the entire book.

The reviser has constantly been impressed with the scholarly character of the last edition to which Dr. Frieze put his hand. It was something more than a mere schoolbook. The preparation of this new volume has therefore been a privilege as well as a pleasure.

W. D.

OBERLIN

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(XII ED.)

ABBREVIATIONS

Annali, Annali dell' Istituto di Corresponsenza Archeologica, 1829-1885.

Bartoli, Sepolchri Antichi, Rome, 1768.

Baum., Baumeister, Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums, 1885.

B. M. C., British Museum Catalogue of Coins.

Brunn, Brunn-Bruckmann, Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur.

Duruy, Duruy, History of Rome.

Furtw. M., Furtwängler, Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, 1895.

Furtw. - U., Furtwängler - Ulrichs, Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur, 1898.

G. and K., Guhl and Koner, Life of the Greeks and Romans, 1876.

Harper, Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, 1898.

Mau, Mau-Kelsey, Pompeii, Its Life and Art, 1899.

Middleton, Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, 1892.

Photo., Reproduced directly from a photograph.

R., Retained from the old edition.

Rich, Rich, Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, 1893.

Roscher, Ausführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, 1884-.

Schlie. I., Schliemann, Ilios, 1880.

Schlie. M., Schliemann, Mycenae, 1878.

Schneider, Schneider, Das Alte Rom, 1896.

Schreiber, Schreiber, Atlas of Classical Antiquities, 1895.

Schuch., Schuchhardt, Schliemann's Excavations, 1891.

I. LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VIRGIL

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B.C. 70. Virgil's father possessed a farm at Andes sufficiently valuable to place his family in easy circumstances, and to afford him the means of educating his son under the most eminent teachers then living in Italy. The education of the future poet appears to have been commenced at Cremona, from whence, on assuming the *toga virilis*, in his sixteenth year, he was transferred to the charge of new teachers at Mediolanum (Milan).

After pursuing his studies, probably for several years, at Mediolanum, he placed himself under the instruction of the Greek poet and grammarian, Parthenius, who was then flourishing at Naples. At the age of twenty-three he left Naples for Rome, where he finished his education under Syro the Epicurean, an accomplished teacher of philosophy, mathematics, and physics.

Virgil's love of literary pursuits, as well as the delicacy of his physical constitution, led him to choose a life of retirement rather than that public career which was more generally deemed proper for a Roman citizen. Hence, at the age when aspiring young Romans usually entered upon the stirring scenes of political and military life, he withdrew from Rome to his native Andes, with the intention of devoting himself to agriculture, science, and letters. The Sicilian Greek, Theocritus, was at this time his favorite author, and it was from him that the general plan, though not the individual character, of the Eclogues was derived, the first authentic work produced by the poet.

The Eclogues were begun about B.C. 42, at the request of C. Asinius Pollio, who was then acting as the lieutenant of Antony

in Gaul. Pollio was himself distinguished as a poet, and not less as a scholar, orator, and historian. Under his patronage the second, third, and fifth Eclogues had already been written, when the literary labors and the peaceful life of the poet were suddenly interrupted. The veteran legions of Octavian, on returning from Philippi, demanded the allotments of land which had been promised them as a reward for their services in the civil war. They were authorized to take possession of eighteen Italian cities, with the district of country pertaining to each. The cities allotted in this manner were those which had espoused the side of Brutus. For this the unhappy occupants of the adjacent country were forced to give up their hereditary estates to the rapacious soldiery. As the lands of Cremona, which was one of the condemned cities, were not sufficient to satisfy the legionaries to whom they had been assigned, they took violent possession also of a part of the country belonging to the neighboring city of Mantua. Virgil, whose farm was in this district and was thus endangered, had recourse at first to Pollio, and for a time was secure under his protection. But when that commander, in B.C. 41, marched with his troops to the aid of L. Antonius in the Perusian war, Virgil was compelled to seek relief in person from Octavian, later the Emperor Augustus, and for this purpose visited Rome. It was the kind reception given him by the future emperor on this occasion which inspired the grateful and glowing eulogy contained in the first Eclogue, written in the summer of B.C. 41.

After the close of the Perusian war, the Mantuan country was again disturbed by the demands of the veterans, and the poet in vain attempted, though at the risk of his life, to maintain his rights against the centurion Arrius. Fleeing again for succor to Octavian, he was reinstated in the possession of his farm, though not without long and anxious delay. During this period of delay and depressing uncertainty, in the autumn of B.C. 41, he wrote the ninth Eclogue, in which he bewails his unhappy lot. But on obtaining at length the object of his petition, his joy and gratitude found utterance in the beautiful hymn called the fourth Eclogue, in

which he hails the auspicious times just dawning on the world, initiated by the consulship of his friend and patron Pollio in B.C. 40.

Though the material of the Eclogues, or Bucolics, as they are sometimes called, is taken largely from Theocritus and to some extent from other Greek poets, yet Virgil has given to most of them something of a national character by associating this foreign material with circumstances and personages pertaining to his own time and country. In the first and ninth Eclogues, for example, he describes with deep feeling, in the dialogues of the shepherds, the social miseries attending the wars of the triumvirate, and in the fourth he dwells with delight on the anticipated return of peace and blessedness under the reign of Octavian. In the first, again, he finds, or rather makes for himself, the opportunity of expressing his grateful love and admiration of the youthful ruler, while in the fifth he commemorates, under the name of Daphnis, the greatness and the untimely death of the deified Julius Caesar. Finally, in the sixth and tenth, in the midst of myths and fancies derived from his Grecian masters, he has immortalized the name of his friend Cornelius Gallus.

Though open to some criticisms, the Eclogues are among the most graceful and beautiful of all idyllic poems, and they possess a charm which fascinates the reader more and more with every perusal.

These poems established the reputation of the poet, and at once gained for him ardent friends and admirers among the most powerful and the most cultivated of the Romans. Among these, besides his early and faithful friend Pollio, were Octavian, Maecenas, Varius, Horace, and Propertius. These and all other educated Romans of the day regarded Virgil as already superior in many respects to any poet that had yet appeared. His excellence lay most of all in the exquisite finish and harmony of his hexameters. The hexameter verse had been introduced into the Latin language, at the close of the second Punic war, by the soldier and poet Ennius. But though distinguished by originality, strength, and

vigor, the poetry of Ennius was harsh and rugged to a degree which rendered it to the more cultivated tastes of later generations almost intolerable. Nor by the poets who succeeded Ennius had any such improvement been made in the composition of Latin verse as to admit of any comparison between them and their Greek models. It was reserved for two great poets of Rome, two congenial spirits, filled with the most lively admiration of each other, laboring side by side, both striving earnestly for the same object—it was reserved for Virgil and Horace to elevate the national poetry to a character worthy of Rome, to develop all the resources of their noble language, and to make it flow in both heroic and lyric verse with all the grace and dignity that had hitherto been characteristic of the Greek alone.

After the publication of the *Eclogues*, Virgil appears to have passed the remainder of his life chiefly at Naples. His feeble health was probably the occasion of this.

It was here that he composed the *Georgics*, a didactic poem in four books, in which he endeavors to recall the Italians to their primitive but long-neglected pursuit of agriculture. In point of versification this is the most finished of the works of the poet, and, indeed, as Addison remarks, it may be regarded as in this respect the most perfect of all poems. In the first book he treats of the management of fields, in the second of trees, in the third of horses and cattle, and in the fourth of bees. He has gathered into this poem all the experience of the ancient Italians on these subjects, and he has contrived to make them attractive by associating them with wonderful beauty of diction and imagery, and with charming variety of illustration.

Having devoted seven years, from B.C. 37, to the writing of this work, and conscious that his poetic labors must be ended by an early death, he now entered upon a long-cherished plan of composing an epic in the Homeric style, which should at once commemorate the glory of Rome and of Augustus, and win back the Romans, if possible, to the religious virtues of their progenitors. He chose for his theme the fortunes of Aeneas, the traditional

founder of the Julian family ; he therefore called this work, which he divided into twelve books, the *Aeneid*. He had already been employed eleven years upon his task, and had not yet put to it the finishing hand, when he was overtaken by his last sickness. He made a voyage to Greece, with the intention of visiting Attica and Asia. On arriving at Athens he met Augustus, who happened to be at that time returning from Asia Minor to Italy. Virgil was easily persuaded by his friend and patron to return with him immediately to Rome, but he was destined never again to see the capital city. His malady had continually increased during the voyage, and a few days after landing at Brundisium he expired. His death occurred in B.C. 19. His remains were conveyed from Brundisium to Naples, and buried on the hill of Posilippo, in the tomb still preserved and revered as the 'tomb of Virgil.'

There are no authentic portrait busts of Virgil. Outside of literary sources, our only knowledge of the personal appearance of the poet is derived from miniatures of some existing manuscripts, notably the *Codex Romanus*, and from two mosaics. One of these mosaics was discovered at Trier in 1884. The other, a representation of which forms the Frontispiece of this book, was found at Susa in Tunis, in 1896.¹ It is about three feet square. In the center sits the poet, clothed in a white toga having a blue border. His feet rest upon a footstool. He holds a partly open scroll on which are the words : —

'Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve . . .'²

This is sufficient to identify the poet. On one side stands Clio, the muse of history, reading from a roll ; on the other is Melpomene, muse of tragedy, identified as such by the tragic mask which she holds. The mosaic dates probably from the first century A.D.

The literary history of Virgil during the Middle Ages affords a most interesting study. His fame as a poet was never dimin-

¹ See *The Bookman*, April, 1897, p. 104 ; and *School Review*, 1898, pp. 598 sqq.

² *Aeneid* I, 8, 9.

ished. The fourth Eclogue was misinterpreted, and was believed to be a prophecy of the approaching birth of Christ. This, together with other influences, led to the mediæval conception of Virgil as a great magician. Many fantastical legends were woven about his name. It was believed that Virgil's name was derived from *virga*, 'a magic wand.' Thus, in time this came to be spelled *Virgilius*, from which the current English form of the name is descended. As early as the second century the custom prevailed of inquiring into future events by opening at random a volume of the poet's works. These chance oracles were called *Sortes Vergilianae*.

It is said that Virgil, a short time before his death, desired to burn the manuscript of the Aeneid, because of the imperfect state in which it would necessarily be left. But being dissuaded from this purpose by his friends Tucca and Varius, he directed them by his will to strike out all the verses that were incomplete, but to add nothing. It does not appear, however, that anything was erased by them, while many passages betray a lack of finish that undoubtedly would have been changed and corrected had the poet lived to make a revision of the whole work.

Thus the Aeneid, like some of the grandest sculptures of Michael Angelo, was left unfinished, and with some parts, perhaps, in the rough. But our interest is even enhanced in the works of both of these great Italian masters by the very fact that these unfinished parts show us the hand, as it were, still holding the chisel, and in the act of creation.

Virgil was an imitator. He borrowed without stint from Homer, from Apollonius, from the Greek tragedies; in short, he laid under contribution all the earlier poets both of Greece and of Rome. Nothing beautiful in them, nothing fitted to his purpose, escaped his search. But he so appropriated to himself, and assimilated to his own modes of thought their ideas, images, and forms of expression, that they come before us in the Aeneid in all the freshness and individuality of new creations. The Aeneid stands nearly in the same relation to all preëxisting literature as does

the *Paradise Lost*. The authors of these two epics are the greatest of all plagiarists ; but the borrowed thought in both of them assumes so much of their individuality that their plagiarism becomes a beauty and a virtue. They are plagiarists of the older poets in the same sense that the painter is a plagiarist of nature.

But while the *Aeneid*, through the premature death of the poet, has been left to us somewhat incomplete, and while it claims no great degree of originality, but is largely the offspring, not of Virgil alone, but of the genius of all antiquity, it has always been, and always will be, justly regarded as the best and noblest of all the poetic creations of the Roman mind, and as one of the choicest productions of all literature. There are fashions in criticism as well as in other things ; not, indeed, so changeful and transitory as those of dress, but fashions, nevertheless ; and of late years some scholars, even eminent scholars, have fallen into the habit or affectation of speaking with some contempt of ' the court poets of the Augustan age.' This fashion will have its day ; but it cannot set aside the verdict of so many generations past. Virgil and Horace are in no danger. The *Aeneid* is too grand, too beautiful, too pure, to be despised, neglected, or lost.

It is replete with all the qualities that are essential to a great work of art. It is great in conception and invention. It is wonderfully diversified in scenes, incidents, and characters, while it never departs from the vital principle of unity. It is adorned with the finest diction and imagery of which language is capable. In discoursing of great achievements and great events, it never falls short of the grandeur which befits the epic style ; in passages of grief and suffering it takes hold of our sympathies with all the power of the most affecting tragedy. What a sublime epic of itself is the account of the sack of Troy ! what a tragedy of passion and fate is presented in the story of Dido ! Indeed, the student will find in the *Aeneid* many dramatic scenes, many vivid pictures of life and manners, many lively narratives of adventure, any one of which would be of itself a poem, and would secure to its author an enviable fame.

Of the preëminent worth of Virgil's poems, and of their importance as literary studies, the most striking proof is presented in the fact that so many of the classics of modern poetry, in all cultivated languages, have manifestly been produced under the molding and refining influence of this great master of the art. Dante, who felt all the power of 'the Mantuan,' ascribes to him whatever excellence he has himself attained in beauty of style ; and, in the generous avowal of his indebtedness, he utters one of the noblest eulogies ever bestowed by any poet upon a brother poet : —

‘Glory and light of all the tuneful train !
May it avail me that I long with zeal
Have sought thy volume, and with love immense
Have conn'd it o'er. My master, thou, and guide !
Thou he, from whom alone I have derived
That style, which for its beauty into fame
Exalts me.’¹

II. THE AENEID AS AN EPIC²

The Aeneid, while essentially the product of Roman genius and imagination, is yet indebted for many of its scenes and episodes to those masterpieces of the Greek mind, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Each of these has for its subject events connected with the Trojan war ; the Iliad relates the wrath of Achilles and the closing events of the war ; the Odyssey describes the wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) in his journey homeward.

In writing a national epic, which was to embody Roman ideas and sentiments, and which was to appeal first of all to Romans, Virgil was compelled to conform to certain tendencies that were likely to affect any form of narrative poetry among the Romans. In the first place, such an epic had to satisfy a strong national

¹ Dell' Inferno. Canto I, 82 (Cary's translation).

² The revising editor desires to acknowledge his indebtedness, here and elsewhere, especially to the masterly work of Sellar, *The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age*, — Virgil, and to the excellent essays, of Myer on Virgil in his *Essays Classical*, and of Nettleship, *Suggestions Introductory to the Study of the Aeneid*, in his *Essays in Latin Literature*.

sentiment ; it was expected to revive and perpetuate great events in Roman history, and so transmit them to posterity. The Roman, then, in contrast with the Greek, chose to portray in poetical form actual historical events, past, or even contemporary, history that bore witness to the greatness of the nation. Secondly, it was a Roman instinct to honor great individuals, men who achieved success in arms in the interest of the Roman state. Accordingly the Roman singled out foremost leaders whom he glorified and whose name he perpetuated. This tendency also the Roman epic poet had to respect. A third characteristic of the Romans was their conception of all works upon a large scale. This may be observed in their building operations: The bulky Coliseum presents a striking contrast to the perfect proportion and symmetry of the Parthenon. The literary productions of the Romans might similarly be expected to be of large proportions both in design and conception, and to be executed upon a large scale.

These three motives are to be discovered in Roman epic writers of all periods, and indeed in other departments of literary activity as well, namely, the sentiment of national glory ; the desire to perpetuate the name and magnify the deeds of great Romans ; and the production of works of wide scope and massive workmanship. The Greek poet, on the other hand, appealed to his readers by the human interest which he aroused in his portrayal of the successes and reverses of mankind in general. In other words, the Greek conception was ideal, whereas the Roman was practical.

Keeping in mind these three motives which tended to influence every Roman composition, it is not difficult for us to discover how Virgil came to choose the story of Aeneas as the subject of his epic.

The charming narration of events in the Homeric poems had affected Roman as well as Greek, and many a dramatic action in both languages took for its subject one of these heroic legends. Now the story of Aeneas, in the later developed form in which Virgil found it, is the only one of national significance that is connected with the events of the Trojan war. The selection of the story of Aeneas was further influenced by the fact that

Augustus Caesar and his adoptive father, Julius Caesar, claimed descent through the Julian *gens* from Iulus, Aeneas, and the goddess Venus. The real purpose of the Aeneid, as a national epic, was the glorification of Augustus and the culmination of events under his wise and beneficent rule. This could be done in no better or more effective way than by depicting the wanderings of his Trojan ancestor to the Western Land, *multum ille et terris iactatus et alto*; by representing the Olympian gods as taking an active interest in his fortunes; and by setting forth the shaping of events preparatory to the establishment of universal Roman dominion during the administration of Augustus, *imperium Oceano famam qui terminet astris*.

In selecting the story of Aeneas, Virgil thus united all the qualities necessary for a successful Roman epic. The character of the hero possessed interest in belonging to the distant, legendary period of the Trojan war, yet satisfied the national sentiment in being closely connected with Roman fortunes of the day, and this latter was the more important condition to meet. 'The real keynote to the poem is not the "arma virumque" with which it opens, but the "Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem" with which the exordium closes.' The expansion of this subject also gave an opportunity of magnifying the names of Romans great in national history. This is done in the scene in Hades, described in Book VI, where Anchises points out to Aeneas the souls that are to return to the upper world and become distinguished Romans of future generations. At the same time the Aeneid is conceived upon a large scale, covering as it does the history of the establishment of Roman greatness, and, partly by way of intimation, of all succeeding events, culminating with the rule of the Emperor Augustus.

In two ways the Aeneid differs from its Greek models. In the first place it belongs to the type of the literary epic, in distinction from the Iliad and Odyssey, which belong to the class of primitive epics. The latter are the spontaneous narration of early legends and traditions. They are characterized by a charming naturalness of manner and language, by vividness, and a lively imagina-

tion. The literary epic, of which the Aeneid is the representative, is the product of a different and a later epoch in civilization ; it is less spontaneous and so more artificial. It presupposes a long development in the literary history of a people, and implies on the part of the poet extraordinary powers of arranging and combining masses of material.

In the second place, the Aeneid is, as we have seen, a national epic, while the Iliad and Odyssey are epics of human life. But Virgil's poem is not by any means devoid of scenes of human interest. On the other hand, it abounds in pathetic incidents and exciting situations, and presents many spectacles of human life and manners and passion.

The characters in this epic drama play their part well. Aeneas is of course the leading one. 'The general conception of Aeneas is indeed in keeping with the religious idea of the Aeneid. He is intended to be the embodiment of the courage of an ancient hero, the justice of a paternal ruler, the mild humanity of a cultivated man living in an age of advanced civilization, the saintliness of the founder of a new religion of peace and pure observance, the affection for parent and child which was one of the strongest instincts in the Italian race.' 'In the part he plays he is conceived of as one chosen by the supreme purpose of the gods, as an instrument of their will, and thus necessarily unmoved by ordinary human impulses. The strength required in such an instrument is the strength of faith, submission, patience, and endurance ; and it is with this strength that Aeneas encounters the many dangers and vicissitudes to which he is exposed, and withdraws from the allurements of ease and pleasure.' Cf. notes on I, 10, 220.

Besides Aeneas the characters that stand out most prominently are Dido and Turnus, the former dominating the first half of the poem, the latter the last half. The character of the ill-fated queen Dido is strong. Hers was a generous and trusting, but pure and noble soul. Her succumbing to the fatal passion was brought about by divine agency. The queen's real nature is exhibited

when she believes herself betrayed by the voluntary act of Aeneas, for she scouts the idea of divine interposition.

Turnus is everywhere characterized by *violentia*, 'blind vehemence of spirit,' and may be intended to typify the lawlessness and lack of civilization of the primitive Italic tribes, not unmixed with bravery, which the Romans were destined to restrain and subdue. The fate of this daring Italian chief inspires one with compassionate interest as he strives to repel the foreign invaders and win back his promised bride.

Other characters full of personal interest are Pallas, the brave but unfortunate son of Evander; Nisus and Euryalus, who attempted and almost succeeded in carrying to Aeneas the news of the Trojans besieged within their camp; the tender and faithful Creusa, who by the fates was not permitted to leave Troy with her husband and son; the aged Acestes, who performs the part of the kindly host to the sea-tossed Trojans; Anchises, whose untimely death the reader bewails with Aeneas; and Camilla, the brave heroine, whose early life, prophetic of her future, is related by Diana, and who was destined to die in the last encounter with the Trojans.

III. THE METER

Virgil's works are written in a verse known as the dactylic hexameter; each line consists of six feet, and each foot, with the possible exception of the last, is either a dactyl (— ∪ ∪) or the equivalent, a spondee (— —). Accordingly each foot contains four units (a short syllable, ∪, being a unit), which must be combined in the form of either one long and two short syllables (— ∪ ∪) or two long ones (— —). The fifth foot is regularly a dactyl, but sometimes, though rarely, it may be a spondee, as, *e.g.* II, 68, III, 12, V, 320. Such a line is termed spondaic. Since in every Latin verse the last unit is indifferent, *i.e.* may be used or omitted according to the will of the poet, the last foot of the dactylic hexameter may even consist of one long and one short

syllable (— ∪). The normal dactylic hexameter may then be represented thus : —

| — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ |

Rhythm in English verse depends upon the strong word stress which prevails in this language ; it results from the collocation of words in such a manner as to produce a regularly recurring accent. In the Latin language, on the other hand, the accent of the individual word was very slight. In poetry, therefore, there was another basis for metrical rhythm, namely, the regular recurrence of *long* and *short* syllables.¹ In this respect, both in prose and poetry, Latin differs radically from English, namely, in its practice of giving more time (theoretically twice as much) to the pronunciation of certain vowels than it does to others. The English language is accentual, the Latin is quantitative.

Since the quantitative character is as truly present in prose as in poetry, it follows that if one read Latin poetry as he should read Latin prose, that is, with a proper observance, in his pronunciation, of long and short syllables,² the metrical flow would be apparent without any further effort on the part of the reader. But since our own language has an entirely different basis for its verse, it is at first difficult to read Latin poetry quantitatively. Only abundant practice will make it easy and enjoyable.

Very often a lack of perfect familiarity with the length of root vowels is a hindrance to the reader. The student should first of all know fairly well the quantity of final syllables. He will get information on this in his grammars (H. 691 fol. ; LM. 1096 fol. ;

¹ Compare in this connection Bennett, *The Quantitative Reading of Latin Poetry*, Boston, 1899 ; What was Ictus in Latin Prosody ? *American Journal of Philology*, vol. XIX, pp. 361 fol. ; and Hale, *The Roman Pronunciation of Latin*, in *School Review*, 1898, pp. 394 fol.

² Pupils should carefully distinguish between a long vowel and a long syllable. A long syllable may be one (1) which contains a long vowel followed by a single consonant, or (2) which contains a long vowel followed by two or more consonants, or (3) even one which contains a *short* vowel if followed by two or more consonants. Thus *tēmpore* is just as much a dactyl as *flūmine*.

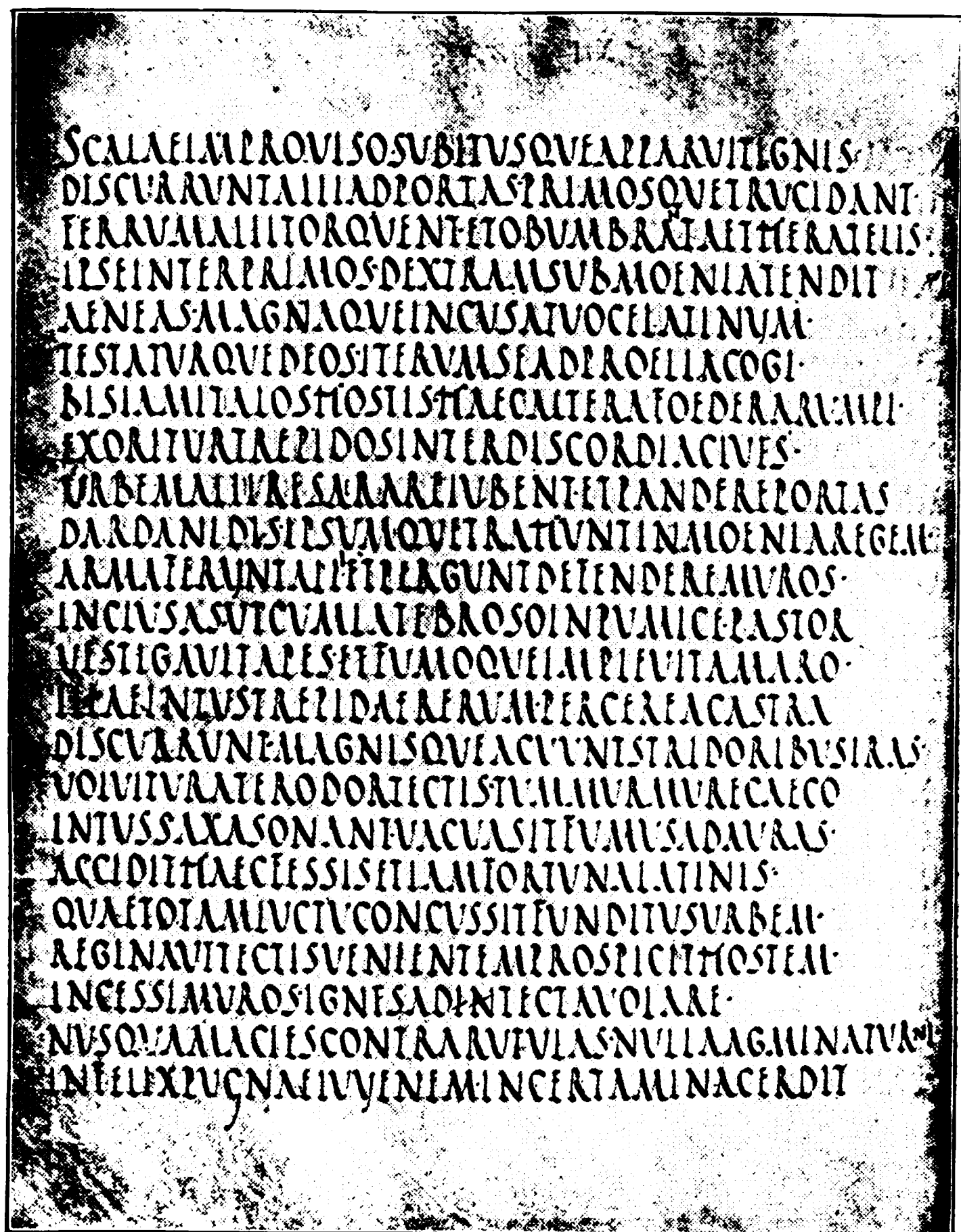
A. 348 ; B. 363 fol. ; G. 707 fol. ; (H. 579)). Certain mechanical devices may then be resorted to. Take, for instance, the opening line of the Third Book. The sixth foot, since it is never a dactyl, must consist of but two syllables, here, *gentem*. The fifth foot is regularly a dactyl, here, *-vertere*. We have now the first four feet to determine. The first foot is plainly a spondee, since the *Post* in the first syllable is necessarily long, and the *a* in *-quam* is long, being followed by *m* and *r* (of *res*). The fourth foot is also a spondee since the *-i*, the sign of the genitive case in *Priami*, is long, and by elision there remains but one syllable (*-que e-*) before the beginning of the fifth foot. This must be, and as a matter of fact is, long. Of the remaining syllables composing the second and third feet, the diphthong *-æ* in *Asiæ* we know is long. The only combination possible then is *res Asi-*, and *-æ Priæ-*. We thus learn, without consulting a lexicon, that the four vowels in *Asi-* and *Priæ-* are short. In this way the line may be read without a previous knowledge of root vowels. The same method may be applied with like success to many other lines.¹

For an explanation of common terms in Latin prosody often recurring in the Notes of this book, such as Elision, Hiatus, Cæsure, etc., see H. 720 fol. ; LM. 1109 fol. ; A. 359 fol. ; B. 368 fol. ; G. 718 fol. ; (H. 596 fol.).

IV. MANUSCRIPTS

The text of Virgil occupies a unique position among the works of Roman writers in that it was transmitted to us by several very ancient manuscripts. These are seven in number, and they date from the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. Three are fragmentary, containing only a few leaves, while the other four are practically complete. All are written in the 'capital' script, the oldest form of writing employed in Latin manuscripts. One of the most valuable is known as the *Schedae Vaticanae*. It begins with the third book of the Georgics and extends through the eighth book of the

¹ Compare Whiton's, *Auxilia Vergiliana*, Boston, 1892.



FACSIMILE PAGE (REDUCED) OF THE CODEX PALATINUS

This manuscript is preserved in the Vatican Library. It is written in the rustic capital script, and dates from the fourth or fifth century A.D. The page given contains ll. 576-598 of Book XII.

Aeneid. It is adorned with interesting miniatures. Of nearly equal value are the more complete *Codex Palatinus*, and the fragmentary *Schedae Rescriptae Veronenses*, the Verona palimpsest. Slightly inferior is the *Codex Mediceus*, preserved in the Laurentian Library of Florence. From a *subscriptio*, or note appended to the Eclogues, we learn that this manuscript cannot be later than A.D. 494. Of less importance still is the *Codex Romanus*. Of the seven leading manuscripts, the two remaining are so incomplete that they have little value in determining the text of the poems. They are the *Schedae Rescriptae Sangallenses*, another palimpsest which has but ten leaves preserved; and the *Schedae Berolinenses* or *Puteanae*, which has but seven leaves containing each forty lines. The later manuscripts of Virgil are numerous, thus attesting the popularity of the poet during the Middle Ages. But few of them, however, are worthy of any independent consideration when they vary from the readings of the older capital manuscripts. Ribbeck derives all existing manuscripts of Virgil from one common original called an 'archetypus,' written with but little regard for calligraphy in the cursive style, and filled with numerous conjectures, glosses, and interpolations.

No Latin author was quoted more extensively than Virgil by ancient scholars and grammarians. Nearly every line may be found somewhere in the works of later Roman writers, cited word for word. These quotations are not always of value in emending the text as we receive it in the manuscripts, for in such citations the memory was relied upon largely, and no need was felt of confirming the reading by reference to a reliable manuscript. We know that Virgil's Aeneid was used as a text book in Roman schools also. An interesting confirmation of this are the scratchings upon the walls of ancient Pompeii of the opening lines of both the first and second books, *Arma virumque cano* and *Conticuere omnes*, lessons that the school children were conning on their way to or from school.

Some writers, as *Aulus Gellius* (second century A.D.), *Nonius Marcellus* (third century), and *Macrobius* (fourth century), often

not merely quoted passages from Virgil, but discussed them as well from the standpoint of the textual critic. These discussions are exceedingly interesting, and the emendations thus upheld are sometimes adopted by modern textual critics against the united testimony of the manuscripts. The most important grammarians who commentated on Virgil's poems are *M. Valerius Probus* (latter part of the first century A.D.), *Aelius Donatus* (fourth century), and *Servius* (fourth century), the most famous of the Virgilian commentators.

V. EDITIONS AND HELPFUL BOOKS

The first printed edition of Virgil, the 'editio princeps,' was published in Rome about 1469. The first edition from the Aldine press appeared in 1501, and during the sixteenth century a large number of editions were printed. Not until the seventeenth century, however, do the really critical texts and commentaries appear.

Some of the early editions are those of Ruæus (1675, with numerous later reprints), Heinsius (1676), Burmann (1746), Heyne (1767-1775), the same revised and edited by Wagner (1830-1841), Lemaire (1819-1822), and Hofmann-Peerlkamp (1843).

Later and recent editions¹ are : —

(a) Of the entire works : —

F. Dübner, Paris, 1858.

O. Ribbeck, Leipzig, 1859-1868. Later edition of text only with Mss. readings, 1894-1895. This is the great critical edition.

A. Forbiger, Leipzig, ed. 4, 1872-1875.

* J. Conington and H. Nettleship, London, 1872-1875. *Bell.*
\$ 9.75.

¹ Books recommended for a High School library are marked with an asterisk. The names of the publishers and the list prices are also added.

E. Benoist, Paris, ed. 2, 1876.

Th. Ladewig, revised by K. Schaper, Berlin, 1882-1886.

* A. Sidgwick, Cambridge, 1894-1897. *Cambridge Univ. Press.*
\$ 2.25.

* T. L. Papillon and A. E. Haigh, Oxford, 1892. *Clarendon Press.*
\$ 2.75.

B. H. Kennedy, New York, new ed. 1895.

* T. E. Page, 1894-1900. *Macmillan.* \$ 2.00.

(b) Of the Aeneid alone :—

C. Theil, Berlin, 1834-1838.

R. Sabbadini, Turin, 1885.

K. Kappes, Leipzig, ed. 4, 1887.

E. W. Howson, Books II and III only (the narrative of Aeneas),
London, 1881.

(c) Of Servius, the ancient commentator on Virgil :—

G. Thilo and H. Hagen, Leipzig, 1881-1887.

(d) Special vocabulary :—

G. A. Koch, Wörterbuch zu Vergilius, Hannover, ed. 6, 1885.

(e) Translations :—

Besides the well known translations of Dryden (published in his works), and of Pitt (published in Anderson's "British Poets," vol. XII), the following may be cited :—

F. Bowen, Boston, 1843.

C. P. Cranch, Boston, 1872.

* J. Conington. An excellent prose translation, published in the author's "Miscellaneous Writings," vol. II, London, 1872.
Longmans, Green & Co. \$ 2.00.

Also a poetical translation, London, 1873. *Longmans, Green & Co.* \$ 2.00.

J. M. King, London, 1875.

* W. Morris, Boston, ed. 2, 1876. *Roberts.* \$ 2.50.

O. Crane, New York, 1888. Translated into English dactylic hexameters.

* J. D. Long, Boston, 1895. *Estes.* \$ 1.75.

A review of the translators of Virgil will be found in the *Quar-*

terly Review, vol. 110, no. 219, pp. 38-60, 73-114, and in Tyrrell, *Latin Poetry*, pp. 295, fol.

The following books will be found useful in the study of Virgil : —

* W. Y. Sellar, *Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, — Virgil*. Oxford, ed. 3, 1897. *Clarendon Press*. \$ 2.25.

* F. W. H. Myers, *Essays Classical*, pp. 106-176. London, 1897. *Macmillan*. \$ 1.25.

* R. Y. Tyrrell, *Latin Poetry*, pp. 126-161. New York, 1895. *Houghton, Mifflin and Co.* \$ 1.50.

* H. Nettleship, *Lectures and Essays*, pp. 97-142. Oxford, 1885. *Clarendon Press*. \$ 1.90.

H. Nettleship, *Ancient Lives of Virgil*. Oxford, 1879.

J. Henry, *A Voyage of Discovery in the Aeneid*, I-VI. Dresden, 1853.

J. Henry, *Aeneidea, or critical and other remarks on the Aeneid*, 2 vols. London, 1873-1879.

* Boissier, *Country of Horace and Virgil*. New York, 1896. *Putnam*. \$ 2.00.

* Collins, *Virgil*, in "Ancient Classics for English Readers." Philadelphia, 1878. *Lippincott*. \$ 0.50.

C. A. Sainte-Beuve, *Étude sur Virgile*. Paris, ed. 2, 1870.

* D. Comparetti, *Vergil in the Middle Ages*. London, 1895. *Sonnenschein*. \$ 2.25.

J. S. Tunison, *Master Virgil. The author of the Aeneid as he seemed in the Middle Ages*. Cincinnati, 1888.

* Leland, *Legends of Virgil*. New York, 1900. *Macmillan*. \$ 1.75.

Schuchhardt, *Schliemann's Excavations*. London, 1891.

F. J. Miller and J. R. Nelson, *Dido, An Epic Tragedy, — a dramatization from the Aeneid of Virgil*. Chicago, 1900.

J. W. Clough, *The Hexameter of Virgil*.¹ Boston, 1880.

¹ For other helps on the prosody see footnote to pp. 23, 24.

MAP OF THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs
Ītaliā, fātō profugus, Lāvīnaque vēnit
Lītora, multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō
Vī superum saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob iram,
5 Multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem,
Īnferretque deōs Latīō; genus unde Latīnum
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.

Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō,
Quidve dolēns, rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
10 Īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adire labōrēs
Impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus irae?

Urbs antīqua fuit — Tyriī tenuēre colōnī —
Karthāgō, Ītaliā contrā Tiberīnaque longē
Ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī;
15 Quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
Posthabitā coluisse Samō. Hīc illius arma,
Hīc currus fuit; hōc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
Sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
Prōgeniem sed enim Trōiānō ā sanguine dūcī
20 Audierat, Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;
Hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum
Ventūrum excidiō Libyae: sīc volvere Parcās.

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sāturnia bellī,
 Prīma quod ad Trōiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs —
 25 Necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs
 Exciderant animō : manet altā mente repostum
 Iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria fōrmæ,
 Et genus invīsum, et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs —
 Hīs accēnsa super iactātōs aequore tōtō
 30 Trōas, rēliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,
 Arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs
 Errābant, āctī fātīs, maria omnia circum.
 Tantaē mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

Vix ē cōnspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
 35 Vēla dabant laetī, et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,
 Cum Iūnō, aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,
 Haec sēcum : “ Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam,
 Nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem ?
 Quippe vetor fātīs. Pallasne exūrere classem
 40 Argivum atque ipsōs potuit summergere pontō,
 Ūnius ob noxam et furiās Āiācis Oīlī ?
 Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem,
 Disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs ;
 Illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās
 45 Turbine corripuit scopulōque infixit acūtō ;
 Ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna, Iovisque
 Et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
 Bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat
 Praetereā, aut supplex āris impōnet honōrem ? ”
 50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
 Nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus austrīs,
 Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō
 Luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
 Imperiō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

JUNO

- 55 Illi indignantes magnō cum murmure montis
 Circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce
 Scēptra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat irās.
 Nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum
 Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per aurās.
 60 Sed pater omnipotēns speluncis abdidit atris,
 Hōc metuēns, mōlemque et montēs insuper altōs
 Imposuit, rēgemque dedit, quī foedere certō
 Et premere et laxās sciret dare iussus habēnās.
 Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est :
 65 “ Aeole, namque tibi dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
 Et mulcere dedit fluctūs et tollere ventō,
 Gēns inimica mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,
 Ilium in Italiā portāns victōsque Penātēs :
 Incute vim ventis summersāsque obrue puppēs,
 70 Aut age diversōs et disice corpora pontō.
 Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
 Quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,
 Cōnubiō iungam stabili propriamque dicābō,
 Omnēs ut tecum meritīs prō tālibus annōs
 75 Exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”
 Aeolus haec contrā : “ Tuus, ō rēgīna, quid optēs,
 Explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est.
 Tū mihi, quodcumque hōc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovemque
 Conciliās, tū dās epulis accumbere dīvum,
 80 Nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.”
 Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem
 Impulit in latus; ac ventī, velut āgmine factō,
 Quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.
 Incubuere marī, tōtumque ā sēdibus imīs
 85 Unā Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
 Africus, et vāstōs volvunt ad litora fluctūs.
 Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.

- Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque
 Teucrōrum ex oculīs ; pontō nox incubat ātra.
 90 Intonuēre poli, et crēbrīs micat ignībus aethēr,
 Praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.
 Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra ;
 Ingemit, et duplicēs tendēns ad sīdera palmās
 Tālia vōce refert : “ Ō terque quaterque beātī,
 95 Quīs ante ōra patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs
 Contigit oppetere ! ō Danaum fortissime gentis
 Tȳdidē ! mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs
 Nōn potuisse, tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā,
 Saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns
 100 Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs
 Scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit ? ”
 Tālia iactantī stridēns Aquilōne procella
 Vēlum adversa ferit, fluctūsque ad sīdera tollit.
 Franguntur rēmi ; tum prōra āvertit, et undīs
 105 Dat latus ; insequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae mōns.
 Hi summō in fluctū pendent, hīs unda dehīscēns
 Terram inter fluctūs aperit ; furit aestus harēnīs.
 Trēs Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet —
 Saxa vocant Italī mediīs quae in fluctibus Ārās,
 110 Dorsum immāne marī summō — trēs Eurus ab altō
 In brevia et syrtēs urget — miserābile vīsū —
 Inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae.
 Ūnam, quae Lyciōs fīdumque vehēbat Oronten,
 Ipsius ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus
 115 In puppim ferit : excutitur prōnusque magister
 Volvitur in caput ; ast illam ter fluctus ibīdem
 Torquet agēns circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
 Appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vāstō,
 Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Trōia gaza per undās.
 120 Iam validam Īlioneī nāvem, iam fortis Achātae,

Et quā vectus Abās, et quā grandaevus Alētēs,
Vicit hiems ; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rīmisque fatiscunt.

Intereā māgnō miscērī murmure pontum,
125 Ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et imīs
Stāgna refūsa vadīs, graviter commōtus ; et altō
Prōspiciēns, summā placidum caput extulit undā.
Disiectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressōs Trōas caelīque ruīnā,
130 Nec latuēre dolī frātre Iūnōnis et irae.
Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia fātur :

“ Tantane vōs generis tenuit fīdūcia vestrī ?
Iam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, Ventī,
Miscēre, et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs ?
135 Quōs ego — ! Sed mōtōs praestat compōnere fluctūs.
Post mihi nōn similī poenā commissa luētis.
Mātūrāte fugam, rēgīque haec dicite vestrō :
Nōn illī imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immānia saxa,
140 Vestrās, Eure, domōs ; illā sē iactet in aulā
Aeolus, et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet.”

Sic ait, et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat,
Collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque redūcit.
Cymoethoē simul et Tritōn adnīxus acūtō
145 Dētrūdunt nāvēs scopulō ; levat ipse tridentī,
Et vāstās aperit syrtēs, et temperat aequor,
Atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.
Ac velutī māgnō in populō cum saepe coorta est
Sēditiō, saevitque animīs ignōbile vulgus,
150 Iamque facēs et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat ;
Tum, pietāte gravem ac meritīs sī forte virum quem
Cōnspectū, silent, arrēctisque auribus adstant ;
Ille rēgit dictīs animōs, et pectora mulcet :

Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
 155 Prōspiciēns genitor caelōque in vectus apertō
 Flectit equōs currūque volāns dat lōrā secundō.

Dēfessī Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, cursū
 Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.
 Est in sēcessū longō locus. Insula portum
 160 Efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
 Frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs;
 Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminīque minantur
 In caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē
 Aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs
 165 Dēsuper horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā;
 Fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum;
 Intus aquae dulcēs vivōque sedilia saxō,
 Nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvēs
 Ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

170 Hūc septem Aenēās collēctīs nāvibus omnī
 Ex numerō subit; ac māgnō tellūris amōre
 Egressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā
 Et sale tābentēs artūs in lītore pōnunt.
 Ac primum silicī scintillam excūdit Achātēs
 175 Succēpitque ignem foliīs atque ārida circum
 Nūtrimenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
 Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma
 Expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās
 Et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.

180 Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit et omnem
 Prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem
 Iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmēs,
 Aut Capyn, aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caīcī.
 Nāvem in cōnspectū nūllam, trēs lītore cervōs
 185 Prōspicit errantēs: hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
 Ā tergō, et longum per vallēs pāscitur āgmen.

Cōstitit hīc, arcumque manū celerēsque sagittās
 Corripuit, fīdus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
 Ductōrēsque ipsōs prīmum, capita alta ferentēs
 190 Cornibus arboreīs, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
 Miscet agēns tēlīs nemora inter frondea turbam;
 Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
 Corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus aequet
 Hinc portum petit, et sociōs partitur in omnēs.
 195 Vīna bonus quae deinde cadīs onerārat Acestēs
 Lītore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs,
 Dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:

“ Ō socii — neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum —
 Ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem.
 200 Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantēs
 Accēstis scopulōs, vōs et Cŷclōpia saxa
 Expertī: revocāte animōs, maestumque timōrem
 Mittite; forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit.
 Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrīmina rērum
 205 Tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās
 Ostendunt; illīc fās rēgna resurgere Trōiae.
 Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundīs.”

Tālia vōce refert, cūrīsque ingentibus aeger
 Spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.
 210 Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs:
 Tergora dīripiunt costīs et vīscera nūdant;
 Pars in frūsta secant veribusque trementia fīgunt;
 Lītore aēna locant aliī, flammāsque ministrant.
 Tum victū revocant vīrēs, fūsīque per herbam
 215 Implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferīnae.
 Postquam exēpta famēs epulīs mēnsaeque remōtae,
 Āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requīrunt,
 Spemque metumque inter dubiī, seu vīvere crēdant,
 Sive extrēma patī nec iam exaudīre vocātōs.

220 Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,
Nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum
Fāta Lycī, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et iam fīnis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summō
Dēspiciēns mare vēlivolum terrāsque iacentēs
225 Lītoraque et lātōs populōs, sīc vertice caelī
Cōnstitit et Libyae dēfixit lūmina rēgnīs.
Atque illum tālēs iactantem pectore cūrās
Tristior et lacrimīs oculōs suffūsa nitentēs
Adloquitur Venus: “Ō quī rēs hominumque deumque
230 Aeternīs regis imperiīs, et fulmine terrēs,
Quid meus Aenēās in tē committere tantum,
Quid Trōes potuēre, quibus, tot fūnera passīs,
Cūctus ob Itāliam terrārum clauditur orbis?
Certē hinc Rōmānōs ōlim, volventibus annīs,
235 Hinc fore ductōrēs, revocatō ā sanguine Teucrī,
Quī mare, quī terrās omnī diciōne tenērent,
Pollicitus; quae tē, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hōc equidem occāsum Trōiae trīstēsque ruīnās
Sōlābar, fātīs contrāria fāta rependēs;
240 Nunc eadem fortūna virōs tot cāsibus āctōs
Insequitur. Quem dās fīnem, rēx māgne, labōrum?
“Antēnor potuit, mediīs ēlāpsus Achīvīs,
Illyricōs penetrāre sinūs atque intima tūtus
Rēgna Liburnōrum, et fontem superāre Timāvī,
245 Unde per ōra novem vāstō cum murmure montis
It mare prōruptum et pelagō premit arva sonantī.
Hīc tamen ille urbem Patavī sēdēsque locāvit
Teucrōrum, et gentī nōmen dedit armaque fīxit
Trōia, nunc placidā compostus pāce quiēscit.
250 Nōs, tua prōgeniēs, caelī quibus adnuis arcem,
Nāvibus, infandum! āmissīs, ūnīus ob iram

Prōdimur atque Italīs longē disiungimur ōrīs.
Hīc pietātis honōs? sīc nōs in scēptra repōnis?”

Ōllī subrīdēns hominum sator atque deōrum

255 Vultū, quō caelum tempestātēsque serēnat,
Ōscula libāvit nātae, dehinc tālia fātur:

“Parce metū, Cytherēā, manent immōta tuōrum
Fāta tibi. Cernēs urbem et prōmissa Lavīnī
Moenia, sublīmemque ferēs ad sīdera caelī

260 Māgnanimum Aenēan; neque mē sententia vertit.
Hīc tibi — fābor enim, quandō haec tē cūra remordet,
Longius et volvēns fātōrum arcāna movēbō —
Bellum ingēns geret Ītaliā, populōsque ferōcēs
Contundet, mōrēsque virīs et moenia pōnet,

265 Tertia dum Latiō rēgnantem vīderit aestās,
Ternaue trānsierint Rutulīs hīberna subāctīs.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognōmen Iūlō
Additur — Īlus erat, dum rēs stetit Īlia rēgnō —
Trīgintā māgnōs volvendīs mēnsibus orbēs
270 Imperiō explēbit, rēgnumque ab sēde Lavīnī
Trānsferet, et longam multā vī mūniet Albam.

“Hīc iam ter centum tōtōs rēgnābitur annōs
Gente sub Hectoreā, dōnec rēgīna sacerdos
Mārte gravis geminam partū dabit Īlia prōlem.

275 Inde lupae fulvō nūtrīcis tegmine laetus
Rōmulus excipiet gentem, et Māvortia condet
Moenia Rōmānōsque suō dē nōmine dīcet.
Hīs ego nec mētās rērum nec tempora pōnō;
Imperium sine fīne dedī. Quīn aspera Iūnō,
280 Quae mare nunc terrāsque metū caelumque fatīgat,
Cōnsilia in melius referet, mēcumque fovēbit
Rōmānōs, rērum dominōs, gentemque togātā.

“Sīc placitum. Veniet lūstrīs lābentibus aetās,
Cum domus Assaracī Phthīam clārāsque Mycēnās

285 Servitiō premet ac victīs dominābitur Argīs.
 Nāscētur pulchrā Trōiānus orīgine Caesar,
 Imperium Oceanō, fāmam quī terminet astrīs,
 Iūlius, ā māgnō dēmissum nōmen Iūlō.
 Hunc tū ōlim caelō, spoliīs Orientis onustum,
 290 Accipiēs sēcūra; vocābitur hīc quoque vōtīs.
 Aspera tum positīs mītēscent saecula bellīs;
 Cāna Fidēs, et Vesta, Remō cum frātre Quirīnus,
 Iūra dabunt; dīrae ferrō et compāgibus artīs
 Claudentur Bellī portae; Furor impius intus
 295 Saeva sedēns super arma et centum vinctus aēnīs
 Post tergum nōdīs fremet horridus ōre cruentō."
 Haec ait, et Māiā genitum dēmittit ab altō,
 Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthāginis arcēs
 Hospitiō Teucrīs, nē fātī nescia Dīdō
 300 Fīnibus arcēret. Volat ille per āēra māgnū
 Rēmigiō ālārū, ac Libyae citus adstitit ōrīs.
 Et iam iussa facit, pōnuntque ferōcia Poenī
 Corda volente deō; in prīmīs rēgīna quiētum
 Accipit in Teucrōs animum mentemque benignam.

305 At pius Aenēās, per noctem plūrima volvēns,
 Ut primum lūx alma data est, exīre locōsque
 Explōrāre novōs, quās ventō accesserit ōrās,
 Quī teneant (nam inculta videt) hominēsne feraene,
 Quaerere cōstituit, sociīsque exācta referre.
 310 Classem in convexō nemorum sub rūpe cavātā
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs
 Occulit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē,
 Bīna manū lātō crīspāns hastīlia ferrō.
 Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvīa silvā,
 315 Virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,
 Spartānae, vel quālis equōs Thrēissa fatīgat

Harpalcē volucremque fugā praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque umeris dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum
Vēnātrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,

320 Nūda genū, nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentēs.
Ac prior “Heus,” inquit, “iuvenēs, mōnstrāte, meārum
Vīdistis sī quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum,
Succīnctam pharetrā et maculōsae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spūmantis aprī cursum clāmōre prementem.”

325 Sīc Venus; et Veneris contrā sīc fīlius ōrsus:
“Nūlla tuārum audīta mihī neque vīsa sorōrum,
Ō—quam tē memorem, virgō? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortālis, nec vōx hominem sonat; ō dea certē,
An Phoebī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis ūna?
330 Sīs fēlix, nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem,
Et, quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ōrīs
Iactēmur, doceās; ignārī hominumque locōrumque
Errāmus, ventō, hūc vāstīs et fluctibus āctī.
Multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā.”

335 Tum Venus: “Haud equidem tāli mē dīgnor honōre;
Virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharētram,
Purpureōque altē sūrās vincīre cothurnō.
Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnoris urbem;
Sed finēs Libycī, genus intrāctābile bellō.

340 Imperium Dīdō Tyriā regit urbe profecta,
Germānum fugiēns. Longa est iniūria, longae
Ambāgēs; sed summa sequar fastīgia rērum.
Huic coniūnx Sychaeus erat, dītissimus agri
Phoenīcum, et māgnō miserae dilēctus amōre,
345 Cui pater intāctam dederat, prīmisque iugārat
Ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyri germānus habēbat
Pygmalīōn, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnēs.
Quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre

- 350 Clam ferrō incautum superat, sēcūrus amōrum
 Germānae ; factumque diū cēlāvit, et aegram,
 Multa malus simulāns, vānā spē lūsit amantem.
 Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī vēnit imāgō
 Coniugis, ōra modīs attollēns pallida mīris ;
 355 Crūdēlēs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō
 Nūdāvit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit ;
 Tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet,
 Auxiliumque viae veteres tellūre reclūdit
 Thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.
 360 “ Hīs commōta fugam Dīdō sociōsque parābat.
 Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī
 Aut metus ācer erat ; nāvēs, quae forte parātae,
 Corripiunt, onerantque aurō ; portantur avārī
 Pygmalīōnis opēs pelagō ; dux fēmina factī.
 365 Dēvēnēre locōs, ubi nunc ingentia cernis
 Moenia surgentemque novae Karthāginis arcem,
 Mercātique solum, factī dē nōmine Byrsam,
 Taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergō.
 Sed vōs quī tandem, quibus aut vēnistis ab ōrīs,
 370 Quōve tenētis iter ? ”

- Quaerentī tālibus ille
 Suspīrāns imōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem :
- “ Ō dea, sī primā repetēns ab orīgine pergam,
 Et vacet annālēs nostrōrum audīre labōrum,
 Ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.
 375 Nōs Trōiā antīquā, sī vestrās forte per aurēs
 Trōiae nōmen iit, dīversa per aequora vectōs
 Forte suā Libycis tempestās appulit ōrīs.
 Sum pius Aenēās, raptōs quī ex hoste Penātēs
 Classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera nōtus.
 380 Ītaliā quaerō patriam et genus ab Iove summō.
 Bis dēnīs Phrygium cōnscendī nāvibus aequor,

Mātre deā mōnstrante viam, data fāta secūtus ;
Vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt.

Ipse ignōtus, egēns, Libyae dēserta peragrō,
385 Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus.” Nec plūra querentem
Passa Venus mediō sīc interfāta dolōre est :

“ Quisquis es, haud, crēdō, invīsus caelestibus aurās
Vītālēs carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem.

Perge modo, atque hinc tē rēgīnae ad līmina perfer.

390 Namque tibī reducēs sociōs classemque relātam
Nūntiō et in tūtum versīs aquilōnibus āctam,
Nī frūstrā augurium vānī docuēre parentēs.

Aspice bis sēnōs laetantēs āgmine cyncnōs,
Aetheriā quōs lāpsa plagā Iovis āles apertō

395 Turbābat caelō ; nunc terrās ōrdine longō
Aut capere aut captās iam dēspectāre videntur.

Ut reducēs illī lūdunt strīdentibus ālīs,

Et coetū cīnxēre polum, cantūsque dedēre,

Haud aliter puppēsque tuae pūbēsque tuōrum

400 Aut portum tenet, aut plēnō subit ōstia vėlō.

Perge modo, et, quā tē dūcit via, dērige gressum.”

Dixit, et āvertēns roseā cervīce refulsit,
Ambrosiaeque comae dīvinum vertice odōrem
Spīrāvēre, pedēs vestis dēflūxit ad īmōs,

405 Et vēra incessū patuit dea. Ille ubi mātrem
Adgnōvit, tālī fugientem est vōce secūtus :

“ Quid nātum totiēns, crūdēlis tū quoque, falsīs
Lūdis imāginibus? Cūr dextrae iungere dextram
Nōn datur ac vērās audīre et reddere vōcēs? ”

410 Tālibus incūsāt, gressumque ad moenia tendit.

At Venus obscurō gradientēs āēre saepsit,

Et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū,

Cernere nē quis eōs, neu quis contingere posset,

Mōlīrive moram, aut veniendī poscere causās.

415 Ipsa Paphum sublīmis abit, sēdēsque revīsīt
 Laeta suās, ubi templum illī, centumque Sabaeō
 Tūre calent ārae sertīsque recentibus hālant.

Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat.
 Iamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī
 420 Imminet adversāsque aspectat dēsūper arcēs.
 Mīrātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,
 Mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.
 Īstant ārdentēs Tyrii, pars dūcere mūrōs
 Mōlirīque arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
 425 Pars optāre locum tēctō et conclūdere sulcō;
 Iūra magistrātūsque legunt sānctumque senātum;
 Hīc portūs aliī effodiunt; hīc alta theātrīs
 Fundāmenta locant aliī, immānēsque columnās
 Rūpibus excidunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs.
 430 Quālis apēs aestāte novā per flōrea rūra
 Exercet sub sōle labor, cum gentis adultōs
 Ēducunt fētūs, aut cum līquentia mella
 Stīpant et dulcī distendunt nectare cellās,
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum aut āgmine factō
 435 Ignāvum fūcōs pecus ā praesaepibus arcent;
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymō frāgrantia mella.
 “ Ō fortūnātī, quōrum iam moenia surgunt!”

Aenēās ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
 Īnfert sē saeptus nebulā — mīrābile dictū —
 440 Per mediōs, miscetque virīs, neque cernitur ūllī.

Lūcus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrā,
 Quō prīmum iactātī undīs et turbine Poenī
 Effōdēre locō sīgnum, quod rēgia Iūnō
 Mōnstrārat, caput ācris equī: sīc nam fore bellō
 445 Ēgregiam et facilem victū per saecula gentem.
 Hīc templum Iūnōnī ingēns Sīdōnia Dīdō
 Condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et nūmine dīvae,

Aerea cui gradibus surgēbant līmina nexaeque
Aere trabēs, foribus cardō strīdēbat aēnīs.
450 Hōc primum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem
Lēniit, hīc primum Aenēās spērāre salūtem
Ausus et adflīctīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.
Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō,
Rēginam opperiēns, dum, quae Fortūna sit urbī,
455 Artificumque manūs inter sē operumque labōrem
Mīrātur, videt Īliacās ex ōrdine pūgnās
Bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,
Atrīdās, Priamumque, et saevum ambōbus Achillem.
Cōnstitit, et lacrimāns “Quis iam locus,” inquit, “Achātē,
460 Quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris?
Ēn Priamus! Sunt hīc etiam sua praemia laudī;
Sunt lacrimae rērum et mentem mortālia tangunt.
Solve metūs; feret haec aliquam tibi fāma salūtem.”
Sic ait, atque animum pīctūrā pāscit inānī,
465 Multa gemēns, largōque ūmectat flūmine vultum.
Namque vidēbat, utī bellantēs Pergama circum
Hāc fugerent Grāī, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,
Hāc Phryges, instāret currū cristātus Achillēs.
Nec procul hinc Rhēsī niveīs tentōria vēlīs
470 Adgnōscit lacrimāns, primō quae prōdita somnō
Tȳdīdēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus,
Ārdentēsque āvertit equōs in castra, prius quam
Pābula gustāssent Trōiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,
475 Īnfēlix puer atque impār congressus Achillī,
Fertur equīs, currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,
Lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervīxque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versā pulvis īnscribitur hastā.
Intereā ad templum nōn aequae Palladis ībant
480 Crīnibus Īliades passīs peplumque ferēbant,

- Suppliciter tristēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs ;
 Dīva solō fīxōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.
 Ter circum Īliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūrōs,
 Exanimumque aurō corpus vendēbat Achillēs.
 485 Tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imō,
 Ut spolia, ut currūs, utque ipsum corpus amīcī,
 Tendentemque manūs Priamum cōspexit inermēs.
 Sē quoque prīncipibus permixtum adgnōvit Achīvīs,
 Eōāsque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.
 490 Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātis āgmina peltīs
 Penthesilēa furēns, mediīsque in mīlibus ārdet,
 Aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammae,
 Bellātrix, audetque virīs concurrere virgō.

- Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,
 495 Dum stupet, obtūtūque haeret dēfīxus in ūnō,
 Rēgīna ad templum, fōrmā pulcherrima Dīdō,
 Incessit, māgnā iuvenum stīpante catervā.
 Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per iuga Cynthī
 Exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtae
 500 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades ; illa pharētram
 Fert umerō, gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnēs —
 Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus —
 Tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat
 Per mediōs, instāns operī rēgnisque futūrīs.
 505 Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,
 Saepta armīs soliōque altē subnīxa resēdit.
 Iūra dabat lēgēsque virīs, operumque labōrem
 Partibus aequābat iūstīs, aut sorte trahēbat :
 Cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere māgnō
 510 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
 Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō
 Dispulerat penitusque aliās āvexerat ōrās.

- Obstipuit simul ipse simul percussus Achātēs
 Laetitiāque metūque ; avidī coniungere dextrās
 515 Ārdēbant ; sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.
 Dissimulant, et nūbe cavā speculantur amictī,
 Quae fortūna virīs, classem quō lītore linquant,
 Quid veniant : cūctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ibant,
 Ōrantēs veniam, et templum clāmōre petēbant.
- 520 Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,
 Māximus Īlioneus placidō sīc pectore coepit :
 “ Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
 Iūstitiāque dedit gentēs frēnāre superbās,
 Trōes tē miserī, ventīs mariā omnia vectī,
 525 Ōrāmus : prohibē infandōs ā nāvibus ignēs,
 Parce piō generī, et propius rēs aspice nostrās.
 Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre Penātēs
 Vēnimus, aut raptās ad lītora vertere praedās ;
 Nōn ea vīs animō, nec tanta superbia victīs.
- 530 “ Est locus, Hesperiam Grāī cognōmine dīcunt,
 Terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae ;
 Oenōtrī coluēre virī ; nunc fāma, minōrēs
 Ītaliā dīxisse ducis dē nōmine gentem.
 Hīc cursus fuit,
 535 Cum subitō adsurgēns fluctū nimbōsus Oriōn
 In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procācibus austrīs
 Perque undās, superante salō, perque invia saxa
 Dispulit ; hūc paucī vestrīs adnāvimus ōrīs.
 Quod genus hōc hominum ? quaeve hunc tam barbara
 mōrem
- 540 Permittit patria ? hospitio prohibēmur harēnae ;
 Bella cient, primāque vetant cōsistere terrā.
 Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma,
 At spērāte deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī.
 “ Rēx erat Aenēās nōbīs, quō iūstior alter,

545 Nec pietāte fuit nec bellō māior et armīs.
 Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vēscitur aurā
 Aetheriā, neque adhūc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,
 Nōn metus: officiō nec tē certāsse priōrem
 Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculīs regiōnibus urbēs
 550 Arvaque, Trōiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.
 Quassātam ventis liceat subdūcere classem,
 Et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,
 Si datur Ītaliā, sociīs et rēge receptō,
 Tendere, ut Ītaliā laetī Latiumque petāmus;
 555 Sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum
 Pontus habet Libyae, nec spēs iam restat Iūli,
 At freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,
 Unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acesten.”

Tālibus Ilioneus; cūctī simul ōre fremēbant
 560 Dardanidae.

Tum breviter Dīdō, vultum dēmissa, profātur:
 “Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās.
 Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt
 Mōliri, et lātē finēs cūstōde tuērī.
 565 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,
 Virtūtēsque virōsque, aut tantī incendia bellī?
 Nōn obtūsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,
 Nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe.
 Seu vōs Hesperiam māgnam Sāturniaque arva,
 570 Sīve Erycis finēs rēgemque optātis Acesten,
 Auxiliō tūtōs dīmittam, opibusque iuvābō.
 Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsidere rēgnīs?
 Urbem quam statuō, vestra est; subdūcite nāvēs;
 Trōs Tyriusque mihi nūllō discrimine agētur.
 575 Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem
 Adforet Aenēās! Equidem per litora certōs
 Dīmittam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iubēbō,

Si quibus ēiectus silvīs aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrēcti dictīs et fortis Achātēs
 580 Et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ērumpere nūbem
 Ardēbant. Prior Aenēan compellat Achātēs :

" Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?
 Omnia tūta vidēs, classem sociōsque receptōs.
 Ūnus abest, mediō in fluctū quem vīdimus ipsī
 585 Summersum ; dictīs respondent cētera mātris."

Vix ea fātus erat, cum circumfūsa repente
 Scindit sē nūbēs et in aethera purgat apertum.
 Restitit Aenēās clārāque in lūce refulsit,
 Ōs umerōsque deō similis ; namque ipsa decōram
 590 Caesariem nātō genetrīx lūmenque iuventae
 Purpureum et laetōs oculīs adflārat honōrēs—
 Quāle manūs addunt eborī decus, aut ubi flāvō
 Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur aurō.

Tum sīc rēginam adloquitur, cūctisque repente
 595 Imprōvisus ait : " Cōram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
 Trōius Aenēās, Libycīs ēreptus ab undīs.
 Ō sōla infandōs Trōiae miserāta labōrēs,
 Quae nōs, rēliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque
 Omnibus exhaustōs iam cāsibus, omnium egēnōs
 600 Urbe domō sociās, grātēs persolvere dīgnās
 Nōn opis est nostrae, Dīdō, nec quidquid ubīque est
 Gentis Dardaniae, māgnum quae sparsa per orbem.
 Dī tibi, sī qua piōs respectant nūmina, sī quid
 Ūsquam iūstitia est et mēns sibi cōnscia rēctī,

605 Praemia dīgna ferant. Quae tē tam laeta tulērunt
 Saecula ? quī tantī tālem genuēre parentēs ?
 In freta dum fluvīi current, dum montibus umbrae
 Lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sīdera pāscet,
 Semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,
 610 Quae mē cumque vocant terrae." Sīc fātus, amīcum

- Īlionēa petit dextrā, laevāque Serestum,
 Post aliōs, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
 Obstipuit primō aspectū Sīdōnia Dīdō,
 Cāsū deinde virī tantō, et sīc ōre locūta est :
 615 “ Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta pericula cāsus
 Īnsequitur? quae vīs immānibus applicat ōrīs?
 Tūne ille Aenēās, quem Dardaniō Anchīsae
 Alma Venus Phrygiī genuit Simoentis ad undam?
 Atque equidem Teucrum meminī Sīdōna venīre,
 620 Fīnibus expulsum patriīs, nova rēgna petentem
 Auxiliō Bēlī; genitor tum Bēlus opīmam
 Vāstābat Cŷprum, et victor diciōne tenēbat.
 Tempore iam ex illō cāsus mihi cognitus urbis
 Trōiānae nōmenque tuum rēgēsque Pelasgī.
 625 Ipse hostis Teucrōs īnsīgnī laude ferēbat,
 Sēque ortum antīquā Teucrōrum ab stirpe volēbat.
 Quārē agite, ō tēctīs, iuvenēs, succēdite nostrīs.
 Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs
 Iactātam hāc dēmum voluit cōsistere terrā.
 630 Nōn ignāra mali miserīs succurrere discō.”
 Sīc memorat; simul Aenēan in rēgia dūcit
 Tēcta, simul dīvum templīs indīcit honōrem.
 Nec minus intereā sociīs ad lītora mittit
 Vīginti taurōs, māgnōrum horrentia centum
 635 Terga suum, pinguēs centum cum mātribus āgnōs,
 Mūnera laetitiamque dīi.
 At domus interior rēgālī splendida lūxū
 Īnstruitur, mediīsque parant convīvia tēctīs;
 Arte labōrātae vestēs ostrōque superbō,
 640 Ingēns argentum mēnsīs, caelātaque in aurō
 Fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum
 Per tot ducta virōs antīquae ab orīgine gentis.
 Aenēās — neque enim patrius cōsistere mentem

Passus amor — rapidum ad nāvēs praemittit Achātēn,
 645 Ascaniō ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia dūcat;
 Omnis in Ascaniō cārī stat cūra parentis.
 Mūnera praetereā, Īliacīs ērepta ruīnīs,
 Ferre iubet, pallam signīs aurōque rigentem,
 Et circumtextum croceō vėlāmen acanthō,
 650 Ōrnātūs Argivae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnīs,
 Pergama cum peteret inconcessōsque Hymenaeōs,
 Extulerat, mātris Lēdae mirābile dōnum;
 Praetereā scēptrum, Īlionē quod gesserat ōlim,
 Māxima nātārum Priamī, collōque monīle
 655 Bācātum, et duplicem gemmīs aurōque corōnam.
 Haec celerāns iter ad nāvēs tendēbat Achātēs.

At Cytherēa novās artēs, nova pectore versat
 Cōnsilia, ut faciem mūtātus et ōra Cupidō
 Prō dulcī Ascaniō veniat, dōnisque furentem
 660 Incendat rēgīnam, atque ossibus implicet ignem:
 Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriōsque bilinguēs;
 Ūrit atrōx Iūnō, et sub noctem cūra recursat.
 Ergō hīs āligerum dictīs adfātur Amōrem:

“ Nāte, meae vīrēs, mea māgna potentia sōlus,
 665 Nāte, patris summī quī tēla Typhōia temnis,
 Ad tē cōfugiō et supplex tua nūmina poscō.
 Frāter ut Aenēās pelagō tuus omnia circum
 Lītora iactētur odiīs Iūnōnis inīquae,
 Nōta tibi, et nostrō doluistī saepe dolōre.
 670 Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dīdō blandisque morātur
 Vōcibus; et vereor, quō sē Iūnōnia vertant
 Hospitia; haud tantō cessābit cardine rērum.
 Quōcircā capere ante dolīs et cingere flamma
 Rēgīnam meditor, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,
 675 Sed māgnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amōre.
 Quā facere id possīs, nostram nunc accipe mentem:

- Rēgius accītū cārī genitōris ad urbem
 Sīdōniam puer ire parat, mea māxima cūra,
 Dōna ferēns pelagō et flammīs restantia Trōiae;
 680 Hunc ego sōpītum somnō super alta Cythēra
 Aut super Īdalium sacrātā sēde recondam,
 Nē quā scīre dolōs mediusve occurrere possit.
 Tū faciem illius noctem nōn amplius ūnam
 Falle dolō, et nōtōs puerī puer indue vultūs,
 685 Ut, cum tē gremiō accipiet laetissima Dīdō
 Rēgālēs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,
 Cum dabit amplexus atque ōscula dulcia fīget,
 Occultum inspīrēs īgnem fallāsque venēnō.”
 Pāret Amor dictīs cārae genetrīcis, et ālās
 690 Exuit, et gressū gaudēns incēdit Iūli.
 At Venus Ascaniō placidam per membra quiētem
 Inrigat, et fōtum gremiō dea tollit in altōs
 Īdalīae lūcōs, ubi mollis amāracus illum
 Flōribus et dulcī adspīrāns complectitur umbrā.
 695 Iamque ībat dictō parēns et dōna Cupīdō
 Rēgia portabat Tyriīs, duce laetus Achātē.
 Cum venit, aulaeīs iam sē rēgīna superbīs
 Aureā composuit spondā mediamque locāvit;
 Iam pater Aenēās et iam Trōiāna iuventūs
 700 Conveniunt strātōque super discumbitur ostrō.
 Dant manibus famulī lymphās, Cereremque canistrīs
 Expediunt, tōnsīsque ferunt mantēlia villīs.
 Quīnquāgintā intus famulae, quibus ōrdine longō
 Cūra penum struere, et flammīs adolēre Penātēs;
 705 Centum aliae totidemque parēs aetāte ministri,
 Quī dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant.
 Nec nōn et Tyriī per līmina laeta frequentēs
 Convēnēre, torīs iussī discumbere pīctīs.
 Mīrantur dōna Aenēae, mīrantur Iūlum

710 Flāgrantēsque deī vultūs simulātaque verba,
 Pallamque et pīctum croceō vėlāmen acanthō.
 Praecipuē infēlix, pestī dēvōta futūrae,
 Explērī mentem nequit ārdēscitque tuendō
 Phoenissa, et pariter puerō dōnīsque movētur.
 715 Ille ubi complexū Aenēae collōque pependit
 Et māgnū falsī implēvit genitōris amōrem,
 Rēginam petit. Haec oculīs, haec pectore tōtō
 Haeret, et interdum gremiō foveat, īscia Dīdō
 Īsideat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
 720 Mātris Acīdaliae paulātim abolēre Sychaeum
 Incipit, et vīvō temptat praevertēre amōre
 Iam pridēm residēs animōs dēsuētaque corda.

Postquam prīma quiēs epulīs, mēnsaeque remōtae,
 Crātēras māgnōs statuunt et vīna corōnant.

725 Fit strepitūs tēctīs, vōcemque per ampla volūtant
 Ātria ; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aureīs
 Incēnsī, et noctem flammīs fūnālia vincunt.
 Hīc rēgina gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit
 Implēvitque merō pateram, quam Bēlus et omnēs
 730 Ā Bēlō solitī; tum facta silentia tēctīs:

“ Iuppiter, hospitibus nam tē dare iūra loquuntur,
 Hunc laetum Tyriīsque diem Trōiāque profectīs
 Esse velīs, nostrōsque hūius meminisse minōrēs.

Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Iūnō;
 735 Et vōs, ō, coetum, Tyriī, celebrāte faventēs.”

Dixit, et in mēnsam laticum libāvit honōrem,
 Prīmaque, libātō, summō tenus attigit ōre;
 Tum Bitiae dedit increpitāns. Ille impiger hausit
 Spūmantem pateram, et plēnō sē prōluit aurō;
 740 Post aliī procerēs. Citharā crīnītus Iōpās
 Personat aurātā, docuit quem māximus Atlās.
 Hīc canit errantem lūnam sōlisque labōrēs;

- Unde hominum genus et pecudēs ; unde imber et ignēs;
Arctūrum pluviāsque Hyadas geminōsque Triōnēs ;
745 Quid tantum Oceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs
Hibernī, vel quae tardīs mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausū Tyriī, Trōesque sequuntur.
Nec nōn et variō noctem sermōne trahēbat
Infēlix Dīdō, longumque bibēbat amōrem,
750 Multa super Priamō rogitāns, super Hectore multa ;
Nunc, quibus Aurōrae vēnisset filius armīs,
Nunc, quālēs Diomēdis equī, nunc, quantus Achillēs.
“ Immō age, et ā primā dīc, hospes, orīgine nōbīs
Insidiās ” inquit “ Danaum, cāsūsque tuōrum,
755 Errōrēsque tuōs ; nam tē iam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terrīs et fluctibus aestās.”

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS

Conticuere omnēs, intentīque ōra tenēbant.
Inde torō pater Aenēās sīc ōrsus ab altō :

Infandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem,
Trōiānās ut opēs et lāmentābile rēgnum
5 Ēruerint Danaī; quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī,
Et quōrum pars māgna fuī. Quis tālia fandō
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut dūrī mīles Ulixī
Temperet ā lacrimīs? et iam nox ūmida caelō
Praecipitat, suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs.
10 Sed sī tantus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs
Et breviter Trōiae suprēmum audīre labōrem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret, lūctūque refūgit,
Incipiam.

Frāctī bellō fātisque repulsī
Ductōrēs Danaum, tot iam lābentibus annīs,
15 Īnstar montis equum dīvinā Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectāque intexunt ābiete costās;
Vōtum prō reditū simulant; ea fāma vagātur.
Hūc dēlēcta virum sortītī corpora fūrtim
Inclūdunt caecō laterī, penitusque cavernās
20 Ingentēs utrumque armātō mīlite complent.

Est in cōspectū Tenedos, nōtissima fāmā
Īnsula, dīves opum, Priamī dum rēgna manēbant,

- Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis.
 Huc se provecti desertum in litore condunt
 25 Nos abiisse rati et ventum petiisse Mycenae.
 Ergo omnis longum solvit se Teucra luctum;
 Panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra
 Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
 Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
 30 Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solabant.
 Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
 Et moem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
 Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 Sive dolo, seu iam Troiae sic fata ferbant.
 35 At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
 Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 Praecipitare iubent, subiectisque urere flammis,
 Aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.
 40 Primus ibi ante omnes, magnam comitante catervam,
 Laocoon ardens summam decurrit ab arce,
 Et procul: "O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
 Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
 Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
 45 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
 Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
 Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 Aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
 Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."
 50 Sic factus validis ingentem viribus hastam
 In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, utroque recussu
 Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 Et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 55 Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,

Trōiaque nunc stārēs, Priamīque arx alta manērēs.

Ecce, manūs iuvenem intereā post terga revinctum

Pāstōrēs māgnō ad rēgem clāmōre trahēbant

Dardanidae, quī sē ignōtum venientibus ultrō,

60 Hōc ipsum ut strueret Trōiamque aperīret Achīvīs,
Obtulerat, fidēns animī, atque in utrumque parātus,
Seu versāre dolōs, seu certae occumbere mortī.

Undique vīsendī studiō Trōiāna iuventūs

Circumfūsa ruit, certantque inlūdere captō.

65 Accipe nunc Danaum īnsidiās, et crimine ab ūnō
Disce omnēs.

Namque ut cōnspectū in mediō turbātus, inermis,

Cōstitit atque oculīs Phrygia āgmina circumspexit :

“ Heu, quae nunc tellūs ” inquit, “ quae mē aequora
possunt

70 Accipere ? aut quid iam miserō mihi dēnique restat,
Cui neque apud Danaōs ūsquam locus, et super ipsī
Dardanidae infēnsī poenās cum sanguine poscunt ? ”

Quō gemitū conversī animī, compressus et omnis

Impetus. Hortāmur fārī, quō sanguine crētus,

75 Quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fidūcia captō.

Ille haec, dēpositā tandem formīdine, fātur :

“ Cūncta equidem tibi, rēx, fuerit quodcumque,
fatēbor

Vēra ” inquit, “ neque mē Argolicā dē gente negābō.

Hōc primum ; nec, sī miserum Fortūna Sinōnem

80 Fīnxit, vanum etiam mendācemque improba finget.

Fandō aliquod sī forte tuās pervēnit ad aurēs

Bēlidae nōmen Palamēdis et incluta fāmā

Glōria quem falsā sub prōditione Pelasgī

Īnsontem infandō indiciō, quia bella vetābat

85 Dēmīsere necī, nunc cassum lūmine lūgent :

Illī mē comitem et cōsanguinitāte propinquum

- Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
 Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat
 Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
 90 Gessimus. Invidiam postquam pellacis Ulixi —
 Haud ignota loquor — superis concessit ab oris,
 Adflactus vitam in tenebris luctuque traheram,
 Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
 Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 95 Si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
 Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
 Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
 Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
 In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
 100 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro —
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvō?
 Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 Idque audire sat est? Iamdudum sumite poenas;
 Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.”
 105 Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere casus
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:
 “Saepe fugam Danaï Troia cupiere relictā
 Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
 110 Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti
 Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntēs.
 Praecipue, cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
 Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
 Suspensi Eurypylum scitantes oracula Phoebi
 115 Mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:
 “Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
 Cum primum Iliacas, Danaï, venistis ad oras;
 Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
 Argolicā.” Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,

- 120 Obstipuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
 Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divum,
 Flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
 125 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
 “ Bis quinque silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
 Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat ara.
 130 Adsensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 Iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari,
 Et salsae fruges, et circum tempora vittae.
 Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi,
 135 Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
 Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
 Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem;
 Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
 140 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
 Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
 Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
 Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
 Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.”
 145 His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.
 Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare
 Vincla iubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatum amicis:
 “ Quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios.
 Noster eris, mihi haec edissere vera roganti:
 150 Quo molem hanc immensis equi statuere? quis auctor?
 Quidve petunt? quae religio, aut quae machina
 belli?”

Dixerat. Ille, dolīs instrūctus et arte Pelasgā,
Sustulit exūtās vinclīs ad sīdera palmās :

“ Vōs, aeternī ignēs, et nōn violābile vestrum
155 Testor nūmen ” ait, “ vōs ārae ēnsēsque nēfandī,
Quōs fūgī, vittaeque deum, quās hostia gessi :
Fās mihi Grāiōrum sacrāta resolvere iūra,
Fās ōdisse virōs, atque omnia ferre sub aurās,
Sī qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec lēgibus ūllīs.
160 Tū modo prōmissis maneās, servātaque servēs
Trōia fidem, sī vēra feram, sī māgna rependam.

“ Omnis spēs Dānaum et coeptī fidūcia bellī
Palladis auxiliīs semper stetit. Impius ex quō
Tȳdīdēs sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixēs,
165 Fātāle aggressī sacrātō āvellere templō
Palladium, caesis sūmmae cūstōdibus arcis,
Corripuēre sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgineās ausī dīvae contingere vittās,
Ex illō fluere ac retrō sublāpsa referri
170 Spēs Danaum, frāctae vīrēs, āversa deae mēns.
Nec dubiīs ea sīgna dedit Trītōnia mōnstrīs.
Vix positum castrīs simulācrum : ārsēre coruscae
Lūminibus flammae arrēctīs, salsusque per artūs
Sūdor iit, terque ipsa solō — mīrābile dictū —
175 Ēmicuit, parmamque gerēns hastamque trementem.
“ Extemplō temptanda fugā canit aequora Calchās,
Nec posse Argolicīs exscindī Pergama tēlīs,
Ōmina nī repetant Argīs, nūmenque redūcant,
Quod pelagō et curvis sēcum āvexēre carīnīs.
180 Et nunc, quod patriās ventō petiēre Mycēnās,
Arma deōsque parant comitēs, pelagōque remēnsō
Imprōvisī aderunt. Ita dīgerit ōmina Calchās.
Hanc prō Palladiō monitī, prō nūmine laesō
Effigiem statuēre, nefās quae trīste piāret.

- 185 Hanc tamen immēnsam Calchās attollere mōlem
 Rōboribus textīs caelōque ēdūcere iussit,
 Nē recipī portīs, aut dūcī in moenia posset,
 Neu populum antīquā sub rēligiōne tuērī.
 Nam sī vestra manus violāset dōna Minervae,
 190 Tum māgnū exitium — quod dī prius ōmen in
 ipsum
 Convertant ! — Priamī imperiō Phrygibusque futūrum ;
 Sīn manibus vestrīs vestram ascendisset in urbem,
 Ultrō Asiam māgnō Pelopēa ad moenia bellō
 Ventūram, et nostrōs ea fāta manēre nepōtēs.”
 195 Tālibus insidiīs periūrīque arte Sinōnis
 Crēdita rēs, captīque dolīs lacrimisque coāctīs,
 Quōs neque Tȳdīdēs, nec Lārīsaēus Achillēs,
 Nōn anni domuēre decem, nōn mīlle carīnae.
 Hīc aliud māius miserīs multōque tremendum
 200 Obicitur magis, atque imprōvida pectora turbat.
 Lāocoōn, ductus Neptūnō sorte sacerdos,
 Sollemnēs taurum ingentem mactābat ad ārās.
 Ecce autem geminī ā Tenedō tranquilla per alta —
 Horrēscō referēns — immēnsīs orbibus anguēs
 205 Incumbunt pelagō, pariterque ad lītora tendunt ;
 Pectora quōrum inter fluctūs arrēcta iubaeque
 Sanguineae superant undās ; pars cētera pontum
 Pōne legit sinuatque immēnsa volūmine terga
 Fit sonitus spūmante salō ; iamque arva tenēbant,
 210 Ārdentēsque oculōs suffectī sanguine et ignī,
 Sībila lambēbant linguis vibrantibus ōra.
 Diffugimus visū exsanguēs. Illī āgmine certō
 Lāocoonta petunt ; et prīmum parva duōrum
 Corpora nātōrum serpēns amplexus uterque
 215 Implicat et miserōs morsū dēpāscitur artūs ;
 Post ipsum, auxiliō subeuntem ac tēla ferentem,

- Corripiunt, spīrīsque ligant ingentibus ; et iam
 Bis medium amplexī, bis collō squāmea circum
 Terga datī, superant capite et cervīcibus altīs.
- 220 Ille simul manibus tendit dīvellere nōdōs,
 Perfūsus saniē vittās ātrōque venēnō,
 Clāmōrēs simul horrendōs ad sīdera tollit,
 Quālis mūgītus, fūgit cum saucius āram
 Taurus et incertam excussit cervīce secūrim.
- 225 At geminī lāpsū dēlūbra ad summa draconēs
 Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Trītōnidis arcem,
 Sub pedibusque deae clipeīque sub orbe teguntur.
 Tum vērō tremefacta novus per pectora cūctīs
 Īnsinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
- 230 Lāocoonta ferunt, sacrum quī cuspide rōbur
 Laeserit et tergō scelerātam intorserit hastam.
 Dūcendum ad sēdēs simulācrum ōrandaque divae
 Nūmina conclāmant.
- Dīvidimus mūrōs et moenia pandimus urbis.
- 235 Accingunt omnēs operī, pedibusque rotārum
 Subiciunt lāpsūs, et stuppea vincula collō
 Intendunt. Scandit fātālis māchina mūrōs,
 Fēta armīs. Puerī circum innūptaeque puellae
 Sacra canunt, fūnemque manū contingere gaudent.
- 240 Illa subit, mediaeque mināns inlābitur urbī.
 Ō patria, ō dīvum domus Īlium, et incluta bellō
 Moenia Dardanidum ! quater ipsō in līmine portae
 Substitit, atque uterō sonitum quater arma dedēre ;
 Īnstāmus tamen immemorēs caecīque furōre,
- 245 Et mōnstrum infēlīx sacrātā sistimus arce.
 Tunc etiam fātīs aperit Cassandra futūrīs
 Ōra, deī iussū nōn umquam crēdita Teucrīs.
 Nōs dēlūbra deum miserī, quibus ultimus esset
 Ille diēs, fēstā vėlāmus fronde per urbem.

- 250 Vertitur intereā caelum et ruit oceanō Nox,
 Involvēns umbrā māgnā terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolōs ; fūsi per moenia Teucrī
 Conticuēre ; sopor fessōs complectitur artūs.
 Et iam Argīva phalanx instrūctīs nāvibus ibat
 255 Ā Tenedō, tacitae per amīca silentia lūnae
 Lītora nōta petēns, flammās cum rēgia puppis
 Extulerat, fātisque deum dēfēnsus inīquīs
 Inclūsōs uterō Danaōs et pīnea fūrtim
 Laxat claustra Sinōn. Illōs patefactus ad aurās
 260 Reddit equus, laetique cavō sē rōbore prōmunt
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque ducēs et dīrus Ulixēs,
 Dēmissum lapsi per fūnem, Acamāsque, Thoāsque,
 Pēlīdēsque Neoptolemus, prīmusque Machāōn,
 Et Menelāus, et ipse doli fabricātor Epēos.
 265 Invādunt urbēm somnō vīnōque sepultam ;
 Caeduntur vigilēs, portisque patentibus omnēs
 Accipiunt sociōs atque āgmina cōnscia iungunt.
 Tempus erat quō prīma quiēs mortālibus aegrīs
 Incipit et dōnō dīvum grātissima serpit.
 270 In somnīs, ecce, ante oculōs maestissimus Hector
 Vīsus adesse mihi, largōsque effundere flētūs ;
 Raptātus bīgīs, ut quondam, āterque cruentō
 Pulvere, perque pedēs trāiectus lōra tumentēs.
 Ei mihi, quālis erat ! quantum mūtātus ab illō
 275 Hectore, quī redit exuviās indūtus Achillī,
 Vel Danaum Phrygiōs iaculātus puppibus ignēs !
 Squālentem barbam et concrētōs sanguine crīnēs
 Vulneraque illa gerēns, quae circum plūrima mūrōs
 Accēpit patriōs. Ultrō flēns ipse vidēbar
 280 Compellāre virum et maestās exprōmere vōcēs :
 “ Ō lūx Dardaniae, spēs ō fīdissima Teucrum,
 Quae tantae tenuēre morae ? quibus Hector ab ōrīs

- Expectāte venīs? ut tē post multa tuōrum
 Fūnera, post variōs hominumque urbisque labōrēs
 285 Dēfessī aspicimus! quae causa indīgna serēnōs
 Foedāvit vultūs? aut cūr haec vulnera cernō?"
 Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur,
 Sed graviter gemitūs imō dē pectore dūcēs,
 "Heu fuge, nāte deā, tēque hīs" ait "ēripe flammīs.
 290 Hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Trōia.
 Sat patriae Priamōque datum; sī Pergama dextrā
 Dēfendī possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.
 Sacra suōsque tibi commendat Trōia Penātēs;
 Hōs cape fātōrum comitēs, hīs moenia quaere,
 295 Māgna pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique pontō."
 Sic ait, et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem
 Aeternumque adytis effert penetrālibus ignem.
 Diversō intereā miscentur moeniā lūctū,
 Et magis atque magis, quamquam sēcrēta parentis
 300 Anchīsae domus arboribusque obtēcta recessit,
 Clārēscunt sonitūs, armōrumque ingruit horror.
 Excutior somnō, et summī fastīgia tēctī
 Ascēnsū superō, atque arrēctīs auribus adstō:
 In segetem velutī cum flamma furentibus austrīs
 305 Incidit, aut rapidus montānō flūmine torrēns
 Sternit agrōs, sternit sata laeta boumque labōrēs,
 Praecipitēsque trahit silvās stupet inscius altō
 Accipiēns sonitum saxī dē vertice pāstor.
 Tum vērō manifēsta fidēs, Danaumque patēscunt
 310 Īnsidiae. Iam Dēiphobī dedit ampla ruīnam,
 Vulcānō superante, domus, iam proximus ārdet
 Ūcalegōn; Sīgēa ignī freta lāta relūcent.
 Exoritur clāmorque virum clangorque tubārum.
 Arma amēns capiō; nec sat ratiōnis in armīs;
 315 Sed glomerāre manum bellō et concurrere in arcem

Cum sociīs ārdent animī ; furor īraque mentem
Praecipitant, pulchrumque morī succurrit in armīs.

Ecce autem tēlīs Panthūs ēlāpsus Achīvum,
Panthūs Othryadēs, arcis Phoebīque sacerdōs,
320 Sacra manū victōsque deōs parvumque nepōtem
Ipse trahit, cursūque āmēns ad līmina tendit.
“Quō rēs summa locō, Panthū? quam prendimus
arcem?”

Vix ea fātus eram, gemitū cum tālia reddit :

“Vēnit summa diēs et inēlūctābile tempus
325 Dardaniae. Fuimus Trōes, fuit Īlium et ingēns
Glōria Teucrōrū ; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argōs
Trānstulit ; incēnsā Danaī dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armātōs mediīs in moenibus adstāns
Fundit equus, victorque Sinōn incendia miscet
330 Īnsultāns. Portīs aliī bipatientibus adsunt,
Mīlia quot māgnīs umquam vēnēre Mycēnīs ;
Obsēdēre aliī tēlīs angusta viārum
Oppositī ; stat ferrī aciēs mūcrōne coruscō
Strīcta, parāta necī ; vix prīmī proelia temptant
335 Portārum vigilēs, et caecō Mārte resistunt.”

Tālibus Othryadae dictīs et nūmine dīvum
In flammās et in arma feror, quō trīstis Erīnys,
Quō fremitus vocat et sublātus ad aethera clāmor.
Addunt sē sociōs Rīpheus et māximus armīs
340 Ēpytus, oblātī per lūnam, Hypanisque Dymāsque,
Et laterī agglomerant nostrō, iuvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonidēs. Illīs ad Trōiam forte diēbus
Vēnerat, īsānō Cassandrae incēnsus amōre,
Et gener auxilium Priamō Phrygibusque ferēbat,
345 Īnfēlīx, quī nōn spōnsae praecepta furentis
Audierit.

Quōs ubi cōnfertōs audēre in proelia vīdī,

- Incipiō super hīs : “ Iuvenēs, fortissima frūstrā
 Pectora, sī vōbīs audentem extrēma cupīdō
 350 Certa sequī — quae sit rēbus fortūna vidētis :
 Excessēre omnēs, adytīs ārisque relīctīs,
 Dī, quibus imperium hōc steterat ; succurritis urbi
 Incēnsae — moriāmur, et in media arma ruāmus.
 Ūna salūs victīs, nūllam spērāre salūtem.”
- 355 Sīc animīs iuvenum furor additus. Inde lupī ceu
 Raptōrēs ātrā in nebulā, quōs improba ventris
 Exēgit caecōs rabiēs, catulīque relīctī
 Faucibus expectant siccīs, per tēla, per hostēs
 Vādimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenēmus
 360 Urbis iter ; nox ātra cavā circumvolat umbrā.
 Quis clādem illīus noctis, quis fūnera fandō
 Explicet, aut possit lacrimīs aequāre labōrēs ?
 Urbs antīqua ruit, multōs domināta per annōs ;
 Plūrima perque viās sternuntur inertia passim
 365 Corpora perque domōs et rēligiōsa deōrum
 Līmina. Nec sōlī poenās dant sanguine Teucrī ;
 Quondam etiam victīs redit in praecordia virtūs
 Victōrēsque cadunt Danaī. Crūdēlis ubīque
 Lūctus, ubīque pavor, et plūrima mortis imāgō.
- 370 Prīmus sē Danaum, māgnā comitante catervā,
 Androgeōs offert nōbīs, socia āgmina crēdēns
 Īnscius, atque ultrō verbīs compellat amīcīs :
 “ Festīnāte, virī. Nam quae tam sēra morātur
 Sēgnitiēs ? aliī rapiunt incēnsa feruntque
 375 Pergama ; vōs celsīs nunc prīmum ā nāvibus ītis.”
 Dixit, et extemplō (neque enim respōnsa dabantur
 Fīda satis) sēnsit mediōs dēlāpsus in hostēs.
 Obstipuit, retrōque pedem cum vōce repressit.
 Imprōvīsum asprīs velutī quī sentibus anguem
 380 Pressit humī nītēns, trepidusque repente refūgit

Attollentem irās et caerula colla tumentem ;
Haud secus Androgeōs vīsū tremefactus abībat.

Inruimus, dēnsīs et circumfundimur armīs,
Ignārōsque locī passim et formīdine captōs
385 Sternimus. Adspīrat primō fortūna labōrī.
Atque hīc successū exsultāns animīsque Coroebus
“ Ō sociī, quā prīma ” inquit “ fortūna salūtis
Mōnstrat iter, quāque ostendit sē dextra, sequāmur ;
Mūtēmus clipeōs, Danaumque īnsīgnia nōbīs
390 Aptēmus. Dolus an virtūs, quis in hoste requīrat ?
Arma dabunt ipsī.” Sīc fātus, deinde comantem
Androgeī galeam clipeīque īnsīgne decōrum
Induitur, laterīque Argīvum accommodat ēnsem.
Hōc Rīpheus, hōc ipse Dymās omnisque iuventūs
395 Laeta facit ; spoliīs sē quisque recentibus armat.
Vādimus immixtī Danaīs haud nūmine nostrō,
Multaque per caecam congressī proelia noctem
Cōnserimus, multōs Danaum dēmittimus Orcō.
Diffugiunt aliī ad nāvēs, et lītora cursū
400 Fīda petunt ; pars ingentem formīdine turpī
Scandunt rūsus equum et nōtā conduntur in alvō.

Heu nihil invītīs fās quemquam fīdere dīvīs !
Ecce trahēbātur passīs Priamēia virgō
Crīnibus ā templō Cassandra adytīsque Minervae,
405 Ad caelum tendēns ārdentia lūmina frūstrā, —
Lūmina, nam tenerās arcēbant vincula palmās.
Nōn tulit hanc speciem furiātā mente Coroebus,
Et sēsē medium iniēcit peritūrus in āgmen.
Cōnsequimur cūctī et dēnsīs incurrimus armīs.
410 Hīc prīmum ex altō dēlūbrī culmine tēlīs
Nostrōrum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedēs
Armōrum faciē et Grāiārū errore iubārū.

Tum Danaī gemitū atque ēreptae virginis irā

- Undique collēctī invādunt, ācerrimus Āiāx,
 415 Et geminī Atrīdae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis :
 Adversī ruptō ceu quondam turbine ventī
 Cōnflīgunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eōīs
 Eurū equīs ; strīdunt silvae, saevitque tridentī
 Spūmeus atque īmō Nēreus ciet aequora fundō.
 420 Illī etiam, sī quōs obscurā nocte per umbram
 Fūdīmus īnsidiīs tōtāque agitāvimus urbe,
 Appārent ; prīmī clipeōs mentītaque tēla
 Adgnōscunt, atque ōra sonō discordia signant.
 Ilīcet obruimur numerō ; prīmusque Coroebus
 425 Pēneleī dextrā dīvae armipotentis ad āram
 Prōcumbit ; cadit et Rīpheus, iūstissimus ūnus
 Quī fuit in Teucrīs et servantissimus aequī
 (Dīs aliter vīsum) ; pereunt Hypanisque Dymāsque
 Cōnfixī ā sociīs ; nec tē tua plūrima, Panthū,
 430 Lābentem pietās nec Apollinis īnfula tēxit.
 Īliacī cinerēs et flamma extrēma meōrum,
 Testor, in occāsū vestrō nec tēla nec ūllās
 Vītāvisse vicēs Danaum, et, sī fāta fuissent,
 Ut caderem, meruisse manū. Dīvellimur inde :
 435 Īphitus et Peliās mēcum, quōrum Īphitus aevō
 Iam gravior, Peliās et vulnere tardus Ulixī ;
 Prōtinus ad sēdēs Priamī clāmōre vocātī.
 Hīc vērō ingentem pūgnam, ceu cētera nūsquam
 Bella forent, nūllī tōtā morerentur in urbe ;
 440 Sīc Mārtem indomitum, Danaōsque ad tēcta ruentēs
 Cernimus, obsessumque āctā testūdine līmen.
 Haerent pārietibus scālae, postēsque sub ipsōs
 Nītuntur gradibus, clipeōsque ad tēla sinistrīs
 Prōtēctī obiciunt, prēnsant fastīgia dextrīs.
 445 Dardanidae contrā turrēs ac tēcta domōrum
 Culmina convellunt — hīs sē, quandō ultima cernunt,

Extrēmā iam in morte parant dēfendere tēlis —
 Aurātāsque trabēs, veterum decora alta parentum,
 Dēvolvunt; aliī strīctīs mūcrōnibus imās
 450 Obsēdere forēs; hās servant āgmine dēnsō.
 Instaurātī animī, rēgis succurrere tēctīs,
 Auxiliōque levāre virōs, vimque addere victīs.

Līmen erat caecaeque forēs et pervius ūsus
 Tēctōrum inter sē Priamī, postēsque relīctī
 455 Ā tergō, infēlix quā sē, dum rēgna manēbant,
 Saepius Andromachē ferre incomitāta solēbat
 Ad socerōs, et avō puerum Astyanacta trahēbat.
 Ēvādō ad summī fastīgia culminis, unde
 Tēla manū miserī iactābant inrita Teucrī.
 460 Turrim in praecipitī stantem summisque sub astra
 Ēductam tēctīs, unde omnis Trōia vidērī
 Et Danaum solitae nāvēs et Achāia castra,
 Aggressī ferrō circum, quā summa labantēs
 Iūctūrās tabulāta dabant, convellimus altīs
 465 Sēdibus, impulimusque; ea lāpsa repente ruīnam
 Cum sonitū trahit et Danaum super āgmina lātē
 Incidit. Ast aliī subeunt, nec saxa, nec ūllum
 Tēlōrum intereā cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum prīmōque in limine Pyrrhus
 470 Exsultat, tēlis et lūce coruscus aēnā:
 Quālis ubi in lūcem coluber mala grāmina pāstus,
 Frīgida sub terrā tumidum quem brūma tegēbat,
 Nunc, positīs novus exuviīs nitidusque iuventā,
 Lūbrica convolvit sublātō pectore terga
 475 Arduus ad sōlem, et linguīs micat ōre trisulcīs.
 Ūnā ingēns Periphās et equōrum agitātor Achillis,
 Armiger Auṭomedōn, ūnā omnis Scȳria pūbēs
 Succēdunt tēctō, et flammās ad culmina iactant.
 Ipse inter prīmōs correptā dūra bipennī

480 Līmina perrumpit, postēsque ā cardine vellit
 Aerātōs ; iamque excīsā trabe fīrma cavāvit
 Rōbora, et ingentem lātō dedit ōre fenestram.
 Appāret domus intus, et ātria longa patēscunt ;
 Appārent Priamī et veterum penetrālia rēgum,
 485 Armātōsque vident stantēs in līmine prīmō.

At domus interior gemitū miserōque tumultū
 Miscētur, penitusque cavae plangōribus aedēs
 Fēmineīs ululant ; ferit aurea sīdera clāmor.
 Tum pavidae tēctīs mātērēs ingentibus errant,
 490 Amplexaeque tenent postēs atque ōscula fīgunt.
 Īnstat vī patriā Pyrrhus ; nec claustra, neque ipsi
 Cūstōdēs sufferre valent ; labat āriete crēbrō
 Iānua, et ēmōtī prōcumbunt cardine postēs.
 Fit via vī : rumpunt aditūs, prīmōsque trucīdant
 495 Immissī Danaī, et lātē loca mīlite complent.
 Nōn sīc, aggeribus ruptis cum spūmeus amnis
 Exiit oppositāsque ēvīcit gurgite mōlēs,
 Fertur in arva furēns cumulō, campōsque per omnēs
 Cum stabulīs armenta trahit. Vīdī ipse furentem
 500 Caede Neoptoleum geminōsque in līmine Atrīdās ;
 Vīdī Hecubam centumque nurūs, Priamumque per ārās
 Sanguine foedantem, quōs ipse sacrāverat, ignēs.
 Quīnquāgintā illi thalamī, spēs tanta nepōtum,
 Barbaricō postēs aurō spoliīsque superbī,
 505 Prōcubuēre ; tenent Danaī, quā dēficit ignis.

Forsitan et, Priamī fuerint quae fāta, requīrās.
 Urbis utī captae cāsum convulsaque vīdit
 Līmina tēctōrum et medium in penetrālibus hostem,
 Arma diū senior dēsuēta trementibus aevō
 510 Circumdat nequīquam umerīs, et inūtile ferrum
 Cingitur, ac dēnsōs fertur moritūrus in hostēs.
 Aedibus in mediīs nūdōque sub aetheris axe

- Ingēns āra fuit iūxtāque veterrima laurus,
 Incumbēns ārae atque umbra complexa Penātēs.
 515 Hīc Hecuba et nātae nequīquam altāria circum,
 Praecipitēs ātrā ceu tempestāte columbae,
 Condēnsae et dīvum amplexae simulācra sedēbant.
 Ipsum autem sūmptis Priamum iuvenālibus armīs
 Ut vīdit, “ Quae mēns tam dīra, miserrime coniūnx,
 520 Impulit hīs cingī tēlīs? aut quō ruīs?” inquit.
 “ Nōn tālī auxiliō nec dēfēnsōribus istīs
 Tempus eget; nōn, sī ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
 Hūc tandem concēde; haec āra tuēbitur omnēs,
 Aut moriēre simul.” Sic ōre effāta recēpit
 525 Ad sēsē et sacrā longaevum in sēde locāvit.
 Ecce autem ēlāpsus Pyrrhī dē caede Polītēs,
 Ūnus nātōrum Priamī, per tēla, per hostēs
 Porticibus longīs fugit, et vacua ātria lūstrat
 Saucius: illum ārdēns infēstō vulnere Pyrrhus
 530 Insequitur, iam iamque manū tenet et premit hastā.
 Ut tandem ante oculōs ēvāsit et ōra parentum,
 Concidit, ac multō vītā cum sanguine fūdit.
 Hīc Priamus, quamquam in mediā iam morte tenētur,
 Nōn tamen abstinuit, nec vōcī iraeque pepercit:
 535 “ At tibi prō scelere,” exclāmat, “ prō tālibus ausīs,
 Dī, sī qua est caelō pietās, quae tālia cūret,
 Persolvant grātēs dīgnās, et praemia reddant
 Dēbita, quī nātī cōram mē cernere lētum
 Fēcistī et patriōs foedāstī fūnere vultūs.
 540 At nōn ille, satum quō tē mentīris, Achillēs
 Tālis in hoste fuit Priamō; sed iūra fidemque
 Supplicis ērubuit, corpusque exsanguē sepulcrō
 Reddidit Hectoreum, mēque in mea rēgna remīsīt.”
 Sic fātus senior, tēlumque imbelle sine ictū
 545 Coniēcit, raucō quod prōtinus aere repulsum

Et summō clipeī nequīquam umbōne pependit.
 Cui Pyrrhus: "Referēs ergō haec et nūntius ībis
 Pēlīdae genitōrī; illi mea tristia facta
 Dēgeneremque Neoptoleum nārrāre mementō.
 550 Nunc morere." Hōc dīcēns altāria ad ipsa trementem
 Trāxit et in multō lāpsantem sanguine nātī,
 Implicuitque comam laevā, dextrāque coruscum
 Extulit ac laterī capulō tenus abdidit ēnsem.
 Haec finis Priamī fātōrum; hīc exitus illum
 555 Sorte tulit, Trōiam incēnsam et prōlāpsa videntem
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
 Rēgnātōrem Asiae. Iacet ingēns lītore truncus,
 Āvulsumque umerīs caput, et sine nōmine corpus.

At mē tum prīmum saevus circumstetit horror.
 560 Obstipui; subiit cārī genitōris imāgō,
 Ut rēgem aequaevum crūdēlī vulnere vīdī
 Vitam exhālantem; subiit dēserta Creūsa,
 Et direpta domus, et parvī cāsus Iūli.
 Respiciō, et, quae sit mē circum cōpia, lūstrō.
 565 Dēseruēre omnēs dēfessī, et corpora saltū
 Ad terram mīsere aut ignibus aegra dedēre.

Iamque adeō super ūnus eram, cum līmina Vestae
 Servantem et tacitam sēcrētā in sēde latentem
 Tyndarida aspiciō; dant clāra incendia lūcem
 570 Erranti passimque oculōs per cūncta ferentī.
 Illa sibi infēstōs ēversa ob Pergama Teucrōs
 Et poenās Danaum et dēserti coniugis irās
 Praemetuēns, Trōiae et patriae commūnis Erīnys,
 Abdiderat sēsē atque ārīs invīsa sedēbat.
 575 Exārsere ignēs animō; subit ira cadentem
 Ulcīscī patriam et scelerātās sūmere poenās.
 "Scīlicet haec Spartam incolumis patriāsque Mycēnās

Aspiciet? partoque ibit rēgīna triumphō,
 Coniugiumque, domumque, patrēs, nātōsque vidēbit,
 580 Īliadum turba et Phrygiīs comitāta ministrīs?
 Occiderit ferrō Priamus? Trōia ārserit ignī?
 Dardanium totiēns sūdārit sanguine lītus?
 Nōn ita! Namque etsi nūllum memorābile nōmen
 Fēmineā in poenā est nec habet victōria laudem,
 585 Exstīnxisse nefās tamen et sūmpsisse merentēs
 Laudābor poenās, animumque explēsse iuvābit
 Ultrīcis flammae, et cinerēs satiāsse meōrum.”

Tālia iactābam, et furiātā mente ferēbar,
 Cum mihi sē, nōn ante oculis tam clāra, videndam
 590 Obtulit et pūrā per noctem in lūce refulsit
 Alma parēns, cōfessa deam, quālisque vidērī
 Caelicolīs et quanta solet, dextrāque prehēsum
 Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ōre:

“Nāte, quis indomitās tantus dolor excitat irās?
 595 Quid furis? aut quōnam nostrī tibi cūra recessit?
 Nōn prius aspiciēs, ubi fessum aetāte parentem
 Līqueris Anchīsēn? superet coniūnxne Creūsa,
 Ascaniusque puer? quōs omnēs undique Grāiae
 Circum errant aciēs, et, nī mea cūra resistat,
 600 Iam flammae tulerint inimīcus et hauserit ēnsis.
 Nōn tibi Tyndaridis faciēs invīsa Lacaenae
 Culpātusve Paris; dīvum inclēmentia, dīvum,
 Hās ēvertit opēs sternitque ā culmine Trōiam.

“Aspice—namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuentī
 605 Mortālēs hebetat vīsūs tibi et ūmida circum
 Cālīgat, nūbem ēripiam; tū nē qua parentis
 Iussa timē, neu praeceptis parēre recūsā—
 Hīc ubi disiectās mōlēs āvulsaque saxīs
 Saxa vidēs mixtōque undantem pulvere fūmum,
 610 Neptūnus mūrōs māgnōque ēmōta tridentī

Fundāmenta quatit tōtamque ā sēdibus urbem
 Ēruit. Hīc lūnō Scaeās saevissima portās
 Prīma tenet, sociumque furēns ā nāvibus āgmen
 Ferrō accīncta vocat.

- 615 Iam summās arcēs Trītōnia, respice, Pallas
 Īnsēdit, nimbō effulgēns et Gorgone saeva.
 Ipse Pater Danaīs animōs virēsque secundās
 Sufficit, ipse deōs in Dardana suscitāt arma.
 Ēripe, nāte, fugam, fīnemque impōne labōrī.
 620 Nūsquam aberō, et tūtum patriō tē līmine sistam.”

Dīxerat, et spissīs noctis sē condidit umbrīs.
 Appārent dīrae faciēs inimīcaque Trōiae
 Nūmina māgna deum.

- Tum vērō omne mihī vīsum cōnsīdere in ignēs
 625 Īlium et ex imō vertī Neptūnia Trōia ;
 Ac velutī summīs antīquam in montibus ornum
 Cum ferrō accīsam crēbrīsque bipennibus īstant
 Ēruere agricolae certātīm ; illa ūsque minātur
 Et tremefacta comam concussō vertice nūtat,
 630 Vulneribus dōnec paulātīm ēvicta suprēmum
 Congemuit trāxitque iugīs āvulsa ruīnam.

- Dēscendō, ac dūcente deō flammam inter et hostēs
 Expedior ; dant tēla locum, flammaeque recēdunt.
 Atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad līmina sēdis
 635 Antīquāsque domōs, genitor, quem tollere in altōs
 Optābam prīmum montēs prīmumque petēbam,
 Abnegat excīsā vītam prōdūcere Trōiā
 Exsiliumque patī. “ Vōs ō, quibus integer aevī
 Sanguis ” ait “ solidaeque suō stant rōbore virēs,
 640 Vōs agitāte fugam.
 Mē sī caelicolae voluissent dūcere vītam,
 Hās mihi servāssent sēdēs. Satis ūna superque
 Vīdimus excidia et captae superāvīmus urbī.

Sic ō, sic positum adfātī discēdite corpus.

645 Ipse manū mortem inveniam ; miserēbitur hostis
Exuviāsque petet ; facilis iactūra sepulcrī
Iam prīdem invīsus dīvīs et inūtilis annōs
Dēmoror, ex quō mē dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
Fulminis adflāvit ventīs et contigit ignī.”

650 Tālia perstābat memorāns, fīxusque manēbat.

Nōs contrā effūsī lacrimīs coniūnxque Creūsa
Ascaniusque omnisque domus, nē vertere sēcum
Cūncta pater fātōque urgentī incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptōque et sēdibus haeret in isdem.

655 Rūrsus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus optō,
Nam quod cōnsilium aut quae iam fortūna dabātur ?

“ Mēne efferre pedem, genitor, tē posse relictō
Spērāstī, tantumque nefās patriō excidit ōre ?

Sī nihil ex tantā superīs placet urbe relinqui,

660 Et sedet hōc animō, peritūraeque addere Trōiae
Tēque tuōsque iuvat, patet istī iānua lētō ;
Iamque aderit multō Priamī dē sanguine Pyrrhus,
Nātum ante ōra patris, patrem quī obtruncat ad ārās.

Hōc erat, alma parēns, quod mē per tēla, per ignēs

665 Ēripis, ut mediīs hostem in penetrālibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum iūxtāque Creūsam
Alterum in alterius mactātōs sanguine cernam ?

Arma, virī, ferte arma ; vocat lūx ultima victōs.

Reddite mē Danaīs ; sinite īnstaūrāta revīsam

670 Proelia. Numquam omnēs hodiē moriēmur inultī.”

Hinc ferrō accingor rūrsus clipeōque sinīstram
Īnserābam aptāns mēque extrā tēcta ferēbam.

Ecce autem complexa pedēs in līmine coniūnx

Haerēbat, parvumque patrī tendēbat Iūlum :

675 “ Sī peritūrus abīs, et nōs rape in omnia tēcum ;
Sīn aliquam expertus sūmptīs spem pōnis in armīs,

Hanc primum tūtāre domum. Cui parvus Iūlus,
Cui pater et coniūnx quondam tua dicta relinquer?"

Tālia vōciferāns gemitū tēctum omne replēbat,
680 Cum subitum dictūque oritur mirābile mōnstrum.
Namque manūs inter maestōrumque ōra parentum
Ecce levis summō dē vertice visus Iūli
Fundere lūmen apex, tāctūque innoxia mollēs
Lambere flamma comās et circum tempora pāsci.
685 Nōs pavidī trepidāre metū, crīnemque flagrantem
Excutere et sānctōs restinguere fontibus ignēs.
At pater Anchīsēs oculōs ad sīdera laetus
Extulit, et caelō palmās cum vōce tetendit:
"Iuppiter omnipotēns, precibus sī flecteris ūllīs,
690 Aspice nōs; hōc tantum; et, sī pietāte merēmur,
Dā deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec ōmina fīrmā."

Vix eā fātus erat senior, subitōque fragōre
Intonuit laevum, et dē caelō lāpsa per umbrās
Stella facem dūcēns multā cum lūce cucurrit.
695 Illam, summa super lābentem culmina tēctī,
Cernimus Īdaeā clāram sē condere silvā
Signantemque viās; tum longō limite sulcus
Dat lūcem, et lātē circum loca sulphure fūmant.
Hīc vērō victus genitor sē tollit ad aurās,
700 Adfāturque deōs et sānctum sīdus adōrat:
"Iam iam nūlla mora est; sequor, et, quā dūcitis, ad-
sum.

Dī patriī, servāte domum, servāte nepōtem.
Vestrum hōc augurium, vestrōque in nūmine Trōia est.
Cēdō equidem, nec, nāte, tibī comes ire recūsō."
705 Dīxerat ille; et iam per moenia clārior ignis
Audītur, propiusque aestūs incendia volvunt.
"Ergō age, cāre pater, cervīcī impōnere nostrae;
Ipse subībō umerīs, nec mē labor iste gravābit;

Quō rēs cumque cadent, ūnum et commūne perīclum,
 710 Ūna salūs ambōbus erit. Mihi parvus Iūlus
 Sit comes, et longē servet vestīgia coniūnx.
 Vōs, famulī, quae dīcam, animīs advertite vestrīs.
 Est urbe ēgressīs tumulus templumque vetustum
 Dēsertae Cereris, iūxtāque antīqua cupressus
 715 Rēligiōne patrum multōs servāta per annōs.
 Hanc ex diversō sēdem veniēmus in ūnam.
 Tū, genitor, cape sacra manū patriōsque Penātēs;
 Mē, bellō ē tantō dīgessum et caede recentī,
 Attrectāre nefās, dōnec mē flūmine vīvō
 720 Abiuerō.”

Haec fātus, lātōs umerōs subiectaue colla
 Veste super fulvique īsternor pelle leōnis,
 Succēdōque onerī; dextrae sē parvus Iūlus
 Implicuit sequiturque patrem nōn passibus aequīs;
 725 Pōne subit coniūnx. Ferimur per opāca locōrum;
 Et mē, quem dūdum nōn ūlla iniecta movēbant
 Tēla neque adversō glomerātī ex āgmine Grāi,
 Nunc omnēs terrent aerae, sonus excitat omnis
 Suspēsum et pariter comitīque onerīque timentem.
 730 Iamque propinquābam portīs, omnemque vidēbar
 Ēvāsisse viam, subitō cum crēber ad aurēs
 Vīsus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
 Prōspiciēns, “Nāte,” exclāmat, “fuge, nāte; propin-
 quant
 Ārdentēs clipeōs atque aera micantia cernō.”
 735 Hīc mihi nescio quod trepidō male nūmen amīcum
 Cōnfūsam ēripuit mentem. Namque āvia cursū
 Dum sequor et nōtā excēdō regiōne viārum,
 Heu! miserō coniūnx fātōne ērepta Creūsa
 Substitit, errāvitne viā, seu lassa resēdit?
 740 Incertum; nec post oculīs est reddita nostrīs;

- Nec prius āmissam respexī animumque reflexī,
 Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sēdemque sacrātam
 Vēnimus; hīc dēmum collēctis omnibus ūna
 Dēfuit, et comitēs nātumque virumque fefellit.
 745 Quem nōn incūsāvī āmēns hominumque deōrumque,
 Aut quid in ēversā vīdī crūdēlius urbe?
 Ascanium Anchīsēnque patrem Teucrōsque Penātēs
 Commendō sociis et curvā valle recondō;
 Ipse urbem repetō et cingor fulgentibus armīs.
 750 Stat cāsūs renovāre omnēs, omnemque revertī
 Per Trōiam, et rūsus caput obiectāre periclīs.
 Prīncipiō mūrōs obscūraque līmina portae,
 Quā gressum extuleram, repetō, et vestīgia retrō
 Observāta sequor per noctem et lūmine lūstrō.
 755 Horror ubīque animōs, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
 Inde domum, sī forte pedem, sī forte tulisset,
 Mē referō. Inruerant Danaī, et tēctum omne tenēbant
 Īlicet īgnis edāx summa ad fastīgia ventō
 Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad aurās.
 760 Prōcēdō et Priamī sēdēs arcemque revīsō.
 Et iam porticibus vacuīs Iūnōnis asylō
 Cūstōdēs lēctī Phoenīx et dīrus Ulixēs
 Praedam adservābant. Hūc undique Trōia gaza
 Incēnsis ērepta adytīs, mēnsaeque deōrum,
 765 Crātērēsque aurō solidī, captīvaque vestis
 Congeritur. Puerī et pavidae longō ōrdine mātērēs
 Stant circum.
 Ausus quīn etiam vōcēs iactāre per umbram
 Implēvī clāmōre viās, maestusque Creūsam
 770 Nequīquam ingemināns iterumque iterumque vocāvī.
 Quaerentī et tēctīs urbis sine fīne furentī
 Īnfēlix simulācrum atque ipsius umbra Creūsae
 Vīsa mihi ante oculōs et nōta māior imāgō.

Obstipuī, steteruntque comae et vōx faucibus haesit.

775 Tum sīc adfārī et cūrās hīs dēmere dictīs:

“ Quid tantum īnsānō iuvat indulgēre dolōrī,
O dulcis coniūnx? nōn haec sine nūmine dīvum
Eveniunt; nec tē hinc comitem asportāre Creūsam
Fās aut ille sinit superī rēgnātor Olympī.

780 Longa tibi exsilia, et vāstum maris aequor arandum,
Et terram Hesperiam veniēs, ubi Lȳdius arva
Inter opīma virum lēnī fluit āgmine Thȳbris:
Illic rēs laetae rēgnumque et rēgia coniūnx
Parta tibi. Lacrimās dīlēctae pelle Creūsae:

785 Nōn ego Myrmidonum sēdēs Dolopumve superbās
Aspiciam, aut Grāis servītum mātribus ibō,
Dardanīs, et dīvae Veneris nurus;
Sed mē māgna deum Genetrīx hīs dētinet ōrīs.
Iamque valē, et nātī servā commūnis amōrem.”

790 Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dīcere dēseruit, tenuēsque recessit in aurās.
Ter cōnātus ibī collō dare bracchia circum;
Ter frūstrā comprēnsa manūs effūgit imāgō,
Pār levibus ventīs volucrīque simillima somnō.

795 Sīc dēmum sociōs cōnsūptā nocte revīsō.
Atque hīc ingentem comitum adfluxisse novōrum
Inveniō admīrāns numerum, mātresque, virōsque,
Collēctam exsiliō pūbem, miserābile vulgus.
Undique convēnēre, animīs opibusque parātī,
800 In quāscumque velim pelagō dedūcere terrās.
Iamque iugīs summae surgēbat Lūcifer Īdae
Dūcēbatque diem, Danaīque obsessa tenēbant
Līmina portārum, nec spēs opis ūlla dabātur;
Cessī et sublātō montēs genitōre petīvī.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS

Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troia,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
5 Auguriis agimur divum, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela iubebat :
10 Litora cum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troia fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis —
Thraces arant — acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
15 Hospitium antiquum Troiae sociique Penates,
Dum Fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
20 Auspiciis coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit iuxta tumulus, quo cornea summo

Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
 Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
 25 Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
 Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
 Nam, quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
 Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae
 Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
 30 Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
 Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
 Insequor et causas penitus temptare latentes;
 Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.

Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestes
 35 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
 Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
 Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu
 Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae —
 Eloquar, an sileam? — gemitus lacrimabilis imo
 40 Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures
 “Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? iam parce sepulto;
 Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia
 Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
 Heu! fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum.
 45 Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea textit
 Telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis.”

Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
 Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
 Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
 50 Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
 Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis
 Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret.
 Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum, et Fortuna recessit,
 Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
 55 Fas omne abrumpit; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro

Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
 Auri sacra fames? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
 Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
 Monstra deum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco.
 60 Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,
 Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
 Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
 Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
 Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
 65 Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae;
 Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
 Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro
 Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
 70 Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,
 Deducunt socii naves et litora complent.
 Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
 Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
 Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,
 75 Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum
 Errantem Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
 Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.
 Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
 Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
 80 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos,
 Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
 Occurrit; veterem Anchisen adgnoscit amicum.
 Iungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templi dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto :
 85 "Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia
 fessis

Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Troiae
 Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.

Quem sequimur? quove ire iubes, ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis inlabere nostris."

90 Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente,
Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Summissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
"Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
95 Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."

Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
100 Laetitia, et cuncti, quae sint ea moenia, quaerunt,
Quo Phoebus vocet errantes iubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
"Audite, o proceres," ait, "et spes discite vestras.
Creta Iovis magni medio iacet insula ponto,
105 Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae.
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
110 Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli Corybantiaque aera
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et iuncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua iussa, sequamur;
115 Placemus ventos et Cnosia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu; modo Iuppiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."

Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
120 Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

- Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque adstare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
125 Bacchatamque iugis Naxon viridemque Donusam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor ;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
130 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
135 Iamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes ;
Conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus,
Iura domosque dabam : subito cum tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
140 Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora ; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;
Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oraculum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
145 Quam fessis finem rebus ferat ; unde laborum
Temptare auxilium iubeat ; quo vertere cursus.
Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat :
Effigies sacrae divum Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
150 Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare iacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis :

“Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
155 Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis
160 Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem.
Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suasit
Delius aut Cretae iussit considerare Apollo.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
165 Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:
Hae nobis propriae sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus,
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
170 Haud dubitanda refer; Corythum terrasque requirat
Ausonias. Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva.”

Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum —
Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram adgnosceret vultus
Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar;
175 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor —
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Intemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
180 Adgnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: “Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
185 Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros

Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur."

Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.

190 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.
Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius
ullae

Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
195 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
200 Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
Tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
205 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
210 Excipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae,
Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno
Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam
Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
215 Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis.
Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.

- Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
220 Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.
Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis.
225 At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata
230 Arboribus clausa circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem;
Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
235 Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
240 Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia temptant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo
Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Semesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.
245 Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
“Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?
250 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta,
Quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo

- Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando :
Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit ;
255 Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.”
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
- At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
260 Deriguit ; cecidere animi, nec iam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres.
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores :
265 “ Di, prohibete minas ; di, talem avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios ! ” Tum litore funem
Deripere, excussosque iubet laxare rudentes.
Tendunt vela Noti ; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
- 270 Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos
Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
Mox et Leucatae nimbose cacumina montis
275 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi ;
Ancora de prora iacitur, stant litore puppes.
- Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras,
280 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii ; iuvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,

285 Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :
“ AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA.”

Linquere tum portus iubeo et considerare transtris.
290 Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraue Epiri legimus portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aurēs,
295 Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Coniugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstipui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
300 Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens :
Sollemnes cum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem
305 Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troja circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstros
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit ;
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :
310 “ Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?” Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :

315 “ Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco ;
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.
Heu! quis te casus deiectam coniuge tanto

Excipit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' conubia servas?"

320 Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est:

"O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!

325 Nos, patria incensa, diversa per aequora vectae,
Stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.

330 Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore
Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus Orestes
Excipit incautum patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit

Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
335 Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque iugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?

Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura,
340 Quem tibi iam Troia —

Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"

Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
345 Incassum fletus, cum sese a moenibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert,
Adgnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.
Procedo, et parvam Troiam simulataque magnis
350 Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum

- Adgnosco, Scaetaeque amplector limina portae.
Nec non et Teucris socia simul urbe fruuntur.
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
355 Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.
Iamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae
Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro;
His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
“ Troiugena, interpretes divum, qui numina Phoebi,
360 Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
Fare age — namque omnem cursum mihi prospera
dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere et terras temptare repostas;
365 Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celaeno
Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras,
Obscenamque famem — quae prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?”
Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more iuvenis,
370 Exorat pacem divum, vittasque resolvit
Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit,
Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:
“ Nate dea, — nam te maioribus ire per altum
375 Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo —
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Aequora et Ausonio possis considerare portu,
Expeditam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
380 Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Iuno.
Principio Italiam, quam tu iam rere propinquam
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,

- Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
 Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
 385 Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor
 Infernique lacus Aeaetaeque insula Circae,
 Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
 Signa tibi dicam ; tu condita mente teneto :
 Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
 390 Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus
 Triginta capitem fetus enixa iacebit,
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
 Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
 Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros ;
 395 Fata viam invenient aderitque vocatus Apollo.
 “ Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
 Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
 Effuge ; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graeis.
 Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
 400 Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos
 Lyctius Idomeneus ; hic illa ducis Meliboei
 Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
 Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes
 Et positis aris iam vota in litore solves,
 405 Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu,
 Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
 Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
 Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto :
 Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.
 410 “ Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae
 Ventus et angusti rærescent claustra Pelori,
 Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
 Aequora circuitu ; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
 Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina —
 415 Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas —

Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret ; venit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaeque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.

420 Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.

At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
425 Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni

430 Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.

“ Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
435 Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum
Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo :
Iunonis magnae primum prece numen adora ;
Iunoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis : sic denique victor
440 Trinacria fines Italos mittere relictas.

“ Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
Divinosque lacus et Averno sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspicias, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
445 Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt ;
Verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus

- Impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
450 Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
455 Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
460 Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Troiam.”
- Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
465 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
470 Addit equos, additque duces;
Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.
Interea classem velis aptare iubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
Quem Phoebi interpretes multo compellat honore:
475 “Coniugio, Anchise, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus; hanc arripe velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
480 Vade,” ait, “o felix nati pietate. Quid ultra
Provehor et fando surgentes demoror austros?”

Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honori,
485 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur :
“ Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum

Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Coniugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
490 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat ;
Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo.”

Hos ego digrediens lacrimis adfabar obortis :
“ Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Iam sua ; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.
495 Vobis parta quies ; nullum maris aequor arandum,
Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
Quaerenda. Effigiem Xanthi Troiamque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerint minus obvia Grais.
500 Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva
Intraro gentique meae data moenia cernam,
Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
505 Troiam animis : maneat nostros ea cura nepotes.”

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
510 Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus ; fessos sopor inrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat ;

- Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnes
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat ;
515 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus,
520 Temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.
Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Cum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.
525 Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
Stans celsa in puppi :
“ Di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem et spirate secundi.”
530 Crebrescunt optatae aerae, portusque patescit
Iam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ;
Obiectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes,
535 Ipse latet ; gemino demittunt bracchia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises : “ Bellum, o terra hospita, portas ;
540 Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur.
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre :
Spes et pacis,” ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,
545 Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu ;

Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Iunoni Argivae iussos adolemus honores.

Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
550 Graiugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna,
555 Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces,
Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur harenae.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat.
560 Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis."

Haud minus ac iussi faciunt, primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
565 Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere;
Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignarique viae Cycloperum adlabimur oris.

570 Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammaram et sidera lambit;
575 Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus

Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
580 Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis ;
Et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et caelum subtexere fumo.
Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus.
585 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra
Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram :
590 Cum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
Respicimus. Dira inluvies immissaque barba,
Consertum tegumen spinis ; at cetera Graius,
595 Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis.
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum ; mox sese ad litora praeceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit : “ Per sidera testor,
600 Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucri ; quascumque abducite terras ;
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est iniuria nostri,
605 Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto.
Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse iuvabit.”

Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur ; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.
610 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat iuveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.

Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :

“ Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
Nomine Achaemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto
615 Paupere — mansissetque utinam fortuna ! — profectus.
Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina relinquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopi in antro
Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
620 Sidera — Di, talem terris avertite pestem ! —
Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
625 Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent
Limina ; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem ; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
630 Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus
Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum
Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
635 Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto,
Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.

“ Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
640 Rumpite.

Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.

- 645 “Tertia iam Lunae se cornua lumine complent,
Cum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclôpas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco.
Victum infelicem, bacas lapidosaque corna,
650 Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae.
Omnia conlustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
Addixi; satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto.”
- 655 Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen
 ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
660 Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
665 Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
- 670 Verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
- 675 At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.

Cernimus adstantes nequiquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
Concilium horrendum : quales cum vertice celso
680 Aëriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Iovis, lucusve Dianae.
Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutare, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charyb-
dim
685 Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo
Ni teneant cursus — certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.
690 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achaemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.
Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum ; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
695 Occultas egisse vias subter mare ; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Iussi numina magna loci veneramur ; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxa Pachyni
700 Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum ;
705 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.
Hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,

•

Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
710 Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
715 Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.

Sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus
Fata renarrabat divum, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS

At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
5 Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.

Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
“Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
10 Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
Quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
15 Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsán potui succumbere culpae.
20 Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,
Solutus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.

- Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
 25 Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
 Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
 Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
 Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
 Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro."
 30 Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.
 Anna refert: "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
 Solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
 Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
 Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?
 35 Esto, aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
 Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
 Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
 Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amor?
 Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
 40 Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello
 Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
 Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
 Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
 Germanique minas?
 45 Dis equidem auspiciis reor et Iunone secunda
 Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
 Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
 Coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
 50 Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis
 Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
 Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,
 Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum."
 His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
 55 Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
 Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras

Exquirunt ; mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferae Cereri Phoeboque patrique Lyaeo,
Iunoni ante omnes, cui vincla iugalia curae.

60 Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido
Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.

65 Heu vatum ignarae mentes ! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra iuvant ? Est molles flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
Urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
70 Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nescius ; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
Dictaeos ; haeret lateri letalis arundo.

Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
75 Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam ;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit ;
Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
80 Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
85 Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non coeptae adsurgunt turre, non arma iuventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant ; pendent opera interrupta minaeque
Murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.

VENUS

- 90 Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis :
“ Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis
Tuque puerque tuus ; magnum et memorabile numen,
95 Una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est.
Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra
Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.
Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto ?
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
100 Exercemus ? habes, tota quod mente petisti :
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis ; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae.”
- 105 Olli — sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras —
Sic contra est ingressa Venus : “ Quis talia demens
Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello ?
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur ;
110 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,
Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
Tu coniunx ; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
Perge ; sequar.” Tum sic excepit regia Iuno :
115 “ Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod
instat,
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
- 120 His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,

VENUS

Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca ;
Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
125 Devenient. Adero et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
Hic hymenaeus erit.” Non adversata petenti
Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
130 It portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus ;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro
135 Stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.
Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
140 Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
145 Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi ;
Ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
Tela sonant umeris :- haud illo segnior ibat
150 Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore.

Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere iugis ; alia de parte patentes

- Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
155 Pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
- 160 Interea magno misceri murmure caelum
Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus;
Et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
- 165 Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno
Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
Conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
- 170 Causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur
Nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
Coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.
- Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum:
- 175 Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo;
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
- 180 Progenit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore
plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
- 185 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;

Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
190 Gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat :
Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido ;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
195 Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.
Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,
200 Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divum
205 Multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis :
“ Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
Aspicias haec ? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,
Nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
210 Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent ?
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
Cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
Reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
215 Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnixus, rapto potitur ; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem.”

- Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
 220 Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
 Regia et oblitos famaе melioris amantes.
 Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:
 "Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
 Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
 225 Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
 Adloquere et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
 Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
 Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;
 Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
 230 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris
 Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
 Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
 Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
 235 Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur,
 Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
 Naviget: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."
 Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
 Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit
 240 Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra
 Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
 Tum virgam capit; hac animas ille evocat Orco
 Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
 Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
 245 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
 Nubila. Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
 Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris
 Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
 250 Nix umeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
 Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.

Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
255 Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.
Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus harenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
260 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Esis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
265 Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
270 Ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras:
Quid struis, aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
275 Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
280 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furem
Audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?

285 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
 In partesque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
 Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est :
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,
 Classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
 290 Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
 Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
 Nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
 Temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
 Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
 295 Imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt.

At regina dolos — quis fallere possit amantem? —
 Praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
 Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
 Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
 300 Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
 Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
 Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
 Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro :
 305 “Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
 Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
 Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
 Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
 Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
 310 Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,
 Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque
 Ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
 Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
 Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam
 te —
 315 Quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui —

- Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
 Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
 Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
 Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 320 Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
 Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
 Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
 Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
 325 Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
 Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
 Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
 330 Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer."
 Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
 Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
 Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
 335 Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 Speravi — ne finge — fugam, nec coniugis umquam
 Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
 340 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
 Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
 Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
 Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 345 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
 Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
 Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces,
 Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,

- Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,
 350 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
 Me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
 Nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
 Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
 Me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
 355 Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
 Nunc etiam interpretres divum, Iove missus ab ipso —
 Testor utrumque caput — celeres mandata per auras
 Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
 Intransem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
 360 Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:
 Italiam non sponte sequor.”
 Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur,
 Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
 365 “Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
 Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
 Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
 Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
 370 Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem
 est?
 Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
 Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
 Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
 Excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
 375 Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.
 “Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
 Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
 Interpretres divum fert horrida iussa per auras.
 Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 380 Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello;

I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
385 Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."

His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
390 Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
395 Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Iussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas
Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina,
Frongentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
400 Infabricata, fugae studio.

Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes.
Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
Cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
405 Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenta umeris; pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.

Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,
Quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late
410 Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando

- Cogitur, et supplex animos summittere amori,
415 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.
“Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
420 Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi:—solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras—
I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum;
425 Non ego cum Danaïs Troianam excindere gentem
Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta neget duras demittere in aures?
Quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:
430 Expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes.
Non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
435 Extremam hanc oro veniam, — miserere sororis —
Quam mihi cum dederis, cumulata morte remittam.”
Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror. . Sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit;
440 Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures.
Ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
445 Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:

Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas ;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

450 Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat ; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris —
Horrendum dictu ! — latices nigrescere sacros
455 Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum :
460 Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret ;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces ;
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum
465 Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas ; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
470 Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas ;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitated Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore
475 Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat :
“ Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori —
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.

- 480 Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum ;
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
485 Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas ;
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro ;
490 Nocturnosque ciet Manes ; mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
495 Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque iugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas ; abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos.”
Haec effata silet, pallor simul occupat ora.
500 Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo iussa parat.
At regina, pyra penetrâli in sede sub auras
505 Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea ; super exuvias ensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
510 Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,

Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quaeruntur aënis
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;

515 Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praereptus amor.

Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati

520 Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes
Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem

Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant

Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,

525 Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres,
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.

At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam

530 Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit; ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:

“En, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores

535 Experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex,
Quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?

Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrum

Iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,

Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?

540 Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdita, necdum
Laomedontaeae sentis periuria gentis?

Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?

An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum

545 Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,

Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem.
Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras atque obicis hosti.
550 Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas!
Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!"
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi,
555 Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines flavos et membra decora iuventa:
560 "Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.
565 Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper
570 Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.
Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat:
"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto
575 Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.

Adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras.” Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
580 Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
585 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum
590 Flaventesque abscissa comas “Pro Iuppiter! ibit
Hic” ait “et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
Ferte citi flammis, date tela, impellite remos! —
595 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania
mutat,
Infelix Dido? nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit, cum sceptras dabas. — En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
Quem subiisse umeris confectum aetate parentem! —
600 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis? —
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. — Fuisset;
Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
605 Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. —
“Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpretas curarum et conscia Iuno,
Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,

- 610 Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
Et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
- 615 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,
- 620 Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena.
Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine
fundo.
- Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt.
- 625 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque."
- 630 Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei,
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
- "Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem.
- 635 Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lympa,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempore vitta.
Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
- 640 Dardaniique rogam capitis permittere flammae."
Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.

At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
645 Interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
650 Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba :
 “ Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolve curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi ;
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
655 Urbem praeclaram statui ; mea moenia vidi ;
Ultra virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi ;
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae ! ”
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, “ Moriemur inultae,
660 Sed moriamur ” ait. “ Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.”
Dixerat ; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
665 Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria ; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt ; resonat magnis plangoribus aether.
Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
670 Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnīs
Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat :

- 675 “Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas?
Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
Sprevisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
- 680 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi
Voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem?
Exstinxti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
- 685 Ore legam.” Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
- 690 Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.
Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
- 695 Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
- 700 Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: “Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo.”
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secatur: omnis et una
- 705 Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS

Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae iam infelicis Elissae
Conlucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem
5 Causa, latet; duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.

Ut pelagus tenere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
10 Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
“Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?” Sic deinde locutus
15 Colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
“Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Iuppiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
20 Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer.
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe

- Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
25 Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.”
Tum pius Aeneas: “Equidem sic poscere ventos
Iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,
30 Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,
Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?”
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenae.
35 At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
40 Gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.
Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
45 “Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum,
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras.
Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
50 Semper honoratum — sic di voluistis — habebo.
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae,
Annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
55 Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
(Haud equidem sine mente reor sine numine divum,)

Adsumus et portus delati intramus amicos.
Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem;
Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
60 Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.
Bina boum vobis Troia generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates
Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
65 Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
Aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
Seu crudo fudit pugnam committere caestu,
70 Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent praemia palmae.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
75 Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
Purpureosque iacit flores, ac talia fatur:
80 "Salve, sancte parens, iterum; salvete, recepti
Nequiquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae.
Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thy-
brim."

Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis
85 Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras,
Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus

- Mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.
 90 Obstipuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo
 Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
 Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
 Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
 Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores;
 95 Incertus, Geniunne loci famulumne parentis
 Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes,
 Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga iuencos
 Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
 Anchisae magni Manesque Acheronte remissos.
 100 Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
 Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque iuencos;
 Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
 Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

- Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
 105 Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,
 Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
 Excierat; laeto complerant litora coetu,
 Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
 Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
 110 In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
 Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
 Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
 Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.

- Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
 115 Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.
 Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
 (Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi)
 Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
 Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
 120 Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;

Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
 Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
 Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
 125 Litora, quod tumidis summersum tunditur olim
 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
 Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
 Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
 Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
 130 Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
 Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
 Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
 Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
 Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus
 135 Nudatosque umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
 Considunt transtris, intentaque bracchia remis;
 Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
 Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.

Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
 140 Haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor
 Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
 Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
 Non tam praecipites biuigo certamine campum
 145 Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
 Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
 Concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.
 Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
 Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
 150 Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.

Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
 Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Clo-
 anthus

- Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
155 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
- Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
160 Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
“Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum;
Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes;
Altum alii teneant.” Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
165 Saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.
“Quo diversus abis?” iterum “Pete saxa, Menoete!”
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum
Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
170 Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem
Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
175 In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;
Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
Iam senior madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
180 Summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
- Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
185 Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat,

- Nec tota tamen ille prior praeunte carina :
Parte prior ; partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus : “ Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
190 Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites ; nunc illas promite vires,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non iam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere
certo ; —
195 Quamquam o ! — Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,
dedisti ; —
Extremos pudeat rediisse ; hoc vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas.” Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt ; vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum ; tum creber anhelitus artus
200 Aridaeque ora quatit ; sudor fluit undique rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem ;
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
205 Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, inlisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
210 At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso
Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
215 Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto

Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas :
 Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
 Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volentem.

220 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
 Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustra que vocantem
 Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
 Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
 Consequitur ; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.

225 Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
 Quem petit, et summis adnexus viribus urget.
 Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
 Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
 Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem

230 Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci ;
 Hos successus alit : possunt, quia posse videntur.
 Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
 Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
 Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset :

235 “ Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequora
 curro,
 Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
 Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos
 Proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam.”

Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
 240 Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
 Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
 Impulit ; illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
 Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.

Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
 245 Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum
 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro ;
 Muneraque in naves ternos optare iuencos
 Vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.

Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores :

- 250 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit,
Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
Veloces iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
255 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis ;
Longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt
Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
260 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, conixi umeris ; indutus at olim
265 Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taenis,
270 Cum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,
Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
Inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
275 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens ; pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem :
280 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ;
Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.

Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,
Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
285 Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros
290 Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi;
295 Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acar-
nan,
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
300 Tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
Adsueta silvis, comites senioris Acestae;
Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
“ Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes:
305 Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
Cnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
Spicula caelataque argento ferre bipennem;
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva.
310 Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
Threiciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro

Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma ;
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."

315 Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signant.

Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis ;

320 Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius ; spatium post deinde relicto
Tertius Euryalus ;

Euryalumque Helymus sequitur ; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores,

325 Incumbens umeris ; spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.

Iamque fere spatium extremo fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvenis

330 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.

Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum :

335 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens ;
Ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus harena.

Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici

Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.

Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.

340 Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.

Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decora,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

345 Adiuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,

Qui subiit palmae, frustra ad praemia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.

Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
350 Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici."
Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
355 Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam,
Ni me, quae Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset."
Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
Et clipeum efferri iussit, Didymaonis artes,
360 Neptuni sacro Danaïis de poste refixum.
Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:
"Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
Adsit et evinctis attollat bracchia palmis."
365 Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem,
Victori velatum auro vittisque iuvencum,
Ensem atque insignem galeam solacia victo.
Nec mora: continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit;
370 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit harena.
375 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,
Ostenditque umeros latos, alternaque iactat
Bracchia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.

Quaeritur huic alius ; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.

380 Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma,
Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus,
Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :
“ Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
Quae finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?
385 Ducere dona iube.” Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa iubebant.

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestès,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae :
“ Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
390 Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister
Nequiquam memoratus Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ? ”
Ille sub haec : “ Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
395 Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque iuvenco
400 Venissem ; nec dona moror.” Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
Ferre manum duroque intendere bracchia tergo.
Obstipuere animi ; tantorum ingentia septem
405 Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeant.

Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat ;
Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
Huc illuc vincolorum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces :
410 “ Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma

Vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
 Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;
 Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro;
 His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
 415 Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum
 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
 Sed si nostra Dares haec Troius arma recusat,
 Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
 Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
 420 — Solve metus — et tu Troianos exue caestus.”
 Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum,
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
 Exuit, atque ingens media consistit harena.

Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
 425 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
 Constitit in digitos extemplò arrectus uterque,
 Bracchiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
 Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacesunt;
 430 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque iuventa,
 Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
 Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 Multa viri nequiquam inter se vulnera iactant,
 Multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos
 435 Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum
 Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.

Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,
 Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit;
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
 440 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis,
 Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Arte locum, et variis adsultibus inritus urget.
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte

- Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
445 Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concidit, ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho
Aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus.
450 Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitatur ira;
455 Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus;
Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra;
Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi
Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
460 Creber utraque manu pulsatur versaturque Dareta.
Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:
465 "Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis?
Cede deo." Dixitque et proelia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
Iactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
470 Ore eiectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves; galeamque enseque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus:
"Nate dea, vosque haec" inquit "cognoscite, Teu-
cri,
475 Et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires,

- Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta.”
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuvenci,
Qui donum adstabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
480 Arduus, effractoque inlisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :
 “ Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte
 Daretis
Persolvo ; hic victor caestus artemque repono.”
- 485 Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
490 Convenere viri, deiectamque aerea sortem
Accepit galea ; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis ;
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
495 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.
500 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucres diverberat auras ;
Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.
505 Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.

Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
510 Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus, iamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
515 Iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis
Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.

Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
520 Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens,
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
525 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis, tenuisque recessit
Consumpta in ventos: caelo ceu saepe refixa
Transcurreunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis haesere animis, superosque precati
530 Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen
Abnuat Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:

“Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
535 Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.”
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,

540 Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucris qui fixit arundine malum.

545 At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :
" Vade age, et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
550 Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
Dic " ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos iubet esse patentes.

Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
555 Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona ;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
Pars leves umero pharetras ; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.

560 Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores ; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
565 Progenies, auctura Italos ; quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.

570 Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido

Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
Fertur equis.

575 Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
Dardanidae, veterumque adgnoscent ora parentum.
Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
Epytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello.

580 Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque fela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
585 Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
590 Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprencus et inremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
Delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando
595 Carpathium Libycumque secant luduntque per un-
das.

Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;
600 Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
Troiaque nunc, pueri Troianum dicitur agmen.
Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

- Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
605 Dum variis tumulto referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,
Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
610 Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
615 Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis
Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
620 Fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natiue fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
"O miserae, quas non manus" inquit "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! O gens
625 Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?
Septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas
Cum freta; cum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
630 Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?
635 Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppes.
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago

Arduentes dare visa faces : ‘ Hic quaerite Troiam ;
Hic domus est ’ inquit ‘ vobis. ’ Iam tempus agi res.
Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae.

640 Neptuno ; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat.”

Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
Sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,

Et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,

645 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix :

“ Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,

Est Dorycli coniunx ; divini signa decoris

Arduentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi

Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.

650 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui

Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret

Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores.”

Haec effata.

At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis

655 Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem

Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna,

Cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis

Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.

Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore

660 Conclamant, rapiuntque focus penetralibus ignem ;

Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque

Coniciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis

Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.

Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri

665 Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi

Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.

Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres

Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit

Castra, nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.

- 670 "Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis" inquit,
"Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivum, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes proiecit inanem,
Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
- 675 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum.
Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque
Mutatae adgnoscent, excussa pectore Iuno est.
- 680 Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
- 685 Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
690 Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto.
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
- 695 Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus austris;
Implenturque super puppes; semusta madescunt
Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.
- 700 At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculo resideret arvis,

- Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
705 Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte —
Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
Magna deum, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo —
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus inquit :
“ Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur ;
710 Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes :
Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem ;
Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est ;
715 Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres,
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,
Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi ;
Urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Acestam.”
Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
720 Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes.
Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat :
Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito tales effundere voces :
“ Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
725 Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fati,
Imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
Dat senior ; lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,
730 Defer in Italiam ; gens dura atque aspera cultu
Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
Infernas accede domos, et Averno per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
Tartara habent tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum
735 Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla

Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
 Tum genus omne tuum, et quae dentur moenia, disces.
 Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox umida cursus,
 Et me saevus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis."

740 Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
 Aeneas, "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
 "Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?"
 Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes,
 Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
 745 Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.

 Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
 Et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
 Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
 Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusat Acestes.
 750 Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
 Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.
 Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
 Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,
 Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
 755 Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro
 Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam
 Esse iubet: Gaudet regno Troianus Acestes,
 Indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
 760 Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
 Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

 Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
 Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
 Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
 765 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus;
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
 Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
 Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,

Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
770 Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde iubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
775 Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Proicit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
780 Adloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus:
"Iunonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes;
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
785 Non media de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
790 Quam molem subito excierit; maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aeoliis nequiquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
795 Amissa socios ignotae relinquere terrae.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."

Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
800 "Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,

Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores
 Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
 Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoentaque testor,
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
 805 Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
 Milia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
 Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
 In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
 Congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
 810 Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo
 Structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae.
 Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi; pelle timorem.
 Tutus; quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
 Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres;
 815 Unum pro multis dabitur caput."

His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
 Iungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
 Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
 Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
 820 Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
 Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
 Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
 Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
 Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
 825 Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
 Nesaeae, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
 Gaudia pertemptant mentem; iubet ocus omnes
 Attolli malos, intendi bracchia velis.
 830 Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
 Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
 Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen ; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.

835 Iamque fere mediam caeli Nox umida metam
Contigerat ; placida laxabant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae :

Cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,
840 Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
Insonti ; puppique deus consedit in alta,

Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas :
“ Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem :
Aequatae spirant aerae ; datur hora quieti.

845 Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.”

Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur :

“ Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare iubes ? mene huic confidere monstro ?

850 Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
Et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni ? ”

Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem

855 Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,

Et super incumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas

860 Praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem.
Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.

Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
865 Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos ;

Tum rauca adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
Cum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici.
870 "O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.

Obvertunt pelago proras ; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvae

5 Praetexunt puppes. Iuvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium ; quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.

At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
10 Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minora regna,
15 Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo,
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
20 In foribus letum Androgeo ; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi — miserum ! — septena quotannis
Corpora natorum : stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus :

- Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
25 Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;
Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error;
Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
30 Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;
Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
Perlegerent oculis, ni iam praemissus Achates
35 Adforet atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
“Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare iuencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes.”
40 Talibus adfata Aenean — nec sacra morantur
Iussa viri — Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.
Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
45 Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo “Poscere fata
Tempus” ait; “deus, ecce, deus!” Cui talia fanti
Ante fores subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; maiorque videri,
50 Nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
Iam propiore dei. “Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros” ait “Aenea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscit
Attonitae magna ora domus.” Et talia fata
Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
55 Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:
“Phoebe, graves Troiae semper miserate labores,

Dardana qui Paridis derexti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
60 Massylum gentes praetentaque Syrtibus arva,
Iam tandem Italiae fugientes prendimus oras;
Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
65 Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates,
Praescia venturi, da — non indebita posco
Regna meis fati — Latio considerare Teucros
Errantesque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
70 Institutam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.
Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
75 Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;
Ipsa canas oro.” Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat
80 Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
“O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini
85 Dardanidae venient — mitte hanc de pectore curam —
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,

- 90 Natus et ipse dea ; nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit, cum tu, supplex in rebus egenis,
Quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes !
Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.
- 95 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Qua tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.”
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
100 Obscuris vera involvens ; ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Aeneas heros : “ Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit ;
105 Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi.
Unum oro : quando hic inferni ianua regis
Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat ; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
110 Illum ego per flammās et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his umeris, medioque ex hoste recepi ;
Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
Atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
115 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere, — potes namque omnia, nec
te
Nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernīs.
Si potuit Manes arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
120 Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris,
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,

Itque reditque viam totiens — quid Thesea, magnum
Quid memorem Alciden? — et mi genus ab Iove summo."

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,

- 125 Cum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divum,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
130 Iuppiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
135 Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori,
Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Iunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
140 Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
145 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque seque-
tur,
Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Praeterea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici —
150 Heu nescis! — totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro.
Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt.

Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
155 Aspicies." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore.

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
160 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
165 Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnans insignis obibat et hasta.
Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
170 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
Demens et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.
175 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,
180 Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
185 Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,

Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur :

“ Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto ! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est.”

190 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas adgnoscit aves, laetusque precatur :
“ Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
195 Derigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
Diva parens.” Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,

200 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.

205 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos :
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.

210 Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.

Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto

215 Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.

- Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
220 Fit gemitus. Tum membra torq defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Coniciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
225 Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
230 Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro remumque tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
235 Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.
His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
240 Tendere iter penmis; talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
Unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon.
Quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga iuencos
Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
245 Et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
250 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori

Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
 Tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras,
 Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
 255 Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus
 Sub pedibus mugire solum, et iuga coepta moveri
 Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
 Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
 Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco ;
 260 Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum ;
 Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
 Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto ;
 Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque
 silentes,
 265 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui ; sit numine vestro
 Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
 Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
 Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna :
 270 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
 Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
 Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
 Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae ;
 275 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
 Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
 Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque ;
 Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 280 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

- In medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit
 Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
 285 Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
 Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
 Et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae,
 Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
 Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
 290 Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
 Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
 Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 Inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.
 295 Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
 Turbidus hic caeno vastaue voragine gurgēs
 Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.
 Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
 300 Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
 Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
 Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
 Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
 Iam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
 305 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:
 Quam multa in silvis autumnī frigore primo
 310 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.

315 Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet harena.

Aeneas — miratus enim motusque tumultu —

“Dic” ait, “o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
320 Hae linguunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?”

Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:

“Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
Di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.

325 Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.

Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta

Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.

Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;

330 Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.”

Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,

Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.

Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes

Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,

335 Quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos

Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,

Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,

Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.

340 Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,

Sic prior adloquitur: “Quis te, Palinure, deorum

Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?

Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,

Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,

345 Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat

Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?”

Ille autem: “Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,

- Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.
 Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
 350 Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
 Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro,
 Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
 Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
 Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
 355 Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes
 Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
 Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
 Paulatim adnabam terrae; iam tuta tenebam,
 Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
 360 Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis
 Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
 Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.
 Quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras,
 Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
 365 Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
 Inice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos,
 Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
 Ostendit, — neque enim, credo, sine numine divum
 Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem —
 370 Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
 Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."

- Talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates:
 "Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
 Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
 375 Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve iniussus adibis?
 Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
 Sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus.
 Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
 Prodigiiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
 380 Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,

Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit."

His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper

Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terrae.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.

385 Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda

Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,

Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:

"Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,

Fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.

390 Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae;

Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.

Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem

Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,

Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.

395 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,

Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem;

Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."

Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:

"Nullae hic insidiae tales — absiste moveri —

400 Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro

Aeternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras,

Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.

Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,

Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.

405 Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,

At ramum hunc" — aperit ramum, qui veste latebat —

"Adgnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.

Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum

Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,

410 Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.

Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,

Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo

Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba

Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.

415 Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns iam colla colubris,
420 Melle soporata et medicatis frugibus offam
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
425 Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
430 Hos iuxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes :
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet ; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
435 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Proiecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores !
Fas obstat, tristisque palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coercet.

440 Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi ; sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles et myrtea circum
Silva tegit ; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
445 His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eri-
phylen,

Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Euhadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
It comes, et iuvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.

- 450 Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna: quam Troius heros
Ut primum iuxta stetit adgnovitque per umbras
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
455 Demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est:
“Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
460 Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
465 Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te adloquor, hoc est.”

- Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
470 Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
475 Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.
Inde datum molitur iter. Iamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.

- Hic illi occurrit Tydeus; hic inclutus armis
480 Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago ;
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten
485 Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaue frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est ; iuvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
Et Danaum procures Agamemnoniaequae phalanges
490 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu ; pars vertere terga,
Ceum quondam petiere rates ; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam : inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.
Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
495 Deiphobum videt et lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo adgnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro :
500 “ Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucris,
Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas ?
Cui tantum de te licuit ? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
505 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant ; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra.”
Ad quae Priamides : “ Nihil o tibi amice relictum ;
510 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.
Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae

- His mersere malis ; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nosti ; et nimium meminisse necesse est.
- 515 Cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, euhantes orgia circum
Ducebat Phrygias ; flammam media ipsa tenebat
Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
- 520 Tum me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum,
Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque iacentem
Dulcis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti.
Egregia interea coniunx arma omnia tectis
Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem ;
- 525 Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit,
Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror ? inrumpunt thalamo ; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Graeis
- 530 Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco.
Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
An monitu divum ? an — quae te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires ? ”
- 535 . Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem ;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
Sed comes admonuit breviterque adfata Sibylla est :
“ Nox ruit, Aenea ; nos flendo ducimus horas.
- 540 Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas :
Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit.
Hac iter Elysium nobis ; at laeva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit.”
Deiphobus contra : “ Ne saevi, magna sacerdos ;

545 Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.
I decus, i, nostrum ; melioribus utere fatis."

Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas ; subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
550 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi excindere bello
Caelicolae valeant ; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
555 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare
Verbera ; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae.

Constitit Aeneas, strepituque exterritus haesit.
560 "Quae scelerum facies ? o virgo, effare ; quibusve
Urgentur poenis ? quis tantus plangor ad auras ?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui : "Dux inclute Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen ;
Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
565 Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
570 Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum horrissona stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
575 Vestibulo sedeat ? facies quae limina servet ?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse

Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.

580 Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in imo.

Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
Aggressi, superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.

585 Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas,
Dum flammās Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.

Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graium populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans, divumque sibi poscebat honorem,

590 Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis

Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.

595 Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum,

Cernere erat, per tota novem cui iugera corpus

Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco

Immortale iecur tondens fecundaque poenis

Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto

600 Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.

Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?

Quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique

Imminet adsimilis; lucent genialibus altis

Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae

605 Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima iuxta

Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,

Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.

Hic quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,

Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;

610 Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,

- Nec partem posuere suis, quae maxima turba est ;
Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
Impia nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
Inclusi poenam expectant. Ne quaere doceri,
615 Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent ; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus ; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras :
620 ‘ Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.’
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit ; fixit leges pretio atque refixit ;
Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos ;
Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
625 Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
Ferre vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.”
Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos :
“ Sed iam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus ;
630 Acceleremus ” ait ; “ Cyclopum educta caminis
Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecepta iubent deponere dona.”
Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
635 Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
640 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena ;

- Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
645 Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
650 Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes.
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
655 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaue per herbam
Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
660 Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Phoebos digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores aliquos fecere merendo;
665 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.
Quos circumfusus sic est adfata Sibylla,
Musaeum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba
Hunc habet, atque umeris exstantem suspicit altis:
“Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
670 Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes.”
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
“Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
675 Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate iugum; et facili iam tramite sistam.”

Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.

- At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
680 Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
685 Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
“Venisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
690 Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!”
695 Ille autem: “Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit:
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da iungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.”
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
700 Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum,
Ter frustra compresa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
705 Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populiue volabant;
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.

710 Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit
Inscius Aeneas; quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.

Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
715 Securos latices et longa obliviae potant.

Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
Iampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."

"O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
720 Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"

"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo."
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.

"Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes
725 Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.

730 Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque
auras

Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.

735 "Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.

Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
740 Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes
Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto

Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manes ; exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium ; et pauci laeta arva tenemus,
745 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
750 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.”

Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
755 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.

“ Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Inlustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.

760 “ Ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles ;
Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx
765 Educet silvis regem regumque parentem ;
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.

“ Proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet,
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
770 Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui iuvenes ! quantas ostentant, aspice, vires,
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu !
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,

775 Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque.
Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.

“Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educat. Viden’, ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
780 Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?

En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum: qualis Berecynthia mater
785 Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.

“Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
790 Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
795 Proferet imperium; iacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divum et Maeotia tellus,

800 Et septemgemi turbant trepida ostia Nili. A

Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, BT

Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi C 282

Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu D III

Nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis E IV

805 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres F JOUTE

Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis G I

Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra? H U 048

- “ Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta
810 Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
815 Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinius reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
820 Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi
825 Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
“ Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
830 Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,
835 Proice tela manu, sanguis meus!
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corinθο
Victor aget currum caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
Ipsamque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
840 Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.

“Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?

Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyaë, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?

845 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

Excudent alii spirantia mollius aëra,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt causas melius, cælique meatus

850 Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos.”

Sic pater Anchises, atque hæc mirantibus addit:

855 “Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.”

860 Atque hic Aeneas; una namque ire videbat
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons læta parum, et deiecto lumina vultu:
“Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
865 Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso!
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.”

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:

“O nate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
870 Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem

- Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
875 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextra! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
880 Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
885 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere." Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
890 Exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

- Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris;
895 Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna,
Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit;
900 Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
Ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEPTIMUS

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix,
Aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
5 At pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis,
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Aequora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Adspirant aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
10 Proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae,
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Adsiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas.
15 Hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum,
Vincla recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,
Saetigerique sues atque in praesaepibus ursi
Saevire, ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
Quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
20 Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.
Quae ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,

Atque fugam dedit, et praeter vada fervida vexit.
 25 Iamque rubescebat radiis mare, et aethere ab alto
 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis,
 Cum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit
 Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae.
 Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
 30 Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoenus,
 Verticibus rapidis, et multa flavus harena,
 In mare prorumpit. Varias circumque supraque
 Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
 Aethera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
 35 Flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras
 Imperat, et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quae tempora rerum,
 Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
 Cum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
 40 Expediam, et primae revocabo exordia pugnae.
 Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella,
 Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
 Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
 Hesperiam. Maior rerum mihi nascitur ordo,
 45 Maius opus moveo.

Rex arva Latinus et urbes
 Iam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.
 Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica
 Accipimus; Fauno Picus pater; isque parentem
 Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.
 50 Filius huic fato divum prolesque virilis
 Nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta iuventa est.
 Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
 Iam matura viro, iam plenis nubilis annis.

- Multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant
55 Ausonia. Petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia coniunx
Adiungi generum miro properabat amore;
Sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.
Laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis.
60 Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos,
Quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces,
Ipse ferebatur Phoebosacrasse Latinus,
Laurentesque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.
Huius apes summum densae — mirabile dictu —
65 Stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae,
Obsedere apicem, et, pedibus per mutua nexis,
Examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.
Continuo vates, “Externum cernimus” inquit
“Adventare virum, et partes petere agmen easdem
70 Partibus ex isdem, et summa dominarier arce.”
Praeterea, castis adolet dum altaria taedis,
Ut iuxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,
Visa, nefas, longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,
Atque omnem ornatum flamma crepitante cremari,
75 Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam,
Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo
Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.
Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri;
Namque fore inlustrem fama fatisque canebant
80 Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum.
At rex sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,
Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta
Consulit Albunea, nemorum quae maxima sacro
Fonte sonat, saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.
85 Hinc Italiae gentes omnisque Oenotria tellus.
In dubiis responsa petunt; huc dona sacerdos

- Cum tulit et caesarum ovium sub nocte silenti
Pellibus incubuit stratis somnosque petivit,
Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,
90 Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum
Conloquio, atque imis Acheronta adfatur Avernis.
Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus
Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes,
Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque iacebat
95 Velleribus; subita ex alto vox reddita luco est:
“Ne pete conubiis natam sociare Latinis,
O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis;
Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant, quorumque ab stirpe nepotes
100 Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt.”
Haec responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti
Nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus,
Sed circum late volitans iam Fama per urbes
105 Ausonias tulerat, cum Laomedontia pubes
Gramineo ripae religavit ab aggere classem.
Aeneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altae,
Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam
110 Subiciunt epulis, — sic Iuppiter ipse monebat —
Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.
Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi
Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
115 Fatalis crusti patulis nec parcere quadris:
“Heus, etiam mensas consumimus!” inquit Iulus,
Nec plura adludens. Ea vox audita laborum
Prima tulit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore
Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numine pressit.

- 120 Continuo "Salve, fatis mihi debita tellus,
Vosque," ait, "o fidi Troiae, salvete, Penates!
Hic domus, haec patria est. Genitor mihi talia namque,
Nunc repeto, Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit:
'Cum te, nate, fames ignota ad litora vectum
125 Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas,
Tum sperare domos defessus ibique memento
Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta.'
Haec erat illa fames; haec nos suprema manebat,
Exitiiis positura modum.
- 130 Quare agite et primo laeti cum lumine solis,
Quae loca, quive habeant homines, ubi moenia gentis,
Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
Nunc pateras libate Iovi, precibusque vocate
Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis."
- 135 Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora ramo
Implicat, et Geniumque loci primamque deorum
Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur
Flumina, tum Noctem Noctisque orientia signa
Idaeumque Iovem Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem
140 Invocat, et duplices Caeloque Ereboque parentes.
Hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto
Intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro
Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab aethere nubem.
Diditur hic subito Troiana per agmina rumor,
145 Advenisse diem, quo debita moenia condant.
Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno
Crateras laeti statuunt et vina coronant.
Postera cum prima lustrabat lampade terras
Orta dies, urbem et fines et litora gentis
150 Diversi explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici,
Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortes habitare Latinos.
Tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni

- Centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis
Ire iubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes,
155 Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris.
Haud mora, festinant iussi rapidisque feruntur
Passibus. Ipse humili designat moenia fossa,
Moliturque locum, primasque in litore sedes
Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit.
160 Iamque iter emensi turres ac tecta Latinorum
Ardua cernebant iuvenes, muroque subibant.
Ante urbem pueri et primaevo flore iuventus
Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus,
Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis
165 Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque laccessunt :
Cum praevectus equo longaevi regis ad aures
Nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat
Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari
Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
170 Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis,
Urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,
Horrendum silvis et religione parentum.
Hic sceptrum accipere et primos attollere fasces
Regibus omen erat ; hoc illis curia templum,
175 Hae sacris sedes epulis ; hic ariete caeso
Perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.
Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
Antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus
Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
180 Saturnusque senex Ianique bifrontis imago,
Vestibulo adstabant, alique ab origine reges,
Martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
Multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma,
Captivi pendent currus, curvaeque secures,
185 Et cristae capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra,

Spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.
Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvaque sedebat
Succinctus trabea, laevaue ancile gerebat
Picus, equum domitor ; quem capta cupidine coniunx
190 Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis
Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.
Tali intus templo divum patriaque Latinus
Sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit ;
Atque haec ingressis placido prior edidit ore :
195 “Dicite, Dardanidae — neque enim nescimus et
urbem
Et genus, auditique advertitis aequore cursum, —
Quid petitis ? quae causa rates aut cuius egentes
Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada caerula vexit ?
Sive errore viae, seu tempestatibus acti,
200 Qualia multa mari nautae patiuntur in alto,
Fluminis intrastis ripas portuque sedetis,
Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorete Latinos
Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus aequam,
Sponte sua veterisque dei se more tenentem.
205 Atque equidem memini — fama est obscurior annis —
Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris
Dardanus Idaeas Phrygiae penetrarit ad urbes
Threiciamque Samon, quae nunc Samothracia fertur.
Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum,
210 Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia caeli
Accipit et numerum divorum altaribus auget.”
Dixerat ; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus :
“Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris,
215 Nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit ;
Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
Adferimur, pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam

- Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
Ab Iove principium generis; Iove Dardana pubes
220 Gaudet avo; rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema,
Troïus Aeneas, tua nos ad limina misit.
Quanta per Idaeos saevis effusa Mycenis
Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
Europae atque Asiae fatis concurrerit orbis,
225 Audiit, et si quem tellus extrema refuso
Summovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum
Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.
Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti
Dis sedem exiguum patriis litusque rogamus
230 Innocuum et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.
“ Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
Fama levis, tantique abolet gratia facti,
Nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.
Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,
235 Sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
Multi nos populi, multae — ne temne, quod ultro
Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia —
Et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
Sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
240 Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus;
Huc repetit; iussisque ingentibus urget Apollo.
Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim et fontis vada sacra Numici.
Dat tibi praeterea Fortuna parva prioris
Munera, reliquias Troia ex ardente receptas.
245 Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras;
Hoc Priami gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis
More daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque tiaras
Iliadumque labor vestes.”
Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
250 Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis haeret,

Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptrā movent Priameia tantum,
Quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur;
Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem.

255 Hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
Auspiciis; hinc progeniem virtute futuram
Egregiam, et totum quae viribus occupet orbem.
Tandem laetus ait: "Di nostra incepta secudent
260 Auguriumque suum! Dabitur, Troiane, quod optas.
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
Divitis uber agri Troiaeve opulentia deerit.
Ipse modo Aeneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
Si iungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,
265 Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos.
Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam iungere nostrae
Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima caelo
270 Monstra sinunt; generos externis adfore ab oris,
Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."

Haec effatus equos numero pater eligit omni
275 (Stabant ter centum nitidi in praesaepibus altis);
Omnibus extemplo Teucris iubet ordine duci
Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis
(Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent;
Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum),
280 Absenti Aeneae currum geminosque iugales
Semine ab aetherio, spirantes naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos daedala Circe
Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit.

Talibus Aeneadae donis dictisque Latini
285 Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
Saeva Iovis coniunx, aurasque invecta tenebat,
Et laetum Aenean classemque ex aethere longe
Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.
290 Moliri iam tecta videt, iam fidere terrae,
Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore;
Tum quassans caput haec effundit pectore dicta:
“Heu stirpem invisam, et fatis contraria nostris
Fata Phrygum! num Sigeis occumbere campis,
295 Num capti potuere capi? num incensa cremavit
Troia viros? medias acies mediosque per ignes
Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
Fessa iacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi, —
Quin etiam patria excussos infesta per undas
300 Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto.
Absumptae in Teucros vires caelique marisque.
Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
Profuit? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,
Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
305 Immanem Lapithum valuit; concessit in iras
Ipse deum antiquam genitor Calydonia Dianae:
Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydonia me-
rentem?
Ast ego, magna Iovis coniunx, nil linquere inausum
Quae potui infelix, quae memet in omnia verti,
310 Vincor ab Aenea. Quod si mea numina non sunt
Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod
usquam est.
Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.
Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,

Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia coniunx :

315 At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus;

At licet amborum populos exscindere regum.

Hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum.

Sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo,

Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum

320 Cisseis praegnans ignes enixa iugales;

Quin idem Veneri partus suus et Paris alter,

Funestaeque iterum recidiva in Pergama taedae.”

Haec ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit;

Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum

325 Infernisque ciet tenebris, cui tristia bella

Iraeque insidiaeque et crimina noxia cordi.

Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores

Tartareae monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora,

Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.

330 Quam Iuno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur:

“Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,

Hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat

Fama loco, neu conubiis ambire Latinum

Aeneadae possint, Italosve obsidere fines.

335 Tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres

Atque odiis versare domos, tu verbera tectis

Funereasque inferre faces, tibi nomina mille,

Mille nocendi artes. Fecundum concute pectus,

Disice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli;

340 Arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque iuventus.”

Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis

Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni

Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae,

Quam super adventu Teucrum Turnique hymenaeis

345 Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant.

Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem

- Conicit inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit,
 Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.
 Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
 350 Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furem,
 Vipeream inspirans animam; fit tortile collo
 Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae,
 Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
 Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
 355 Pertemptat sensus atque ossibus implicat ignem,
 Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,
 Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
 Multa super nata lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis:
 "Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
 360 O genitor? nec te miseret nataeque tuique?
 Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet
 Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine, praedo?
 At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedaemona pastor
 Ledaeamque Helenam Troianas vexit ad urbes?
 365 Quid tua sancta fides? quid cura antiqua tuorum
 Et consanguineo totiens data dextera Turno?
 Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis,
 Idque sedet, Faunique premunt te iussa parentis,
 Omnem equidem sceptris terram quae libera nostris
 370 Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos.
 Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
 Inachus Acrisiusque patres mediaeque Mycenae."
 His ubi nequiquam dictis experta Latinum
 Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
 375 Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat,
 Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstribus,
 Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem:
 Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
 Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum

- 380 Intenti ludo exercent — ille actus habena
 Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet inscia supra
 Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
 Dant animos plagae : — non cursu segnior illo
 Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.
 385 Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
 Maius adorta nefas maioremque orsa furorem,
 Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit,
 Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris taedasque moretur,
 “ Euhoe Bacche ” fremens, solum te virgine dignum
 390 Vociferans : etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos,
 Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.
 Fama volat, furiisque accensas pectore matres
 Idem omnes simul ardor agit, nova quaerere tecta.
 Deseruere domos, ventis dant colla comasque ;
 395 Ast aliae tremulis ululatibus aethera complent,
 Pampineasque gerunt incinctae pellibus hastas.
 Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
 Sustinet, ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos,
 Sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente
 400 Clamat : “ Io matres, audite, ubi quaeque, Latinae !
 Si qua piis animis manet infelícis Amatae
 Gratia, si iuris materni cura remordet,
 Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum.”
 Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,
 405 Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi.
 Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
 Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
 Protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis
 Audacis Rutuli ad muros, quam dicitur urbem
 410 Acrisioneis Danae fundasse colonis,
 Praecipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam
 Dictus avis, et nunc magnum manet Ardea nomen ;

- Sed fortuna fuit: tectis hic Turnus in altis
Iam mediam nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
- 415 Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra
Exuit; in vultus sese transformat aniles
Et frontem obscenam rugis arat; induit albos
Cum vitta crines; tum ramum innequit olivae;
Fit Calybe Iunonis anus templique sacerdos,
420 Et iuveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert:
 "Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
 Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrum colonis?
 Rex tibi coniugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
 Abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.
- 425 I nunc, ingratis offer te, inrise, periclis;
Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.
Haec adeo tibi me, placida cum nocte iaceres,
Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit.
Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
430 Laetus in arma para, et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro
Consedere, duces pictasque exure carinas.
Caelestum vis magna iubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
Ni dare coniugium et dicto parere fatetur,
Sentiat et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis."
- 435 Hic iuvenis, vatem inridens, sic orsa vicissim
Ore refert: "Classes invectas Thybridis undam
Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius aures;
Ne tantos mihi finge metus. Nec regia Iuno
Immemor est nostri;
- 440 Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus,
O mater, curis nequiquam exercet, et arma
Regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi divum effigies et templa tueri;
Bella viri pacemque gerent, quis bella gerenda."
- 445 Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.

At iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus ;
Deriguere oculi : tot Erinys sibilat hydris,
Tantaque se facies aperit ; tum flammea torquens
Lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
450 Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus angues,
Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque haec addidit ore :
“ En ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus
Arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit ;
Respice ad haec : adsum dirarum ab sede sororum ;
455 Bella manu letumque gero.”

Sic effata facem iuveni coniecit, et atro
Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore taedas.
Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
460 Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit ;
Saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
Ira super : magno veluti cum flamma sonore
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni,
Exsultantque aestu latices ; furit intus aquai
465 Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis ;
Nec iam se capit unda ; volat vapor ater ad auras.
Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum
Indicit primis iuvenum, et iubet arma parari,
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem ;
470 Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.
Haec ubi dicta dedit divosque in vota vocavit,
Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.
Hunc decus egregium formae movet atque iuventae,
Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.
475 Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis.
Arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus,

Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
480 Obicit et noto nares contingit odore,
Ut cervum ardentem agerent : quae prima laborum
Causa fuit belloque animos accendit agrestes.

Cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
485 Nutribant Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent
Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.
Adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
490 Ille, manum patiens mensaeque adsuetus erili,
Errabat silvis, rursusque ad limina nota
Ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.

Hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
Commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
495 Deflueret, ripaque aestus viridante levaret.
Ipse etiam, eximiae laudis succensus amore,
Ascanius curvo derexit spicula cornu ;
Nec dextrae erranti deus afuit, actaque multo
Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo.
500 Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit,
Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus
Atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.

Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
Auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestes.
505 Olli, pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis,
Improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
Stipitis hic gravidis nodis ; quod cuique repertum
Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus,
Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
510 Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi.
At saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi

Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
515 Contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae;
Audiit et Triviae longe lacus; audiit amnis
Sulphurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
Et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.

Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua bucina signum
520 Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
Indomiti agricolae; nec non et Troja pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
Derexere acies. Non iam certamine agresti,
Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve praeustis,
525 Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late
Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, aeraque fulgent
Sole laccessita, et lucem sub nubila iactant:
Fluctus uti primo coepit cum albescere vento
Paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas
530 Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo.
Hic iuvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,
Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo,
Sternitur: haesit enim sub gutture vulnus et udae
Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
535 Corpora multa virum circa, seniorque Galaesus,
Dum paci medium se offert, iustissimus unus
Qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis;
Quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant
Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.

540 Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur,
Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum
Imbuit et primae commisit funera pugnae,
Deserit Hesperiam, et caeli conversa per auras
Iunonem victrix adfatur voce superba:

545 "En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi!
 Dic, in amicitiam coeant et foedera iungant.
 Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
 Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas:
 Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,
 550 Accendamque animos insani Martis amore,
 Undique ut auxilio veniant; spargam arma per agros."

Tum contra Iuno: "Terrorum et fraudis abunde est.
 Stant belli causae, pugnatur comminus armis;
 Quae fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
 555 Talia coniugia et tales celebrent hymenaeos
 Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
 Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
 Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.
 Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
 560 Ipsa regam." Tales dederat Saturnia voces;
 Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,
 Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
 Est locus Italiae medio sub montibus altis,
 Nobilis et fama multis memoratus in oris,
 565 Ampsancti valles; densis hunc frondibus atrum
 Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
 Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
 Hic specus horrendum et saevi spiracula Ditis
 Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
 570 Pestiferas aperit fauces, quis condita Erinys,
 Invisum numen, terras caelumque levabat.

Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello
 Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem
 Pastorum ex acie numerus, caesosque reportant
 575 Almonem puerum foedatique ora Galaesi,
 Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.
 Turnus adest, medioque in crimine caedis et igni

- Terrorem ingeminat: Teucros in regna vocari,
Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, se limine pelli.
- 580 Tum, quorum attonitae Baccho nemora avia matres
Insultant thiasis, — neque enim leve nomen Amatae, —
Undique collecti coeunt, Martemque fatigant.
Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
Contra fata deum, perverso numine poscunt.
- 585 Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini;
Ille velut pelagi rupes immota resistit,
Ut pelagi rupes magno veniente fragore,
Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet; scopuli nequiquam et spumea circum
590 Saxa fremunt, laterique inlisa refunditur alga.
Verum ubi nulla datur caecum exsuperare potestas
Consilium, et saevae nutu Iunonis eunt res,
Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanes,
“Frangimur heu fatis” inquit “ferimurque procella!
- 595 Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas,
O miseri. Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.
Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus;
Funere felici spolior.” Nec plura locutus
600 Saepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas.
- Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus urbes
Albanae coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
Roma colit, cum prima movent in proelia Martem,
Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum
- 605 Hyrcanisve Arabisve parant, seu tendere ad Indos
Auroramque sequi Parthosque reposcere signa.
Sunt geminae Belli portae — sic nomine dicunt —
Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis;
Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaue ferri
610 Robora, nec custos absistit limine Ianus:

- Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
 Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
 Insignis reserat stridentia limina consul,
 Ipse vocat pugnas ; sequitur tum cetera pubes,
 615 Aereaue adsensu conspirant cornua rauco.
 Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus
 More iubebatur tristesque recludere portas.
 Abstinit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
 Foeda ministeria, et caecis se condidit umbris.
 620 Tum regina deum caelo delapsa morantes
 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
 Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postes.
 Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante ;
 Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis
 625 Pulverulentus equis furit ; omnes arma requirunt.
 Pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent
 Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures ;
 Signaque ferre iuvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.
 Quinque adeo magnae positis incudibus urbes
 630 Tela novant : Atina potens Tiburque superbum,
 Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ Antemnae.
 Tegmina tuta cavant capitem, flectuntque salignas
 Umbonum crates ; alii thoracas aënos
 Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento ;
 635 Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri
 Cessit amor ; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
 Classica iamque sonant ; it bello tessera signum.
 Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit ; ille frementes
 Ad iuga cogit equos ; clipeumque auroque trilicem
 640 Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.

Pandite nunc Helicon, deae, cantusque movete,
 Qui bello exciti reges, quae quemque secutae

Complerint campos acies, quibus Itala iam tum
Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis :
645 Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis ;
Ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura.

Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
Contemptor divum Mezentius agminaque armat.
Filius huic iuxta Lausus, quo pulchrior alter
650 Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni.
Lausus, equum domitor debellatorque ferarum,
Ducit Agyllina nequiquam ex urbe secutos
Mille viros, dignus, patriis qui laetior esset
Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.
655 Post hos insignem palma per gramina currum
Victoresque ostentat equos satus Hercule pulchro
Pulcher Aventinus, clipeoque insigne paternum
Centum angues cinctamque gerit serpentibus hydram ;
Collis Aventini silva quem Rhea sacerdos
660 Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras,
Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor
Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva,
Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas.
Pila manu saevosque gerunt in bella dolones,
665 Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello.
Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,
Terribili impexum saeta, cum dentibus albis,
Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,
Horridus, Herculeoque umeros innexus amictu.
670 Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia moenia relinquunt,
Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,
Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva iuventus,
Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur :
Ceum duo nubigenae cum vertice montis ab alto

675 Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nivalem
 Linquentes cursu rapido; dat euntibus ingens
 Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.

Nec Praenestinae fundator defuit urbis,
 Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem
 680 Inventumque focis omnis quem credidit aetas,
 Caeculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis,
 Quique altum Praeneste viri, quique arva Gabinae
 Iunonis gelidumque Anienem et roscida rivis
 Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia pascit,
 685 Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma,
 Nec clipei currusve sonant; pars maxima glandes
 Liventis plumbi spargit; pars spicula gestat
 Bina manu; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
 Tegmen habent capiti; vestigia nuda sinistri
 690 Instituire pedis, crudus tegit altera pero.

At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
 Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,
 Iam pridem resides populos desuetaque bello
 Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.
 695 Hi Fescenninas acies aequosque Faliscos,
 Hi Soractis habent arces Flaviniaque arva,
 Et Cimini cum monte lacum lucosque Capenos.
 Ibant aequati numero, regemque canebant:
 Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni
 700 Cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros
 Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis et Asia longe
 Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam aeratas acies ex agmine tanto
 Misceri putet, aëriam sed gurgite ab alto
 705 Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem.

Ecce Sabinorum prisco de sanguine magnum
 Agmen agens Clausus magnique ipse agminis instar;

Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens
Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis.
710 Una ingens Amiterna cohors priscique Quirites,
Ereti manus omnis oliviferaeque Mutuscae;
Qui Nomentum urbem, qui Rosea rura Velini,
Qui Tetricae horrentis rupes montemque Severum
Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellae;
715 Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit
Nursia, et Ortinae classes populique Latini,
Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen,
Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,
Saevus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis;
720 Vel cum sole novo densae torrentur aristae,
Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciae flaventibus arvis.
Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.

Hinc Agamemnonius, Troiani nominis hostis,
Curru iungit Halaesus equos, Turnoque feroces
725 Mille rapit populos, vertunt felicia Baccho
Massica qui rastris, et quos de collibus altis
Aurunci misere patres Sidicinaque iuxta
Aequora, quique Cales linguunt, amnisque vadosi
Accola Vulturni, pariterque Saticulus asper
730 Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis
Tela; sed haec lento mos est aptare flagello.
Laevas caetra tegit, falcati comminus enses.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,
Oebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympa
735 Fertur, Teleboum Capreas cum regna teneret,
Iam senior; patriis sed non et filius arvis
Contentus late iam tum dicione premebat
Sarrastes populos et quae rigat aequora Sarnus,
Quique Rufras Batulumque tenent atque arva Celem-
nae,

740 Et quos maliferae despectant mœnia Abellae,
Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias;
Tegmina quis capitum raptus de subere cortex,
Aerataeque micant peltae, micat aereus ensis.

Et te montosae misere in proelia Nersae,
745 Ufens, insignem fama et felicibus armis;
Horrida praecipue cui gens, adsuetaque multo
Venatu nemorum, duris Aequicula glaebis.
Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes
Convectare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.

750 Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos,
Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva,
Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro,
Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydris
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
755 Mulcebatque iras et morsus arte levabat.
Sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum
Evaluit, neque eum iuvere in vulnera cantus
Somniferi et Marsis quaesitae montibus herbae.
Te nemus Anguitiae, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
760 Te liquidi flevire lacus.

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
Eductum Egeriae lucis umentia circum
Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.
765 Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte
novercae
Occiderit patriasque explerit sanguine poenas
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
Aetheria et superas caeli venisse sub auras,
Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae.
770 Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitae,

Ipse repertorem medicinae talis et artis
Fulmine Phoebigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
775 Sedibus, et nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat,
Solut ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis aevum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
Unde etiam templo Triviae lucisque sacratis
Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod litore currum
780 Et iuvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinis.
Filius arduentes haud setius aequore campi
Exercebat equos curruque in bella ruebat.

Ipse inter primos praestanti corpore Turnus
Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est.
785 Cui triplici crinita iuba galea alta Chimaeram
Sustinet, Aetnaeos efflantem faucibus ignes : —
Tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis,
Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae.
At levem clipeum sublatis cornibus Io
790 Auro insignibat, iam saetis obsita, iam bos,
Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,
Caelataque amnem fundens pater Inachus urna.
Insequitur nimbus peditum, clipeataque totis
Agmina densentur campis, Argivaque pubes
795 Auruncaequae manus, Rutuli veteresque Sicani
Et Sacrae acies et picti scuta Labici ;
Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici
Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles,
Circaeumque iugum, quis Iuppiter Anxurus arvis
800 Praesidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco ;
Qua Saturae iacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
Quaerit iter valles atque in mare conditur Ufens.
Hos super advenit Volsca de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentes aere catervas,

- 805 Bellatrix, non illa colo calathisque Minervae
Femineas adsueta manus, sed proelia virgo
Dura pati cursusque pedum praevertere ventos.
Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas ;
.810 Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumentis
Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret aequore plantas.
Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa iuventus
Turbaque miratur matrum et prospectat euntem,
Attonitis inhians animis, ut regius ostro
815 Velet honos leves umeros, ut fibula crinem
Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram
Et pastorem praefixa cuspide myrtum.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER OCTAVUS

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu,
Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma,
Extemplo turbati animi, simul omne tumultu
5 Coniurat trepido Latium, saevitque iuventus
Effera. Ductores primi Messapus et Ufens
Contemptorque deum Mezentius undique cogunt
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
10 Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros,
Advectum Aenean classi victosque Penates
Inferre et fatis regem se dicere posci,
Edoceat, multasque viro se adiungere gentes
Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.
15 Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur,
Eventum pugnae cupiat, manifestius ipsi,
Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.
Talia per Latium. Quae Laomedontius heros
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat aestu ;
20 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partesque rapit varias perque omnia versat :
Sicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis
Sole repperctum, aut radiantis imagine Lunae,

- Omnia pervolitat late loca, iamque sub auras
25 Erigitur summique ferit laquearia tecti.
Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes
Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat,
Cum pater in ripa gelidique sub aetheris axe
Aeneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
30 Procubuit seramque dedit per membra quietem.
Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoenus
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus — cum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, —
35 Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis :
“ O sate gente deum, Troianam ex hostibus urbem
Qui revehis nobis aeternaque Pergama servas,
Expectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
Hic tibi certa domus, certi — ne absiste — Penates ;
40 Neu belli terrere minis : tumor omnis et irae
Concessere deum.
Iamque tibi, ne vana putes haec fingere somnum,
Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitem fetus enixa, iacebit,
45 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.
Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum ;
Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis
Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.
“ Haud incerta cano. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,
50 Expedias victor, paucis — adverte — docebo.
Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,
Qui regem Euandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegere locum et posuere in montibus urbem
Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum.
55 Hi bellum adsidue ducunt cum gente Latina ;
Hos castris adhibe socios, et foedera iunge.

- Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,
 Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.
 Surge age, nate dea, primisque cadentibus astris
 60 Iunoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque
 Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem
 Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
 Stringentem ripas et pingua culta secantem,
 Caeruleus Thybris, caelo gratissimus amnis.
 65 Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit."
 Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,
 Ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit.
 Surgit, et, aetherii spectans orientia Solis
 Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
 70 Sustinet, ac tales effundit ad aethera voces:
 "Nymphae, Laurentes Nymphae, genus amnibus unde
 est,
 Tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
 Accipite Aenean, et tandem arcete periclis.
 Quo te cumque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra,
 75 Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis,
 Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
 Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.
 Adsis o tantum et propius tua numina firmes."
 Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes,
 80 Remigioque aptat; socios simul instruit armis.
 Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum,
 Candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo
 Procubuit viridique in litore conspicitur sus.
 Quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Iuno,
 85 Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.
 Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
 Leniit, et tacita refluens ita substitit unda,
 Mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis

- Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
90 Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo;
Labitur uncta vadis abies, mirantur et undae,
Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
Scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
95 Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur
Arboribus, viridesque secant placido aequore silvas.
Sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem,
Cum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum
Tecta vident, quae nunc Romana potentia caelo
100 Aequavit; tum res inopes Euandrus habebat.
Ocius advertunt proras, ubique propinquant.
Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
Amphitryoniadae magno divisque ferebat
Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,
105 Una omnes iuvenum primi pauperque senatus
Tura dabant, tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.
Ut celsas videre rates atque inter opacum
Adlabi nemus et tacitis incumbere remis,
Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis
110 Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas
Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
Et procul e tumulo "Iuvenes, quae causa subegit
Ignotas temptare vias? quo tenditis?" inquit.
"Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an
arma?"
115 Tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta,
Paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
"Troiugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
Euandrum petimus. Ferte haec, et dicite, lectos
120 Dardaniae venisse duces, socia arma rogantes."

Obstipuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas :

“Egredere o quicumque es” ait “coramque parentem
Adloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes.”

Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit.

125 Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt.

Tum regem Aeneas dictis adfatur amicis :

“Optime Graiugenum, cui me Fortuna precari

Et vitta comptos voluit praetendere ramos,

Non equidem extimui, Danaum quod ductor et Arcas,

130 Quodque ab stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis ;

Sed mea me virtus et sancta oracula divum,

Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,

Coniunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.

Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor,

135 Electra, ut Grai perhibent, Atlantide cretus,

Advehitur Teucros ; Electram maximus Atlas

Edidit, aetherios umero qui sustinet orbes.

Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia

Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit ;

140 At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas,

Idem Atlas generat, caeli qui sidera tollit.

Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.

His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem

Temptamenta tui pepigi ; me, me ipse meumque

145 Obieci caput et supplex ad limina veni.

Gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Dauniae bello

Insequitur ; nos si pellant, nihil a fore credunt,

Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub iuga mittant,

Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque adluit infra.

150 Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello

Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata iuventus.”

Dixerat Aeneas. Ille os oculosque loquentis
Iamdudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.

- Tum sic pauca refert : “ Ut te, fortissime Teucrum,
 155 Accipio adgnoscoque libens ! ut verba parentis
 Et vocem Anchisae magni vultumque recordor !
 Nam memini Hesionae visentem regna sororis
 Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem,
 Protinus Arcadiae gelidos invisere fines.
 160 Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore iuventa ;
 Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
 Laomedontiaden ; sed cunctis altior ibat
 Anchises. Mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore
 Compellare virum, et dextrae coniungere dextram.
 165 Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi.
 Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas
 Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,
 Frenaque bina, meus quae nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.
 Ergo et, quam petitis, iuncta est mihi foedere dextra,
 170 Et, lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet,
 Auxilio laetos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
 Interea sacra haec, quando huc venistis amici,
 Annua, quae differre nefas, celebrate faventes
 Nobiscum, et iam nunc sociorum adsuescite mensis.”
 175 Haec ubi dicta, dapes iubet et sublata reponi
 Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili,
 Praecipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
 Accipit Aenean, solioque invitat acerno.
 Tum lecti iuvenes certatim araeque sacerdos
 180 Viscera tostae ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris
 Dona laboratae Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
 Vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus
 Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.
 Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi
 185 Rex Euandrus ait : “ Non haec sollemnia nobis,
 Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram

Vana superstitio veterumque ignara deorum
Imposuit ; saevis, hospes Troiane, periclis
Servati facimus meritosque novamus honores.
190 Iam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem :
Disiectae procul ut moles, desertaque montis
Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
Hic spelunca fuit, vasto summota recessu,
Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
195 Solis inaccessam radiis, semperque recenti
Caede tepebat humus, foribusque adfixa superbis
Ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo.
Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater ; illius atros
Ore vomens ignes magna se mole ferebat.
200 Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas
Auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,
Tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus,
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat
Ingentes, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
205 At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum
Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
Quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros
Avertit, totidem forma superante iuencas.
Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
210 Cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum
Indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco.
Quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
Interea, cum iam stabulis saturata moveret
Amphitryoniades armenta abitumque pararet,
215 Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis
Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.
Reddidit una boum vocem vastoque sub antro
Mugiit et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
Hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro

220 Felle dolor ; rapit arma manu nodisque gravatum
Robur, et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.

Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem
Turbatumque oculis ; fugit ilicet ocior Euro
Speluncamque petit ; pedibus timor addidit alas.
225 Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis
Deiecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna
Pendebat, fultosque emuniit obice postes,
Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque
Accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,
230 Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus ira
Lustrat Aventini montem ; ter saxea temptat
Limina nequiquam ; ter fessus valle resedit.
Stabat acuta silex, praecisis undique saxis
Speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,
235 Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum.
Hanc, ut prona iugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem,
Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
Avulsam solvit radicibus ; inde repente
Impulit ; impulsu quo maximus intonat aether,
240 Dissultant ripae refluitque exterritus amnis.

At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, et umbrôsae penitus patuere cavernae :
Non secus, ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat
245 Pallida, dis invisâ, superque immane barathrum
Cernatur, trepident immisso lumine Manes.
Ergo insperata deprensum in luce repente
Inclusumque cavo saxo atque insueta rudentem
Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma
250 Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.
Ille autem — neque enim fuga iam super ulla pericli —
Faucibus ingentem fumum — mirabile dictu —

Evomit involvitque domum caligine caeca,
Prospectum eripiens oculis, glomeratque sub antro
255 Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tenebris.
Non tulit Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem
Praecipiti iecit saltu, qua plurimus undam
Fumus agit nebulaque ingens specus aestuat atra.

Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem
260 Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhaerens
Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur.
Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis,
Abstractaeque boves abiurataeque rapinae
Caelo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver
265 Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo
Terribiles oculos, vultum villosaque saetis
Pectora semiferi atque extinctos faucibus ignes.

Ex illo celebratus honos, laetique minores
Servavere diem, primusque Potitius auctor
270 Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri.
Hanc aram luco statuit, quae Maxima semper
Dicetur nobis, et erit quae maxima semper.
Quare agite, o iuvenes, tantarum in munere laudum
Cingite fronde comas et pocula porgite dextris
275 Communemque vocate deum et date vina volentes.”
Dixerat, Herculea bicolor cum populus umbra
Velavitque comas foliisque innexa pependit,
Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes
In mensam laeti libant divosque precantur.

280 Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo.
Iamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,
Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant.
Instaurant epulas, et mensae grata secundae
Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
285 Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum

- Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis,
Hic iuvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes
Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercae
Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit angues,
290 Ut bello egregias idem disiecerit urbes,
Troiamque Oechaliamque, ut duros mille labores
Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Iunonis iniquae,
Pertulerit. "Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres,
Hylaeumque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas
295 Prodigia et vastum Nemeae sub rupe leonem.
Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te ianitor Orci
Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento;
Nec te ullae facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus,
Arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem
300 Lernaes turba caput circumstetit anguis.
Salve, vera Iovis proles, decus addite divis,
Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo."
Taliam carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci
Speluncam adiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.
305 Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant.
Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem
Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus aevo,
Et comitem Aenean iuxta natumque tenebat
Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.
310 Miratur facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
Aeneas, capiturque locis, et singula laetus
Exquiritque auditque virum monumenta priorum.
Tum rex Euandrus Romanae conditor arcis:
"Haec nemora indigenae Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant
315 Gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata,
Quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec iungere tauros,
Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto,
Sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.

- Primus ab aethereo venit Saturnus Olympo,
320 Arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis.
Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari
Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
Aurea quae perhibent, illo sub rege fuere
325 Saecula. Sic placida populos in pace regebat,
Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor aetas
Et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.
Tum manus Ausonia et gentes venere Sicanae,
Saepius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus;
330 Tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.
Me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem
Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum
335 His posuere locis; matrisque egere tremenda
Carmentis Nymphae monita et deus auctor Apollo.”
Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram
Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam
Quam memorant, Nymphae priscum Carmentis hono-
rem,
340 Vatis fatidicae, cecinit quae prima futuros
Aeneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum.
Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum
Rettulit et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycae.
345 Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti,
Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.
Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.
Iam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes
350 Dira loci; iam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.

“Hoc nemus, hunc” inquit “frondoso vertice collem,
— Quis deus incertum est — habitat deus; Arcades
ipsum

Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem
Aegida concuteret dextra, nimbosque cieret.

355 Haec duo praeterea disiectis oppida muris,
Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.
Hanc Ianus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem;
Ianiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.”

Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant

360 Pauperis Euandri, passimque armenta videbant
Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
Ut ventum ad sedes: “Haec” inquit “limina victor
Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit.

Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
365 Finge deo rebusque veni non asper egenis.”

Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti

Ingentem Aenean duxit, stratisque locavit

Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursae.

Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplexitur alis.

370 At Venus haud animo nequiquam exterrita mater,
Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu,
Vulcanum adloquitur, thalamoque haec coniugis aureo
Incipit, et dictis divinum adspirat amorem:

“Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges

375 Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces,
Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
Artis opisque tuae; nec te, carissime coniunx,
Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores,

Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,

380 Et durum Aeneae flevissem saepe laborem.

Nunc Iovis imperiis Rutulorum constitit oris;

Ergo eadem supplex venio, et (sanctum mihi numen)
Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei,
Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere coniunx.

385 Aspice, qui coeant populi, quae moenia clausis
Ferrum acuant portis in me excidiumque meorum."

Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc diva lacertis
Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet. Ille repente
Accepit solitam flammam, notusque medullas
390 Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit:
Non secus atque olim, tonitru cum rupta corusco
Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.
Sensit laeta dolis et formae conscia coniunx.
Tum pater aeterno fatur devinctus amore:
395 "Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit
Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,
Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;
Nec Pater omnipotens Troiam nec fata vetabant
Stare decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
400 Et nunc, si bellare paras atque haec tibi mens est,
Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curae,
Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,
Quantum ignes animaeque valent, absiste precando
Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus

405 Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit
Coniugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.

Inde ubi prima quies medio iam Noctis abactae
Curriculo expulerat somnum, cum femina primum,
Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
410 Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes,
Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
Exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
Coniugis et possit parvos educere natos:
Haud secus Ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo

- 415 Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.
 Insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis,
 Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
 Antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
 420 Auditi referunt gemitus, striduntque cavernis
 Stricturae Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat,
 Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.
 Hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto.
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
 425 Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon.
 His informatum manibus iam parte polita
 Fulmen erat, toto Genitor quae plurima caelo
 Deicit in terras, pars imperfecta manebat.
 Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosae
 430 Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri;
 Fulgores, nunc terrificos sonitumque metumque
 Miscebant operi flammisque sequacibus iras.
 Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres
 Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes;
 435 Aegidaque horriferam, turbatae Palladis arma,
 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
 Conexosque angues ipsamque in pectore divae
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
 "Tollite cuncta," inquit, "coeptosque auferte labores,
 440 Aetnaei Cyclopes, et hunc advertite mentem:
 Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.
 Praecipitate moras." Nec plura effatus; at illi
 Ocius incubuere omnes pariterque laborem
 445 Sortiti. Fluit aes rivis aurique metallum,
 Vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit.
 Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra

Tela Latinorum, septenosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
450 Accipiunt redduntque ; alii stridentia tingunt
Aera lacu. Gemit impositis incudibus antrum.
Illi inter sese multa vi bracchia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.

Haec pater Aeoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
455 Euandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitatur alma
Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis ;
Tum lateri atque umeris Tegeaeum subligat ensem,
460 Demissa ab laeva pantherae terga retorquens.
Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
Praecedunt gressumque canes comitantur erilem.
Hospitis Aeneae sedem et secreta petebat,
Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
465 Nec minus Aeneas se matutinus agebat.
Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates.
Congressi iungunt dextras, mediisque residunt
Aedibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.
Rex prior haec :
470 " Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite numquam
Res equidem Troiae victas aut regna fatebor,
Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
Exiguae vires : hinc Tusco claudimur amni,
Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis.
475 Sed tibi ego ingentes populos opulentaque regnis
Iungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
Ostentat. Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers.
Haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto
Urbis Agyllinae sedes, ubi Lydia quondam

- 480 Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis.
Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo
Imperio et saevis tenuit Mezentius armis.
Quid memorem infandas caedes, quid facta tyranni
Effera? di capiti ipsius generique reservent!
- 485 Mortua quin etiam iungebat corpora vivis,
Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora,
Tormenti genus, et sanie taboque fluentes
Complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.
At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
- 490 Armati circumstant ipsumque domumque,
Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia iactant.
Ille inter caedem Rutulorum elapsus in agros
Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.
“Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria iustis;
- 495 Regem ad supplicium praesenti Marte repossunt.
His ego te, Aenea, ductorem milibus addam.
Toto namque fremunt condensae litore puppes,
Signaque ferre iubent; retinet longaevus haruspex
Fata canans: ‘O Maeoniae delecta iuventus,
- 500 Flos veterum virtusque virum, quos iustus in hostem
Fert dolor et merita accendit Mezentius ira,
Nulli fas Italo tantam subiungere gentem:
Externos optate duces.’ Tum Etrusca resedit
Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divum.
- 505 Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam
Cum sceptro misit mandatque insignia Tarchon,
Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.
Sed mihi tarda gelu saeculisque effeta senectus
Invidet imperium seraeque ad fortia vires.
- 510 Natum exhortarer, ni mixtus matre Sabella
Hinc partem patriae traheret. Tu, cuius et annis
Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt,

- Ingredere, o Teucrum atque Italum fortissime ductor.
Hunc tibi praeterea, spes et solatia nostri,
515 Pallanta adiungam; sub te tolerare magistro
Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta
Adsuescat, primis et te miretur ab annis.
Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis
Lecta, dabo, totidemque suo tibi munere Pallas.”
- 520 Vix ea fatus erat: defixique ora tenebant
Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates;
Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,
Ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
Namque improvise vibratus ab aethere fulgor
525 Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente,
Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor.
Suspiciunt; iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.
Arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena
Per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.
- 530 Obstipuere animis alii; sed Troius heros
Adgnovit sonitum et divinae promissa parentis.
Tum memorat: “Ne vero, hospes, ne quaere pro-
fecto,
Quem casum portenta ferant; ego poscor Olympo.
Hoc signum cecinit missuram diva creatrix,
535 Si bellum ingrueret, Vulcaniaque arma per auras
Laturam auxilio.
Heu quantae miseris caedes Laurentibus instant!
Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub
undas
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volves,
540 Thybri pater! Poscant acies, et foedera rumpant!”
Haec ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto;
Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
Excitat, hesternumque Larem parvosque Penates

- Laetus adit ; mactant lectas de more bidentes
545 Euandrus pariter, pariter Troiana iuventus.
Post hinc ad naves graditur sociosque revisit ;
Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,
Praestantes virtute legit ; pars cetera prona
Fertur aqua, segnisque secundo defluit amni,
550 Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.
Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva ;
Ducunt exsortem Aeneae, quem fulva leonis
Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis.
Fama volat parvam subito vulgata per urbem,
555 Ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis.
Vota metu duplicant matres, propriusque periclo
It timor, et maior Martis iam apparet imago.
Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntes
Haeret, inexpletus lacrimans, ac talia fatur :
560 “ O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
Qualis eram, cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
Stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
Et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater —
565 Horrendum dictu — dederat — terna arma movenda,
Ter leto sternendus erat ; cui tum tamen omnes
Abstulit haec animas dextra, et totidem exuit armis,
Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
Nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam
570 Huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et divum tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis,
Et patrias audite preces. Si numina vestra
575 Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
Si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum,

Vitam oro ; patior quemvis durare laborem.
Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
Nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
580 Dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri,
Dum te, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas,
Complexu teneo ; gravior neu nuntius aures
Vulneret." Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo
Fundeabat ; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.
585 Iamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis,
Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates,
Inde alii Troiae proceres ; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis :
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
590 Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes,
Extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
Pulveream nubem et fulgentes aere catervas.
Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
595 Armati tendunt ; it clamor, et agmine facto
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
Religione patrum late sacer ; undique colles
Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.
600 Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos,
Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos ;
Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
605 Iam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.
Huc pater Aeneas et bello lecta iuventus
Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.
At Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
Dona ferens aderat ; natumque in valle reducta

- 610 Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit,
 Talibus adfata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro :
 “ En perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte
 Munera ; ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos,
 Aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum.”
- 615 Dixit et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit ;
 Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.
 Ille, deae donis et tanto laetus honore,
 Expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,
 Miraturque interque manus et bracchia versat
- 620 Terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem,
 Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,
 Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerula nubes
 Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget ;
 Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,
- 625 Hastamque, et clipei non enarrabile textum.
 Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,
 Haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi,
 Fecerat Ignipotens ; illic genus omne futurae
 Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.
- 630 Fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro
 Procubuisse lupam ; geminos huic ubera circum
 Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem
 Impavidos ; illam tereti cervice reflexa
 Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.
- 635 Nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas
 Consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,
 Addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum
 Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.
 Post idem inter se posito certamine reges.
- 640 Armati Iovis ante aram paterasque tenentes
 Stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.
 Haud procul inde citae Mettum in diversa quadrigae

Distulerant — at tu dictis, Albane, maneres! —

Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus

645 Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.

Nec non Tarquinius eiectum Porsenna iubebat

Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;

Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.

Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti

650 Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles,

Et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.

In summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis

Stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,

Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.

655 Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser

Porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat.

Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,

Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae;

Aurea caesaries ollis, atque aurea vestis;

660 Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla

Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant

Gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.

Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos,

Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia caelo

665 Extuderat; castae ducebant sacra per urbem

Pilentis matres in molibus. Hinc procul addit

Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,

Et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci

Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem;

670 Secretosque pios; his dantem iura Catonem.

Haec inter tumidi late maris ibat imago,

Aurea, sed fluctu spumabant caerula cano;

Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem

Aequora verrebant caudis aestumque secabant.

675 In medio classes aeratas, Actia bella,

- Cernere erat ; totumque instructo Marte videres
Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.
Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
Cum patribus populoque, Penatibus et magnis dis,
680 Stans celsa in puppi ; geminas cui tempora flammās
Laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
Parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
Arduus agmen agens ; cui, belli insigne superbum,
Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
- 685 Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
Victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
Aegyptum viresque Orientis et ultima secum
Bactra vehit ; sequiturque, nefas ! Aegyptia coniunx.
Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
690 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos :
Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum
695 Spargitur ; arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro,
Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.
Omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis
Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
700 Tela tenent. Saevit medio in certamine Mavors
Caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae ;
Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,
Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
705 Desuper. Omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei.
Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
Vela dare, et laxos iam iamque immittere funes.

- Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura
710 Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri;
Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem
Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaue flumina victos.
At Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho
715 Moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,
Maxima ter centum totam delubra per Urbem.
Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant;
Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae;
Ante aras terram caesi stravere iuvenci.
720 Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi,
Dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis
Postibus; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,
Quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros,
725 Hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos
Finxerat; Euphrates ibat iam mollior undis;
Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis;
Indomitique Dahae, et pontem indignatus Araxes.

- Talia per clipeum Vulcani, dona parentis,
730 Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet,
Attollens umero famamque et fata nepotum.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER NONUS

Atque ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
Pilumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat.

5 Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est:

“Turne, quod optanti divum promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.

Aeneas, urbe et sociis et classe relictā,
Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Euandri.

10 Nec satis: extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes,
Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestes.

Quid dubitas? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere
currus.

Rumpe moras omnes et turbata arripe castra.”

Dixit, et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis,

15 Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.

Adgnovit iuvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus:

“Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
Detulit in terras? unde haec tam clara repente

20 Tempestas? medium video discedere caelum,
Palantesque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta,
Quisquis in arma vocas.” Et sic effatus ad undam

Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
Multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.

25 Iamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis,
Dives equum, dives pictai vestis et auri;
Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent
Tyrrhidae iuvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus;
Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est,
30 Ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus
Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo.
Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.

35 Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus:
“Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atra?
Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros.
Hostis adest, heia!” Ingenti clamore per omnes
Condunt se Teucri portas, et moenia complent.
40 Namque ita discedens praeceperat optimus armis
Aeneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo;
Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.
Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,
45 Obiciunt portas tamen et praecepta facessunt,
Armatique cavis expectant turribus hostem.

Turnus, ut ante volans tardum praecesserat agmen,
Viginti lectis equitum comitatus, et urbi
Improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis
50 Portat equus, cristaque tegit galea aurea rubra.
“Ecquis erit, mecum, iuvenes, qui primus in hostem —?
En” ait, et iaculum attorquens emittit in auras,
Principium pugnae, et campo sese arduus infert.
Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
55 Horrisono; Teucrum mirantur inertia corda;

Non aequo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
 Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc
 Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quaerit.
 Ac veluti pleno lupo insidiatus ovili
 60 Cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres,
 Nocte super media — tuti sub matribus agni
 Balatum exercent; ille asper et improbus ira
 Saevit in absentes; collecta fatigat edendi
 Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces: —
 65 Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti
 Ignescunt irae; duris dolor ossibus ardet,
 Qua temptet ratione aditus, et quae via clausos
 Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum.
 Classem, quae lateri castrorum adiuncta latebat,
 70 Aggeribus saeptam circum et fluvialibus undis,
 Invadit, sociosque incendia poscit ovantes,
 Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.
 Tum vero incumbunt; urget praesentia Turni;
 Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris.
 75 Diripuerunt focos; piceum fert fumida lumen
 Taeda et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.

Quis deus, o Musae, tam saeva incendia Teucris
 Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes?
 Dicite. Prisca fides facta, sed fama perennis.
 80 Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida
 Aeneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,
 Ipsa deum fertur genetrix Berecynthia magnum
 Vocibus his adfata Iovem: "Da, nate, petenti,
 Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.
 85 Pineae silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos;
 Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,
 Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis.

Has ego Dardanio iuveni, cum classis egeret,
Laeta dedi; nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit.

90 Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem,
Neu cursu quassatae ullo neu turbine venti
Vincatur; prosit nostris in montibus ortas."

Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi:

"O genetrix, quo fata vocas, aut quid petis istis?

95 Mortaline manu factae-immortale carinae
Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret
Aeneas? cui tanta deo permissa potestas?

Immo, ubi, defunctae, finem portusque tenebunt
Ausonios olim, quaecumque evaserit undis,

100 Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva,
Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique iubebo
Aequoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto
Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."

Dixerat, idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,
105 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas
Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.

Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcae
Debita complerant, cum Turni iniuria Matrem
Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas.

110 Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens
Visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus,
Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
Excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet:

"Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves,

115 Neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno,
Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae,
Ite deae pelagi; genetrix iubet." Et sua quaeque
Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,
Delphinumque modo demersis aequora rostris

120 Ima petunt. Hinc virgineae — mirabile monstrum—

Reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur
Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae.

- Obstipuere animis Rutuli; conterritus ipse
Turbatis Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis
125 Rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :
“Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse
Auxilium solitum eripuit; non tela neque ignes
130 Expectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris,
Nec spes ulla fugae; rerum pars altera adempta est.
Terra autem in nostris manibus, tot milia gentes
Arma ferunt Italiae. Nil me fatalia terrent,
Si qua Phryges prae se iactant, responsa deorum;
135 Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva
Fertilis Ausoniae Troes. Sunt et mea contra
Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam excindere gentem,
Coniuge praerepta; nec solos tangit Atridas
Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
140 “ ‘Sed periisse semel satis est:’ peccare fuisset
Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
Femineum; quibus haec medii fiducia valli
Fossarumque morae, leti discrimina parva,
Dant animos. At non viderunt moenia Troiae
145 Neptuni fabricata manu considerare in ignes?
Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis scindere vallum
Apparat et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?
Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis
Est opus in Teucros. Addant se protinus omnes
150 Etrusci socios. Tenebras et inertia furta
Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
Ne timeant; nec equi caeca condemur in alvo:
Luce, palam, certum est igni circumdare muros.

Haud sibi cum Danaïs rem faxo et pube Pelasga
155 Esse ferant, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.
Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei,
Quod superest, laeti bene gestis corpora rebus
Procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parari."

Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
160 Cura datur Messapo, et moenia cingere flammis.
Bis septem Rutuli, muros qui milite servant,
Delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
Purpurei cristis iuvenes auroque corusci.
Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
165 Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos.
Conlucent ignes; noctem custodia ducit
Insomnem ludo.

Haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, et armis
Alta tenent; nec non trepidi formidine portas
170 Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula iungunt,
Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
Quos pater Aeneas, si quando adversa vocarent,
Rectores iuvenum et rerum dedit esse magistros.
Omnis per muros legio, sortita periculum,
175 Excubat exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est.

Nisus erat portae custos, acerrimus armis,
Hyrtacides, comitem Aeneae quem miserat Ida
Venatrix, iaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;
Et iuxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
180 Non fuit Aeneadum Troiana neque induit arma,
Ora puer prima signans intonsa iuventa.
His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;
Tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.

Nisus ait: "Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
185 Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?
Aut pugnam, aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum

Mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiete est.
Cernis, quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum :
Lumina rara micant ; somno vinoque soluti
190 Procubuerunt ; silent late loca. Percipe porro,
Quid dubitem, et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.
Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
Exposcunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
Si, tibi quae posco, promittunt, — nam mihi facti
195 Fama sat est, — tumulo videor reperire sub illo
Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea.”

Obstipuit magno laudum percussus amore
Euryalus ; simul his ardentem adfatur amicum :
“ Mene igitur socium summis adiungere rebus,
200 Nise, fugis ? solum te in tanta pericula mittam ?
Non ita me genitor, bellis adsuetus Opheltes,
Argolicum terrorem inter Troiaeque labores
Sublatum erudiit ; nec tecum talia gessi,
Magnanimum Aenean et fata extrema secutus :
205 Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istum
Qui vita bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem.”

Nisus ad haec : “ Equidem de te nil tale verebar ;
Nec fas, non ; ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
Iuppiter, aut quicumque oculis haec aspicit aequis.
210 Sed si quis — quae multa vides discrimine tali —
Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,
Te superesse velim : tua vita dignior aetas.
Sit, qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum
Mandet humo, solita aut si qua id fortuna vetabit,
215 Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro.
Neu matri miserae tanti sim causa doloris,
Quae te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa
Persequitur, magni nec moenia curat Acestae.”
Ille autem “ Causas nequiquam nectis inanes,

220 Nec mea iam mutata loco sententia cedit.
Acceleremus!" ait. Vigiles simul excitat. Illi
Succedunt servantque vices; statione relictā
Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.

Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno
225 Laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum.
Ductores Teucrum primi, delecta iuventus,
Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,
Quid facerent, quisve Aeneae iam nuntius esset.
Stant longis adnixa hastis et scuta tenentes
230 Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una
Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant;
Rem magnam, pretiumque morae fore. Primus Iulus
Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere iussit.

Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus aequis,
235 Aeneadae, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis,
Quae ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti
Conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,
Qui patet in bivio portae, quae proxima ponto;
Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus
240 Erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti,
Quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea,
Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti caede peracta,
Adfore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes;
Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
245 Venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem."

Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:
"Di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troia est,
Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
Cum tales animos iuvenum et tam certa tulistis
250 Pectora." Sic memorans, umeros dextrasque tenebat
Amborum, et vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat.
"Quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro laudibus istis

Praemia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primum
 Di moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet
 255 Actutum pius Aeneas atque integer aevi
 Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor umquam."
 "Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"
 Excipit Ascanius, "per magnos, Nise, Penates
 Assaracique Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
 260 Obtestor; quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est,
 In vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem,
 Reddite conspectum; nihil illo triste recepto.
 Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
 Pocula, devicta genitor quae cepit Arisba,
 265 Et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta,
 Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.
 Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri
 Contigerit victori, et praedae dicere sortem:
 Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis
 270 Aureus; ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentes
 Excipiam sorti, iam nunc tua praemia, Nise.
 Praeterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum
 Corpora captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma;
 Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.
 275 Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas
 Insequitur, venerande puer, iam pectore toto
 Accipio et comitem casus complector in omnes.
 Nulla meis sine te quaeretur gloria rebus;
 Seu pacem seu bella geram, tibi maxima rerum
 280 Verborumque fides."

Contra quem talia fatur
 Euryalus: "Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
 Dissimilem arguerit; tantum fortuna secunda
 Haud adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona
 Unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta

285 Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus
Mecum excedentem, non moenia regis Acestae.
Hanc ego nunc ignaram huius quodcumque pericli est
Inque salutatam linquo; Nox et tua testis
Dextera, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis;
290 At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ.
Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo
In casus omnes." Percussa mente dedere
Dardanidæ lacrimas; ante omnes pulcher Iulus,
Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago.

295 Tum sic effatur:
"Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis.
Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creusæ
Solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem
Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur,
300 Per caput hoc iuro, per quod pater ante solebat:
Quæ tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis,
Haec eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt."
Sic ait inlacrimans; umero simul exuit ense,
Auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon
305 Cnosius atque habilem vagina aptarat eburna.
Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis
Exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.
Protinus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntes
Primorum manus ad portas, iuvenumque senumque
310 Prosequitur votis. Nec non et pulcher Iulus,
Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
Multa patri mandata dabat portanda. Sed auræ
Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus inrita donant.

Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
315 Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri
Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
Corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,

- Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,
 Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ora locutus :
 320 “Euryale, audendum dextra ; nunc ipsa vocat res.
 Hac iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
 A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe ;
 Haec ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam.”
- Sic memorat, vocemque premit ; simul ense superbum
 325 Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tapetibus altis
 Exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum,
 Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur ;
 Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
 Tres iuxta famulos temere inter tela iacentes
 330 Armigerumque Remi premit aurigamque sub ipsis
 Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla ;
 Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
 Sanguine singultantem ; atro tepefacta cruore
 Terra torique madent. Nec non Lamyrumque La-
 mumque
- 335 Et iuvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte
 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque iacebat
 Membra deo victus : felix, si protinus illum
 Aequasset nocti ludum in lucemque tulisset.
 Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans —
 340 Suadet enim vesana fames — manditque trahitque
 Molle pecus mutumque metu ; fremit ore cruento.
- Nec minor Euryali caedes : incensus et ipse
 Perfurit, ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
 Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Aba-
 rimque,
- 345 Ignaros ; Rhoetum, vigilantem et cuncta videntem,
 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat :
 Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
 Condidit adsurgenti, et multa morte recepit.

- Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
 350 Vina refert moriens; hic furto fervidus instat.
 Iamque ad Messapi socios tendebat. Ibi ignem
 Deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat
 Carpere gramen equos; breviter cum talia Nisus
 (Sensit enim nimia caede atque cupidine ferri)
 355 "Absistamus" ait, "nam lux inimica propinquat.
 Poenarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostes."
 Multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt
 Armaque craterasque simul pulchrosque tapetas.
 Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis
 360 Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim
 Quae mittit dona, hospitio cum iungeret absens,
 Caedicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti,
 Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti;
 Haec rapit, atque umeris nequiquam fortibus aptat.
 365 Tum galeam Messapi habilem cristisque decoram
 Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.
 Interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,
 Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
 Ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,
 370 Ter centum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro.
 Iamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant,
 Cum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt,
 Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra
 Prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.
 375 Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Vol-
 scens:
 "State, viri; quae causa viae? quive estis in armis?
 Quove tenetis iter?" Nihil illi tendere contra,
 Sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.
 Obiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota
 380 Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant.

- Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
 Horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes;
 Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.
 Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
 385 Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum.
 Nisus abit; iamque imprudens evaserat hostes
 Atque locos, qui post Albae de nomine dicti
 Albani — tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat —
 Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum.
 390 “Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
 Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
 Fallacis silvae?” Simul et vestigia retro
 Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
 Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.
 395 Nec longum in medio tempus, cum clamor ad aures
 Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum, quem iam manus omnis,
 Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
 Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
 Quid faciat? qua vi iuvenem, quibus audeat armis
 400 Eripere? an sese medios moriturus in enses
 Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem?
 Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
 Suspiciens altam Lunam et, sic voce precatur:
 “Tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
 405 Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos.
 Si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
 Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,
 Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi:
 Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras.”
 410 Dixerat, et toto conixus corpore ferrum
 Conicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
 Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
 Frangitur, ac fisso transit praecordia ligno.

- Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
415 Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.
Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior idem
Ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque,
Stridens, traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.
420 Saevit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
“Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
Persolves amborum” inquit; simul ense recluso
Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens,
425 Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris
Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
“Me, me, adsum, qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,
Nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
430 Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.”
Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus
Transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.
Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
It cruor, inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:
435 Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo
Demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur.
At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes
Volscentem petit, in solo Volscente moratur.
440 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque
hinc
Proturbant. Instat non setius, ac rotat ensem
Fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
Condedit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
Tum super exanimum sese proiecit amicum
445 Confossus, placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.

- Fortunati ambo ! si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aevo,
Dum domus Aeneae Capitoli immobile saxum
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.
- 450 Victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti,
Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.
Nec minor in castris luctus Rhamnete reperto
Exsanguis et primis una tot caede peremptis,
Serranoque Numaque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa
455 Corpora seminecesque viros tepidaque recentem
Caede locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
Adgnoscent spolia inter se galeamque nitentem
Messapi et multo phaleras sudore receptas.
- Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
460 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile ;
Iam sole infuso, iam rebus luce relectis,
Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
Suscitat, aeratasque acies in proelia cogit
Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
465 Quin ipsa arrectis — visu miserabile — in hastis
Praefigunt capita et multo clamore sequuntur
Euryali et Nisi.
- Aeneadae duri murorum in parte sinistra
Opposuerunt aciem, — nam dextera cingitur amni —
470 Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis
Stant maestis ; simul ora virum praefixa movebant,
Nota nimis miseris atroque fluentia tabo.
- Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque adlabitur aures
475 Euryali. At subitus miserae calor ossa reliquit ;
Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu,
Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu

- Prima petit, non illa virum, non illa pericli
480 Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet:
 “Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune ille senectae
Sera meae requies, potuisti linquere solam,
Crudelis? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,
Adfari extremum miserae data copia matri?
485 Heu, terra ignota canibus data praeda Latinis
Alitibusque iaces! nec te, tua funera mater
Produxit, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,
Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque
Urgebam et tela curas solabar aniles.
490 Quo sequar? aut quae nunc artus avulsaque membra
Et funus lacerum tellus habet? Hoc mihi de te,
Nate, refers? hoc sum terraque marique secuta?
Figite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela
Conicite, o Rutuli, me primam absumite ferro;
495 Aut tu, magne pater divum, miserere, tuoque
Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo,
Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.”
 Hoc fletu concussi animi, maestusque per omnes
It gemitus; torpent infractae ad proelia vires.
500 Illam incendensem luctus Idaeus et Actor
Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli
Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.
 At tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro
Increpuit; sequitur clamor, caelumque remugit.
505 Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci,
Et fossas implere parant ac vellere vallum.
Quaerunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros,
Qua rara est acies interlucetque corona
Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
510 Omne genus Teucris ac duris detrudere contis,
Adsueti longo muros defendere bello.

- Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua
Possent tectam aciem perrumpere; cum tamen omnes
Ferre iuvat subter densa testudine casus.
- 515 Nec iam sufficiunt. Nam qua globus imminet ingens,
Immanem Teucris molem volvuntque ruuntque,
Quae stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit
Tegmina. Nec curant caeco contendere Marte
Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo
- 520 Missilibus certant.
Parte alia horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam
Pinum et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes;
At Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
Rescindit vallum et scalas in moenia poscit.
- 525 Vos, o Calliope, precor, adspirate canenti,
Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quae funera Turnus
Ediderit, quem quisque virum demiserit Orco;
Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli.
[Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis.]
- 530 Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis,
Opportuna loco, summis quam viribus omnes
Expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi
Certabant; Troes contra defendere saxis
Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.
- 535 Princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus,
Et flammam adfixit lateri; quae plurima vento
Corripuit tabulas et postibus haesit adesis.
Turbati trepidare intus, frustra malorum
Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt
- 540 In partem, quae peste caret, tum pondere turris
Procubuit subito, et caelum tonat omne fragore.
Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta,

Confixique suis telis et pectora duro
Transfossi ligno veniunt. Vix unus Helenor
545 Et Lycus elapsi; quorum primaevus Helenor,
Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim
Sustulerat vetitisque ad Troiam miserat armis,
Ense levis nudo parmaque inglorius alba.
Isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,
550 Hinc acies atque hinc acies astare Latinas:
Ut fera, quae, densa venantum saepta corona,
Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
Inicit et saltu supra venabula fertur;
Haud aliter iuvenis medios moriturus in hostes
555 Inruit, et, qua tela videt densissima, tendit.

At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostes
Inter et arma fuga muros tenet, altaque certat
Prendere tecta manu sociumque attingere dextras.
Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,
560 Increpat his victor: "Nostrasne evadere, demens,
Sperasti te posse manus?" simul arripit ipsum
Pendentem, et magna muri cum parte revellit:
Qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cycnum
Sustulit alta petens pedibus Iovis armiger uncis,
565 Quaesitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum
Martius a stabulis rapuit lupo. Undique clamor
Tollitur; invadunt et fossas aggere complent;
Ardentes taedas alii ad fastigia iactant.

Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
570 Lucetium, portae subeuntem ignesque ferentem,
Emathiona Liger, Corynaeum sternit Asilas,
Hic iaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagitta;
Ortygium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus,
Turnus Itym Cloniumque, Dioxippum Promolumque,
575 Et Sagarim et summis stantem pro turribus Idan;

- Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillae
Strinxerat; ille manum proiecto tegmine demens
Ad vulnus tulit; ergo alis adlapsa sagitta
Et laevo adfixa est lateri manus, abditaque intus
580 Spiramenta animae letali vulnere rupit.
Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,
Pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hibera,
Insignis facie, genitor quem miserat Arcens,
Eductum matris luco Symaethia circum
585 Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici:
Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius hastis
Ipse ter adducta circum caput egit habena,
Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo
Diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit harena.
590 Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam
Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces,
Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum,
Cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem
Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.
595 Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
Vociferans tumidusque novo praecordia regno
Ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:
“Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
Bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros?
600 En, qui nostra sibi bello conubia poscunt!
Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?
Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.
Durum ab stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis;
605 Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;
Flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.
At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus
Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.

- Omne aevum ferro teritur, versaque iuvenum
610 Terga fatigamus hasta, nec tarda senectus
Debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem;
Canitiem galea premimus, semperque recentes
Comportare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.
Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis;
615 Desidiaae cordi; iuvat indulgere choreis;
Et tunicae manicas, et habent redimicula mitrae.
O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta
Dindyma, ubi adsuetis biformem dat tibia cantum.
Tympana vos buxusque vocat Berecynthia Matris
620 Idaeae; sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro.”
Talia iactantem dictis ac dira canentem
Non tulit Ascanius; nervoque obversus equino
Contendit telum, diversaue brachia ducens
Constitit, ante Iovem supplex per vota precatus:
625 “Iuppiter omnipotens, audacibus adnue coeptis.
Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram sollemnia dona,
Et statuam ante aras aurata fronte iuvenum,
Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem,
Iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam.”
630 Audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serena
Intonuit laevum; sonat una fatifer arcus.
Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta,
Perque caput Remuli venit et cava tempora ferro
Traicit. “I, verbis virtutem include superbis!
635 Bis capti Phryges haec Rutulis responsa remittunt.”
Hoc tantum Ascanius; Teucris clamore sequuntur
Laetitiaque fremunt animosque ad sidera tollunt.
Aetheria tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo
Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,
640 Nube sedens, atque his victorem adfatur Iulum:
“Macte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra,

Dis genite et geniture deos. Iure omnia bella
Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident,
Nec te Troia capit." Simul haec effatus ab alto
645 Aethere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras,
Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris
Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisae
Armiger ante fuit fidusque ad limina custos;
Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo
650 Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines albos et saeva sonoribus arma,
Atque his ardentem dictis adfatur Iulum:
"Sit satis, Aenide, telis impune Numanum
Oppetiisse tuis; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
655 Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis;
Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo
Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
Adgnovere deum procures divinaque tela
660 Dardanidae, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem.
Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phoebi
Ascanium prohibent; ipsi in certamina rursus
Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
It clamor totis per propugnacula muris;
665 Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent.
Sternitur omne solum telis; tum scuta cavaeque
Dant sonitum flictu galeae; pugna aspera surgit:
Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Haedis
Verberat imber humum, quam multa grandine nimbi
670 In vada praecipitant, cum Iuppiter horridus austris
Torquet aquosam hiemem et caelo cava nubila rumpit.
Pandarus et Bitias, Idaeo Alcanore creti,
Quos Iovis eduxit luco silvestris Iaera,
Abietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos,

- 675 Portam, quae ducis imperio commissa, recludunt,
Freti armis, ultroque invitant moenibus hostem.
Ipsi intus dextra ac laeva pro turribus adstant,
Armati ferro et cristis capita alta corusci :
Quales aëriae liquentia flumina circum,
680 Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amoenum,
Consurgunt geminae quercus intonsaque caelo
Attollunt capita et sublimi vertice nutant.
Inrumpunt aditus Rutuli ut videre patentes.
Continuo Quercens et pulcher Aquicolus armis
685 Et praeceps animi Tmarus et Mavortius Haemon
Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedere,
Aut ipso portae posuere in limine vitam.
Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus irae ;
Et iam collecti Troes glomerantur eodem,
690 Et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent.
Ductori Turno, diversa in parte furenti
Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem
Fervere caede nova, et portas praebere patentes.
Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus ira
695 Dardaniam ruit ad portam fratresque superbos.
Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,
Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,
Coniecto sternit iaculo ; volat Itala cornus
Aëra per tenerum, stomachoque infixam sub altum
700 Pectus abit ; reddit specus atri vulneris undam
Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.
Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit
Aphidnum ;
Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,
Non iaculo — neque enim iaculo vitam ille dedisset —,
705 Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit,
Fulminis acta modo, quam nec duo taurea terga,

Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro
 Sustinuit; conlapsa ruunt immania membra.
 Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens.
 710 Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam
 Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
 Constructam ponto iaciunt; sic illa ruinam
 Prona trahit, penitusque vadis inlisa recumbit;
 Miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur harenae;
 715 Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile
 Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo.

Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis
 Addidit, et stimulos acres sub pectore vertit,
 Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
 720 Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae,
 Bellatorque animo deus incidit.

Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,
 Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
 Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet,
 725 Obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum
 Moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linoit;
 Ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentes,
 Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
 Viderit inrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi,
 730 Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim.
 Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma
 Horrendum sonuere; tremunt in vertice cristae
 Sanguineae, clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.
 Adgnoscent faciem invisam atque immania membra
 735 Turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens
 Emicat, et mortis fraternae fervidus ira
 Effatur: "Non haec dotalis regia Amatae;
 Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
 Castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas."

740 Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus :
“ Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram ;
Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillen.”
Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo
Intorquet summis adnexus viribus hastam :
745 Excepere aurae ; vulnus Saturnia Iuno
Detorsit veniens, portaeque infigitur hasta.
“ At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,
Effugies ; neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor.”
Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ensem,
750 Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem
Dividit impubesque immani vulnere malas.
Fit sonus ; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus ;
Conlapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro
Sternit humi moriens, atque illi partibus aequis
755 Huc caput atque illuc umero ex utroque pependit.
Diffugiunt versi trepida formidine Troes ;
Et, si continuo victorem ea cura subisset,
Rumpere claustra manu sociosque immittere portis,
Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.
760 Sed furor ardentem caedisque insana cupido
Egit in adversos.

Principio Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen
Excipit ; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
In tergum ; Iuno vires animumque ministrat.
765 Addit Halym comitem et confixa Phegea parma ;
Ignaros deinde in muris Martemque cientes
Alcandrumque Haliumque Noemonaque Prytanimque.
Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem
Vibranti gladio conixus ab aggere dexter
770 Occupat ; huic uno deiectum cominus ictu
Cum galea longe iacuit caput. Inde ferarum
Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicius alter

- Ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno ;
Et Clytium Aeoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis,
775 Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper
Et citharae cordi, numerosque intendere nervis ;
Semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat.
Tandem ductores audita caede suorum
Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
780 Palantesque vident socios hostemque receptum.
Et Mnestheus "Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis?"
inquit,
"Quos alios muros, quae iam ultra moenia habetis?
Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique saeptus
Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem
785 Ediderit? iuvenum primos tot miserit Orco?
Non infelicis patriae veterumque deorum
Et magni Aeneae, segnes, miseretque pudetque?"
Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso
Consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugna
790 Et fluvium petere ac partem, quae cingitur unda.
Acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno,
Et glomerare manum. Ceu saevum turba leonem
Cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,
Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; et neque terga
795 Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra,
Ille quidem hoc cupiens, potis est per tela virosque:
Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
Improperata refert, et mens exaestuat ira.
Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes,
800 Bis confusa fuga per muros agmina vertit;
Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum,
Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Iuno
Sufficere; aëriam caelo nam Iuppiter Irim
Demisit, germanae haud mollia iussa ferentem,

- 805 Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis.
Ergo nec clipeo iuvenis subsistere tantum
Nec dextra valet; iniectis sic undique telis
Obruitur. Strepit adsiduo cava tempora circum
Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida aera fatiscunt,
810 Discussaeque iubae capiti, nec sufficit umbo
Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse
Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
Liquitur et piceum — nec respirare potestas —
Flumen agit; fessos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
815 Tum demum praeceps saltu sese omnibus armis
In fluvium dedit. Ille suo cum gurgite flavo
Accepit venientem ac mollibus extulit undis,
Et laetum sociis abluta caede remisit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
Conciliumque vocat divum pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnes
Castraque Dardanidum aspectat populosque Latinos.
5 Considunt tectis bipatientibus; incipit ipse:
“Caelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis
Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.
Quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
10 Aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacescere suasit?
Adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
Cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas;
Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.
15 Nunc sinite, et placidum laeti componite foedus.”
Iuppiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
Pauca refert:
“O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas! —
Namque aliud quid sit, quod iam implorare queamus? —
20 Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur
Per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt iam moenia Teucros:
Quin intra portas atque ipsis proelia miscent

JUPITER

Aggeribus murorum, et inundant sanguine fossas.

- 25 Aeneas ignarus abest. Numquamne levare
Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis
Nascentis Troiae, nec non exercitus alter;
Atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. Equidem credo, mea vulnera restant,
30 Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma!
Si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes
Italiam petiere, luant peccata, neque illos
Iuveris auxilio; sin tot responsa secuti,
Quae superi Manesque dabant, cur nunc tua quisquam
35 Vertere iussa potest, aut cur nova condere fata?

“Quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classes?

Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentes

Aeolia excitos, aut actam nubibus Irim?

Nunc etiam Manes — haec intemptata manebat

- 40 Sors rerum — movet, et superis immissa repente

Allecto, medias Italum bacchata per urbes.

Nil super imperio moveor; speravimus ista,

Cum fortuna fuit; vincant, quos vincere mavis.

“Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua coniunx

- 45 Dura, per eversae, genitor, fumantia Troiae

Excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis

Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.

Aeneas sane ignotis iactetur in undis,

Et, quamcumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur;

- 50 Hunc tegere et dirae valeam subducere pugnae.

Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos atque Cythera,

Idaliaeque domus; positis inglorius armis

Exigat hic aevum. Magna dicione iubeto

Karthago premat Ausoniam; nihil urbibus inde

- 55 Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli

Iuvit et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes,

- Totque maris vastaeque exhausta pericula terrae,
 Dum Latium Teucris recidivaque Pergama quaerunt?
 Non satius, cineres patriae insedissem supremos
 60 Atque solum, quo Troia fuit? Xanthum et Simoenta
 Redde, oro, miseris, iterumque revolvere casus
 Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Iuno
 Acta furore gravi: "Quid me alta silentia cogis.
 Rumpere et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem?
 65 Aenean hominum quisquam divumque subegit
 Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?
 Italiam petiit fatis auctoribus — esto —
 Cassandrae impulsus furiis: num relinquere castra
 Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis?
 70 Num puero summam belli, num credere muros,
 Tyrrhenamque fidem aut gentes agitare quietas?
 Quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostra
 Egit? ubi hic Iuno, demissae nubibus Iris?
 Indignum est Italos Troiam circumdare flammis
 75 Nascentem, et patria Turnum consistere terra,
 Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
 Quid, face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis,
 Arva aliena iugo premere atque avertere praedas?
 Quid soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas,
 80 Pacem orare manu, praefigere puppibus arma?
 Tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graium,
 Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes,
 Et potes in totidem classem convertere Nymphas:
 Nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuvisse nefandum est?
 85 " 'Aeneas ignarus abest': ignarus et absit.
 Est Paphus, Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
 Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera temptas?
 Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo
 Conamur? nos, an miseros qui Troas Achivis

- 90 Obiecit? Quae causa fuit, consurgere in arma
 Europamque Asiamque, et foedera solvere furto?
 Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
 Aut ego tela dedi, fovive Cupidine bella?
 Tum decuit metuisse tuis; nunc sera querelis
 95 Haud iustis adsurgis, et inrita iurgia iactas.”
 Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
 Caelicolae adsensu vario; ceu flamina prima
 Cum deprensa fremunt silvis, et caeca volutant
 Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
 100 Tum Pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
 Infit — eo dicente deum domus alta silescit,
 Et tremefacta solo tellus; silet arduus aether;
 Tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus —
 “Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
 105 Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris
 Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem;
 Quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat
 spem,
 Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo,
 Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,
 110 Sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris.
 Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem
 Fortunamque ferent. Rex Iuppiter omnibus idem.
 Fata viam invenient.” Stygii per flumina fratris,
 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas
 115 Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.
 Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo
 Surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.

Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
 Sternere caede viros, et moenia cingere flammis.

- 120 At legio Aeneadum vallis obsessa tenetur,

Nec spes ulla fugae. Miseri stant turribus altis
Nequiquam, et rara muros cinxere corona :
Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymoetes
Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbris,
125 Prima acies ; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo,
Et Clarus et Thaemon, Lycia comitantur ab alta.
Fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum,
Haud partem exiguum montis, Lyrnesius Acmon,
Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.
130 Hi iaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,
Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas.
Ipse inter medios, Veneris iustissima cura,
Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,
Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum,
135 Aut collo decus aut capiti ; vel quale per artem
Inclusum buxo aut Oricia terebintho
Lucet ebur ; fusos cervix cui lactea crines
Accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro.
Te quoque magnanimae viderunt, Ismare, gentes
140 Vulnera derigere, et calamos armare veneno,
Maeonia generose domo, ubi pingua culta
Exercentque viri, Pactolusque inrigat auro.
Adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
Aggere murorum sublimem gloria tollit,
145 Et Capys ; hinc nomen Campanae ducitur urbi.
Illi inter sese duri certamina belli
Contulerant ; media Aeneas freta nocte secabat.
Namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis
Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque,
150 Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma
Quae sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni
Edocet, humanis quae sit fiducia rebus,
Admonet, immiscetque preces : haud fit mora ; Tarchon

Iungit opes, foedusque ferit; tum libera fati
155 Classem conscendit iussis gens Lydia divum,
Externo commissa duci. Aeneia puppis
Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones;
Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.
Hic magnus sedet Aeneas, secumque volutat
160 Eventus belli varios; Pallasque sinistro
Adfixus lateri iam quaerit sidera, opacae
Noctis iter, iam quae passus terraque marique.

Pandite nunc Helicon, deae, cantusque movete,
Quae manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
165 Aenean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur.

Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora Tigri;
Sub quo mille manus iuvenum, qui moenia Clusi,
Quique urbem liquere Cosas; quis tela sagittae
Gorytique leves umeris et letifer arcus.
170 Una torvus Abas; huic totum insignibus armis
Agmen et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
Sescentos illi dederat Populonia mater
Expertos belli iuvenes; ast Ilva trecentos,
Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.
175 Tertius, ille hominum divumque interpretas Asilas,
Cui pecudum fibrae, caeli cui sidera parent
Et linguae volucrum et praesagi fulminis ignes,
Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis.
Hos parere iubent Alpheae ab origine Pisae,
180 Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur,
Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
Ter centum adiciunt, — mens omnibus una sequendi —
Qui Caerete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestaeque Graviscae.

185 Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello,
Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
Cuius olorinae surgunt de vertice pennae, —
Crimen amor vestrum — formaeque insigne paternae.
Namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amati,
190 Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum
Dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem,
Canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,
Linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem.
Filius, aequales comitatus classe catervas,
195 Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet; ille
Instat aquae saxumque undis immane minatur
Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carina.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
Fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
200 Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen,
Mantua, dives avis; sed non genus omnibus unum:
Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni;
Ipsa caput populis; Tusco de sanguine vires.
Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
205 Quos patre Benaco velatus arundine glauca
Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu.
It gravis Aulestes, centenaque arbore fluctum
Verberat adsurgens; spumant vada marmore verso.
Hunc vehit immanis Triton et caerula concha
210 Exterrens freta; cui laterum tenuis hispida nanti
Frons hominem praefert, in pristim desinit alvus;
Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.

Tot lecti procures ter denis navibus ibant
Subsidio Troiae, et campos salis aere secabant.

215 Iamque dies caelo concesserat, almaque curru
Noctivago Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum.

Aeneas — neque enim membris dat cura quietem —
Ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat.

Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum

220 Occurrit comitum: Nymphae, quas alma Cybebe
Numen habere maris Nymphasque e navibus esse
Iusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,
Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae.

Adgnoscent longe regem, lustrantque choreis.

225 Quarum quae fandi doctissima Cymodocea,
Pone sequens dextra puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso
Eminet, ac laeva tacitis subremigat undis;
Tum sic ignarum adloquitur: “Vigilasne, deum gens,
Aenea? vigila, et velis immitte rudentes.

230 Nos sumus, Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus,
Nunc pelagi Nymphae, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos
Praecipites ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,
Rupimus invitae tua vincula, teque per aequor
Quaerimus. Hanc Genetrix faciem miserata refecit,
235 Et dedit esse deas, aevumque agitare sub undis.

At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
Tela inter media atque horrentes Marte Latinos.

Iam loca iussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco

Arcas eques. Medias illis opponere turmas,

240 Ne castris iungant, certa est sententia Turno.

Surge age, et Aurora socios veniente vocari

Primus in arma iube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse

Invictum Ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.

Crastina lux, mea si non inrita dicta putaris,

245 Ingentes Rutulae spectabit caedis acervos.”

Dixerat; et dextra discedens impulit altam,

Haud ignara modi, puppim. Fugit illa per undas

Ociot et iaculo et ventos aequante sagitta.

Inde aliae celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse

- 250 Tros Anchisiades, animos tamen omine tollit.
Tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur :
“ Alma parens Idaea deum, cui Dindyma cordi
Turrigeraeque urbes biugique ad frena leones,
Tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques
255 Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo.”
Tantum effatus. Et interea revoluta ruebat
Matura iam luce dies, noctemque fugarat,
Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
Atque animos aptent armis, pugnaeque parent se.
260 Iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
Stans celsa in puppi, clipeum cum deinde sinistra
Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris; spes addita suscitatur iras,
Tela manu iaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris
265 Strymoniae dant signa grues, atque aethera tranant
Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes
Respiciunt, totumque adlabi classibus aequor.
270 Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma
Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes,
Non secus, ac liquida si quando nocte cometae
Sanguinei lugubre rubent, aut Sirius ardor,
Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus aegris,
275 Nascitur et laevo contristat lumine caelum.
Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
Litora praecipere, et venientes pellere terra.
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :
“ Quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra ;
280 In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc coniugis esto
Quisque suae tectique memor ; nunc magna referto
Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,

Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.
Audentes Fortuna iuvat."

285 Haec ait, et secum versat, quos ducere contra,
Vel quibus obsessos possit concedere muros.

Interea Aeneas socios de puppibus altis
Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursus
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;
290 Per remos alii. Speculatus litora Tarchon,
Qua vada non spirant nec fracta remurmurat unda,
Sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu,
Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur :

" Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis ;
295 Tollite, ferte rates ; inimicam findite rostris
Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.

Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,
Arrepta tellure semel." Quae talia postquam
Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis
300 Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis,
Donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae
Omnes innocuae ; sed non puppis tua, Tarchon.
Namque inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo,
Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,
305 Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis ;
Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra
Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.

Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora ; sed rapit acer
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in litore sistit.
310 Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestes
Aeneas, omen pugnae, stravitque Latinos,
Occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultro
Aenean petit. Huic gladio perque aerea suta,
Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.
315 Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum iam matre perempta,

Et tibi, Phoebe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri
 Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe, Cissea durum
 Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clava,
 Deiecit leto; nihil illos Herculis arma,
 320 Nec validae iuvere manus genitorque Melampus,
 Alcidae comes usque graves dum terra labores
 Praebuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum iactat inertes,
 Intorquens iaculum clamanti sistit in ore.

Tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas
 325 Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon,
 Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum,
 Qui iuvenum tibi semper erant, miserande iaceres,
 Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci
 Progenies, septem numero, septenaque tela
 330 Coniciunt; partim galea clipeoque resultant
 Inrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
 Alma Venus. Fidum Aeneas adfatur Achaten:
 "Suggere tela mihi; non ullum dextera frustra
 Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium
 335 Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam,
 Et iacit; illa volans clipei transverberat aera
 Maeonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.
 Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem
 Sustentat dextra; traiecto missa lacerto
 340 Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem,
 Dexteraque ex umero nervis moribunda pependit.

Tum Numitor iaculo fratris de corpore raptō
 Aenean petiit; sed non et figere contra
 Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatae.
 345 Hic Curibus, fidens primaevo corpore, Clausus
 Advenit, et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta
 Sub mentum, graviter pressa, pariterque loquentis
 Vocem animamque rapit traiecto gutture; at ille

- Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem.
350 Tres quoque Threicios Boreae de gente suprema,
Et tres, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halaesus
Auruncaeque manus; subit et Neptunia proles,
Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt
355 Nunc hi, nunc illi; certatur limine in ipso
Ausoniae. Magno discordes aethere venti
Proelia ceu tollunt animis et viribus aequis;
Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit;
Anceps pugna diu; stant obnixa omnia contra:
360 Haud aliter Troianae acies aciesque Latinae
Concurrunt; haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.
At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late
Impulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis,
Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres,
365 Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci,
Aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando
Suasit equos; unum quod rebus restat egenis,
Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris:
“Quo fugitis, socii? per vos et fortia facta,
370 Per ducis Euandri nomen devictaque bella,
Spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudi,
Fidite ne pedibus. Ferro rumpenda per hostes
Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
Hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.
375 Numina nulla premunt; mortali urgemur ab hoste
Mortales; totidem nobis animaeque manusque.
Ecce, maris magna claudit nos obice pontus;
Deest iam terra fugae; pelagus Troiamne petemus?”
Haec ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostes.
380 Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis,
Fit Lagus. Hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,

- Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis
 Per medium qua spina dabat; hastamque receptat
 Ossibus haerentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,
 385 Ille quidem hoc sperans; nam Pallas ante ruentem,
 Dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis,
 Excipit, atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.
 Hinc Sthenium petit, et Rhoeti de gente vetusta
 Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercae.
 390 Vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in arvis,
 Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,
 Indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error;
 At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas:
 Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Euandrius abstulit ensis;
 395 Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quaerit,
 Semianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant.
 Arcadas, accensos monitu et praeclara tuentes
 Facta viri, mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes.
 Tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter
 400 Traicit. Hoc spatium tantumque morae fuit Ilo;
 Ilo namque procul validam derexerat hastam,
 Quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,
 Te fugiens fratremque Tyren, curruque volutus
 Caedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.
 405 Ac velut, optato ventis aestate coortis,
 Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor;
 Correptis subito mediis extenditur una
 Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos;
 Ille sedens victor flammam despectat ovantes:
 410 Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum,
 Teque iuvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halaesus
 Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma.
 Hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque;
 Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense

- 415 Elatam in iugulum ; saxo ferit ora Thoantis,
Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.
Fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halaesum :
Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt
- 420 Euandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus :
“ Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
Fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi.
Haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit.”
Audiit illa deus ; dum texit Imaona Halaesus,
- 425 Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.
At non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus,
Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina ; primus Abantem
Oppositum interemit, pugnae nodumque moramque.
Sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci,
- 430 Et vos, o Grai imperdita corpora, Teucri.
Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis ;
Extremi addensent acies, nec turba moveri
Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget,
Hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas,
- 435 Egregii forma ; sed quis fortuna negarat
In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus
Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi ;
Mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub hoste.
Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
- 440 Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secatur agmen.
Ut vidit socios : “ Tempus desistere pugnae ;
Solutus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
Debetur ; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset.”
Haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso.
- 445 At, Rutulum abscessu, iuvenis tum iussa superba
Miratus stupet in Turno, corpusque per ingens
Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu,

- Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni
“ Aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis,
450 Aut leto insigni ; sorti pater aequus utrique est.
Tolle minas.” Fatus medium procedit in aequor.
Frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
Desiluit Turnus biiugis ; pedes apparat ire
Comminus. Utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
455 Stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
Advolat : haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
Viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur
460 “ Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti,
Te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.
Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,
Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.”
Audiit Alcides iuvenem, magnumque sub imo
465 Corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanes.
Tum Genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis :
“ Stat sua cuique dies ; breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitae ; sed famam extendere factis,
Hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
470 Tot gnati cecidere deum ; quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum
Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.”
Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,
475 Vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem.
Illa volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,
Incidit, atque viam clipei molita per oras,
Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
Hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto
480 In Pallanta diu librans iacit, atque ita fatur :

“Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.”

Dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris,

Quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,

Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,

485 Loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens.

Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum:

Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.

Corruit in vulnus; sonitum super arma dedere;

Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.

490 Quem Turnus super adsistens:

“Arcades, haec” inquit “memores mea dicta referte

Euandro: qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.

Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,

Largior. Haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo

495 Hospitia.” Et laevo pressit pede, talia fatus,

Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei,

Impressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali

Caesa manus iuvenum foede, thalamique cruenti,

Quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro;

500 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae,

Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!

Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum

Intactum Pallanta, et cum spolia ista diemque

505 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque

Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.

O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!

Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,

Cum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linqvis acervos!

510 Nec iam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor

Advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti

Esse suos; tempus versis succurrere Teucris.

Proxima quaeque metit gladio, latumque per agmen

- Ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum
 515 Caede nova quaerens. Pallas, Euander, in ipsis
 Omnia sunt oculis, mensae, quas advena primas
 Tunc adiit, dextraeque datae. Sulmone creatos
 Quattuor hic iuvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
 Viventes rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris,
 520 Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammās.
 Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam.
 Ille astu subit; at tremibunda supervolat hasta;
 Et genua amplexens effatur talia supplex:
 "Per patrios Manes et spes surgentis Iuli
 525 Te precor, hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique.
 Est domus alta; iacent penitus defossa talenta
 Caelati argenti; sunt auri pondera facti
 Infectique mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrum
 Vertitur, aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."
 530 Dixerat; Aeneas contra cui talia reddit:
 "Argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta,
 Gnatis parce tuis. Belli commercia Turnus
 Sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante perempto.
 Hoc patris Anchisae Manes, hoc sentit Iulus."
 535 Sic fatus galeam laeva tenet, atque reflexa
 Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.
 Nec procul Haemonides, Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
 Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta,
 Totus conlucens veste atque insignibus armis:
 540 Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans
 Immolat, ingentique umbra tegit; arma Serestus
 Lecta refert umeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropaeum.
 Instaurant acies Vulcani stirpe creatus
 Caeculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro.
 545 Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram
 Et totum clipei ferro deiecerat orbem; —

- Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque adfore verbo
 Crediderat, caeloque animum fortasse ferebat,
 Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos ; —
 550 Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis,
 Silvicolae Fauno Dryope quem nympa crearat,
 Obvius ardenti sese obtulit. Ille reducta
 Loricam clipeiue ingens onus impedit hasta ;
 Tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis
 555 Dicere deturbat terrae, truncumque tepentem
 Provolvens super haec inimico pectore fatur :
 “ Istic nunc, metuende, iace. Non te optima mater
 Condet humo, patrioque onerabit membra sepulcro ;
 Alitibus linquere feris, aut gurgite mersum
 560 Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent.”
 Protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,
 Persequitur, fortemque Numam, fulvumque Camertem
 Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri
 Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.
 565 Aegaeon qualis, centum cui bracchia dicunt
 Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
 Pectoribusque arsisse, Iovis cum fulmina contra
 Tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses :
 Sic toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore victor,
 570 Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphaei
 Quadriiuges in equos adversaque pectora tendit.
 Atque illi, longe gradientem et dira frementem
 Ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
 Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad litora currus.
 575 Interea biugis infert se Lucagus albis
 In medios, fraterque Liger ; sed frater habenis
 Flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
 Haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentes ;
 Inruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.

580 Cui Liger :

“ Non Diomedis equos, nec currum cernis Achilli,
Aut Phrygiae campos ; nunc belli finis et aevi
His dabitur terris.” Vesano talia late

Dicta volant Ligeri. Sed non et Troïus heros
585 Dicta parat contra ; iaculum nam torquet in hostem.
Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
Admonuit biiugos, proiecto dum pede laevo
Aptat se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas
Fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen ;
590 Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis.

Quem pius Aeneas dictis adfatur amaris :

“ Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum
Prodidit, aut vanae vertere ex hostibus umbrae ;
Ipse rotis saliens iuga deseris.” Haec ita fatus
595 Arripuit biiugos ; frater tendebat inermes
Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem :
“ Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,
Vir Troiane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis.”
Pluribus oranti Aeneas : “ Haud talia dudum
600 Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater.”
Tum, latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit.

Talia per campos edebat funera ductor
Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri
More furens. Tandem erumpunt et castra relinquunt
605 Ascanius puer et nequiquam obsessa iuventus.

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro :

“ O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,
Ut rebare, Venus — nec te sententia fallit —
Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello
610 Dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli.”
Cui Iuno summissa : “ Quid, o pulcherrime coniunx,
Sollicitas aegram et tua tristia dicta timentem ?

Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,
Vis in amore foret ! non hoc mihi namque negares,
615 Omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum,
Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater ; et tua larga
620 Saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis."

Cui rex aetherii breviter sic fatus Olympi :
" Si mora praesentis leti tempusque caduco
Oratur iuveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis,
Tolle fuga Turnum atque instantibus eripe fatis.
625 Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis
Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri
Mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanes."
Et Iuno adlacrimans : " Quid, si, quae voce gravaris,
Mente dares, atque haec Turno rata vita maneret ?
630 Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus ; aut ego veri
Vana feror. Quod ut o potius formidine falsa
Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas ! "

Haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
Misit, agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
635 Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit.
Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
In faciem Aeneae — visu mirabile monstrum —
Dardaniis ornat telis, clipeumque iubasque
Divini adsimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
640 Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis,
Morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras,
Aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
At primas laeta ante acies exsultat imago,
Inritatque virum telis et voce lacessit.
645 Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam

Conicit; illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.

- Tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem :
“ Quo fugis, Aenea? thalamos ne desere pactos ;
650 Hac dabitur dextra tellus quaesita per undas.”
Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat
Mucronem; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
Forte ratis celsi coniuncta crepidine saxi
Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
655 Qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris.
Huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
Conicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat,
Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos.
Vix proram attigerat: rumpet Saturnia funem,
660 Avulsamque rapit revoluta per aequora navem.
Illum autem Aeneas absentem in proelia poscit;
Obvia multa virum demittit corpora morti.
Tum levis haud ultra latebras iam quaerit imago,
Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atrae :
665 Cum Turnum medio interea fert aequore turbo.
Respicit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis,
Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit :
“ Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum
Duxisti, et tales voluisti expendere poenas?
670 Quo feror? unde abii? quae me fuga, quemve reducit?
Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
Quid manus illa virum, qui me meaque arma secuti?
Quosque — nefas — omnes infanda in morte reliqui,
Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentum
675 Accipio? Quid ago? aut quae iam satis ima dehiscat
Terra mihi? Vos o potius miserescite, venti;
In rupes, in saxa — volens vos Turnus adoro —
Ferte ratem, saevisque vadis immittite Syrtis,

Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur."

680 Haec memorans animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc ;
An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
Induat, et crudum per costas exigit ensem ;
Fluctibus an iaciat mediis, et litora nando
Curva petat, Teucrumque iterum se reddat in arma.
685 Ter conatus utramque viam ; ter maxima Iuno
Continuit, iuvenemque animi miserata repressit.
Labitur alta secans fluctuque aestuque secundo,
Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.

At Iovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
690 Succedit pugnae, Teucrosque invadit ovantes.
Concurrunt Tyrrhenæ acies, atque omnibus uni,
Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
Ille, velut rupes, vastum quae prodit in aequor,
Obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,
695 Vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque,
Ipsa immota manens, prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
700 Succiso volvi segnem sinit ; armaque Lauso
Donat habere umeris et vertice figere cristas.
Nec non Euanthen Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta
Aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face praegnans
705 Cisseis regina Parin : Paris urbe paterna
Occubat ; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silva
710 Pastus arundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est,
Substitit, infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos ;

Nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus
Sed iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant ;
Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes,
715 Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas :
Haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro ;
Missilibus longe et vasto clamore laccessunt.

Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
720 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos ;
Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
Purpureum pennis et pactae coniugis ostro :
Impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans,
Suadet enim vesana fames, si forte fugacem
725 Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum,
Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit, et haeret
Visceribus super incumbens ; lavit improba taeter
Ora cruor :

Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes.
730 Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram
Tundit humum expirans, infractaque tela cruentat.

Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
Sternere, nec iacta caecum dare cuspidе vulnus ;
Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir
735 Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.
Tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta :
“ Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Oroles.”
Conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
Ille autem expirans : “ Non me, quicumque es, inulto,
740 Victor, nec longum laetabere ; te quoque fata
Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis.”
Ad quae subridens mixta Mezentius ira :
“ Nunc morere. Ast de me divum pater atque homi-
num rex

Viderit." Hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum ;

745 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget

Somnus ; in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

Caedicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspem,
Partheniumque Rapo et praedurum viribus Orsen,
Messapus Cloniumque Lycaoniumque Ericeten,

750 Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure iacentem,

Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis ;

Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitae

Deicit ; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces,

Insidiis iaculo et longe fallente sagitta.

755 Iam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors

Funera ; caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant

Victores victique, neque his fuga nota, neque illis.

Di Iovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem

Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores ;

760 Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Iuno.

Pallida Tisiphone media inter milia saevit.

At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam

Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,

Cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei

765 Stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas,

Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,

Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit :

Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.

Huic contra Aeneas, speculatus in agmine longo,

770 Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille,

Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat,

Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastae :

" Dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro,

Nunc adsint ! Voveo praedonis corpore raptis

775 Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum

Aeneae." Dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam

Iecit; at illa volans clipeo est excussa, proculque
Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit,
Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
780 Haeserat Euandro, atque Itala consederat urbe.
Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, caelumque
Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.

Tum pius Aeneas hastam iacit. Illa per orbem
Aere cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque
785 Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit
Inguine; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocius ensem
Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine laetus,
Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.
Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
790 Ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaeque per ora volutae.
Hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta,
Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
Non equidem, nec te, iuvenis memorande, silebo.

Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus
795 Cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat.
Prorupit iuvenis seseque immiscuit armis,
Iamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis
Aeneae subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando
Sustinuit. Socii magno clamore sequuntur,
800 Dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret,
Telaque coniciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem
Missilibus. Furit Aeneas, tectusque tenet se.
Ac velut effusa si quando grandine nimbi
Praecipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
805 Omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator,
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,
Dum pluit in terris, ut possint sole reducto
Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis,

- 810 Sustinet, et Lausum increpitat Lausoque minatur :
“ Quo moriture ruis, maioraque viribus audes ?
Fallit te incautum pietas tua.” Nec minus ille
Exsultat demens ; saevae iamque altius irae
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
815 Parcae fila legunt ; validum namque exigit ensem
Per medium Aeneas iuvenem, totumque recondit.
Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro,
Implevitque sinum sanguis ; tum vita per auras
820 Concessit maesta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit.
At vero ut vultum vidit morientis et ora,
Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit,
Et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.
825 “ Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis,
Quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum ?
Arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua ; teque parentum
Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.
Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem :
830 Aeneae magni dextra cadis.” Increpat ultro
Cunctantes socios, et terra sublevat ipsum,
Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.
Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
Vulnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat
835 Arboris acclinis trunco. Procul aerea ramis
Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
Stant lecti circum iuvenes ; ipse aeger, anhelans,
Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam ;
Multa super Lauso rogitat, multosque remittit,
840 Qui revocent, maestique ferant mandata parentis.
At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
Flentes, ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum.

- Adgnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens.
Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas
845 Ad caelum tendit palmas, et corpore inhaeret.
“Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae,
Quem genui? Tuane haec genitor per vulnera servor,
Morte tua vivens? Heu, nunc misero mihi demum
850 Exsilium infelix, nunc alte vulnus adactum!
Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
Debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum:
Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem!
855 Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo.
Sed linquam.” Simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum
Se femur, et, quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat,
Haud deiectus equum duci iubet. Hoc decus illi,
Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat
860 Omnibus. Adloquitur maerentem, et talibus infit:
“Rhaebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est,
Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta
Et caput Aeneae referes, Lausique dolorum
Ultor eris mecum; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
865 Occumbes pariter; neque enim, fortissime, credo,
Iussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros.”
Dixit, et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
Membra, manusque ambas iaculis oneravit acutis,
Aere caput fulgens, cristaque hirsutus equina.
870 Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Aestuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu,
[Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.]
Atque hic Aenean magna ter voce vocavit.
Aeneas adgnovit enim, laetusque precatur:
875 “Sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo!

Incipias conferre manum."

- Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obvius hasta.
Ille autem : " Quid me erepto, saevissime, nato
Terres ? haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.
880 Nec mortem horremus, nec divum parcimus ulli.
Desine : nam venio moriturus, et haec tibi porto
Dona prius." Dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem ;
Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque
Ingenti gyro ; sed sustinet aureus umbo.
885 Ter circum astantem laevos equitavit in orbes,
Tela manu iaciens ; ter secum Troïus heros
Immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.
Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet
Vellere, et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua,
890 Multa movens animo iam tandem erumpit, et inter
Bellatoris equi cava tempora conicit hastam.
Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras
Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
Implicat, eiectoque incumbit cernuus armo.
895 Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique.
Advolat Aeneas, vaginaque eripit ensem,
Et super haec : " Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa
Effera vis animi ? " Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
Suspiciens hausit caelum, mentemque recepit :
900 " Hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris ?
Nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni.
Nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, oro :
Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum
905 Circumstare odia ; hunc, oro, defende furorem,
Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro."
Haec loquitur, iuguloque haud inscius accipit ensem,
Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS

LIBER UNDECIMUS

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit ;
Aeneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humanis
Praecipitant curae, turbataque funere mens est,
Vota deum primo victor solvebat Eoo.
5 Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropaeum,
Bellipotens : aptat rorantes sanguine cristas
Telaque trunca viri et bis sex thoraca petitem
10 Perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistrae
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
Tum socios, namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
Turba ducum, sic incipiens hortatur ovantes :
“ Maxima res effecta, viri ; timor omnis abesto,
15 Quod superest : haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo
Primitiae, manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
Arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum,
Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
20 Adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris,
Impediat, segnisve metu sententia tardet.
Interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae
Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.

Ite," ait, " egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis
25 Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis
Muneribus, maestamque Euandri primus ad urbem
Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo."

Sic ait inlacrimans recipitque ad limina gressum,
30 Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acoetes
Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Euandro
Armiger ante fuit, sed non felicibus aeque
Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.
Circum omnis famulumque manus Troianaque turba
35 Et maestum Iliades crinem de more solutae.
Ut vero Aeneas foribus sese intulit altis,
Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
Pectoribus, maestoque immugit regia luctu.
Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
40 Ut vidit levique patens in pectore vulnus
Cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis :

"Tene," inquit, " miserande puer, cum laeta veniret,
Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
45 Non haec Euandro de te promissa parenti
Discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
Acres esse viros ; cum dura proelia gente.
Et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
50 Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis ;
Nos iuvenem exanimum et nil iam caelestibus ullis
Debentem vano maesti comitamur honore.
Infelix, nati funus crudele videbis !
Hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi ?
55 Haec mea magna fides? At non, Euandre, pudendis
Vulneribus pulsum aspicies ; nec sospite dirum

Optabis nato funus pater. Ei mihi, quantum
Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule!"

Haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus

- 60 Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit
Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,
Intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia luctus
Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
Haud segnes alii crates et molle feretrum
65 Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno,
Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
Hic iuvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt:
Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem
Seu mollis violae, seu languentis hyacinthi,
70 Cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit
Non iam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat.

- Tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
Extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum
Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
75 Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Harum unam iuveni supremum maestus honorem
Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu;
Multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae
Aggerat, et longo praedam iubet ordine duci.
80 Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem.
Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris
Inferias, caeso sparsurus sanguine flammis;
Indutosque iubet truncos hostilibus armis
Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.
85 Ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes,
Pectora nunc foedans pugnīs, nunc unguibus ora;
Sternitur, et toto proiectus corpore terrae.
Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
Post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Aethon,

90 It lacrimans, guttisque umectat grandibus ora.
Hastam alii galeamque ferunt ; nam cetera Turnus
Victor habet. Tum maesta phalanx Teucrique
sequuntur

Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.

Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,
95 Substitit Aeneas, gemituque haec addidit alto :
“ Nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli
Fata vocant ; salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,
Aeternumque vale.” Nec plura effatus ad altos
Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.

100 Iamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina,
Velati ramis oleae, veniamque rogantes :
Corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa iacebant,
Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae ;
Nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis ;
105 Parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis.
Quos bonus Aeneas, haud aspernanda precantes,
Prosequitur venia, et verbis haec insuper addit :
“ Quaenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,
Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos ?

110 Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis
Oratis ? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.
Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent ;
Nec bellum cum gente gero ; rex nostra reliquit
Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis.

115 Aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.
Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis ;
Vixet, cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
Nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem.”

120 Dixerat Aeneas. Illi obstipuere silentes,
Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.

Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances
 Infensus iuveni Turno sic ore vicissim
 Orsa refert : " O fama ingens, ingentior armis,
 125 Vir Troiane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem ?
 Iustitiaene prius mirer, belline laborum ?
 Nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem,
 Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
 Iungemus regi ; quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.
 130 Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles,
 Saxaque subvectare umeris Troiana iuvabit."
 Dixerat haec, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.
 Bis senos pepigere dies, et pace sequestra
 Per silvas Teucris mixtique impune Latini
 135 Erravere iugis. Ferro sonat icta bipenni
 Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinos ;
 Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum,
 Nec plaustis cessant vectare gementibus ornos.

Et iam Fama volans, tanti praenuntia luctus,
 140 Euandrum Euandrique domos et moenia replet,
 Quae modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat.
 Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto
 Funereas rapuere faces ; lucet via longo
 Ordine flammaram, et late discriminat agros.
 145 Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia iungit
 Agmina. Quae postquam matres succedere tectis
 Viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.
 At non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere ;
 Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta reposto
 150 Procubuit super, atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque,
 Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est :
 " Non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,
 Cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti.

- Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis
 155 Et praedulce decus primo certamine posset.
 Primitiae iuvenis miserae, bellique propinqui
 Dura rudimenta! et nulli exaudita deorum
 Vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima coniunx,
 Felix morte tua, neque in hunc servata dolorem!
 160 Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes
 Restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum
 Obruerent Rutuli telis! animam ipse dedissem,
 Atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret!
 "Nec vos arguerim, Teucri, nec foedera, nec quas
 165 Iunximus hospitio dextras; sors ista senectae
 Debita erat nostrae. Quod si immatura manebat
 Mors gnatum, caesis Volscorum milibus ante
 Ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse iuvabit.
 Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,
 170 Quam pius Aeneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam
 Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenum exercitus omnis.
 Magna tropaea ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto;
 Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
 Esset par aetas, et idem si robur ab annis,
 175 Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis?
 Vadite et haec memores regi mandata referte:
 Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,
 Dextera causa tua est, Turnum natoque patrique
 Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus
 180 Fortunaque locus. Non vitae gaudia quaero;
 Nec fas; sed gnato Manes perferre sub imos."

- Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
 Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores:
 Iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
 185 Constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum

- More tulere patrum ; subiectisque ignibus atris
Conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.
Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,
Decurrere rogos ; ter maestum funeris ignem
190 Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere.
Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et armâ ;
It caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
Hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
Coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros
195 Frenaque ferventesque rotas ; pars munera nota,
Ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.
Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti,
Saetigerosque sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
In flammam iugulant pecudes. Tum litore toto
200 Ardentes spectant socios, semustaque servant
Busta, neque avelli possunt, nox umida donec
Invertit caelum stellis ardentibus aptum.
Nec minus et miseri diversa in parte Latini
Innumeras struxere pyras, et corpora partim
205 Multa virum terrae infodiunt, avectaque partim
Finitimos tollunt in agros, ubique remittunt ;
Cetera, confusaeque ingentem caedis acervum,
Nec numero nec honore cremant ; tunc undique vasti
Certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri.
210 Tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat umbram ;
Maerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
Ossa focus, tepidoque onerabant aggere terrae.
Iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe Latini,
Praecipuus fragor et longi pars maxima luctus.
215 Hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum
Pectora maerentum, puerique parentibus orbi,
Dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeos ;
Ipsum armis, ipsumque iubent decernere ferro,

- Qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi poscat honores.
220 Ingravat haec saevus Drances, solumque vocari
Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
Pro Turno, et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat ;
Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis.
- 225 Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu,
Ecce super maesti magna Diomedis ab urbe
Legati responsa ferunt : nihil omnibus actum
Tantum impensis operum ; nil dona neque aurum
Nec magnas valuisse preces ; alia arma Latinis
230 Quaerenda, aut pacem Troiano ab rege petendam.
Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus.
Fatalem Aenean manifesto numine ferri
Admonet ira deum tumulique ante ora recentes.
Ergo concilium magnum primosque suorum
235 Imperio accitos alta intra limina cogit.
Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis
Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis et maximus aevo
Et primus sceptris, haud laeta fronte, Latinus.
Atque hic legatos Aetola ex urbe remissos,
240 Quae referant, fari iubet, et responsa reposcit
Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis,
Et Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit :
“ Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra,
Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnes,
245 Contigimusque manum, qua concidit Ilia tellus.
Ille urbem Argyripam patriae cognomine gentis
Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris.
Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Munera praeferimus, nomen patriamque docemus ;
250 Qui bellum intulerint, quae causa attraxerit Arpos.
“ Auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore :

- ‘ O fortunatae gentes, Saturnia regna,
Antiqui Ausonii, quae vos fortuna quietos
Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacescere bella?
255 Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros, —
Mitto ea, quae muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
Quos Simois premat ille viros — infanda per orbem
Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes,
Vel Priamo miseranda manus: scit triste Minervae
260 Sidus et Euboicae cautes ultorque Caphereus.
Militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti
Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas
Exsulat, Aetnaeos vidit Cyclopas Ulixes.
Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque Penates
265 Idomenei? Libycone habitantes litore Locros?
Ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivum
Coniugis infandae prima intra limina dextra
Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.
Invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris
270 Coniugium optatum et pulchram Calydonā viderem!
Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur,
Et socii amissi petierunt aethera pennis
Fluminibusque vagantur aves — heu dira meorum
Supplicia! — et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent.
275 Haec adeo ex illo mihi iam speranda fuerunt
Tempore, cum ferro caelestia corpora demens
Appetii et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.
Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas.
Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
280 Pergama, nec veterum memini laetorve malorum.
Munera, quae patriis ad me portatis ab oris,
Vertite ad Aenean. Stetimus tela aspera contra,
Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus
In clipeum adsurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.

- 285 Si duo praeterea tales Idaea tulisset
Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes
Dardanus, et versis lugeret Graecia fatis.
Quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Troiae,
Hectoris Aeneaque manu victoria Graium
290 Haesit et in decimum vestigia rettulit annum.
Ambo animis, ambo insignes praestantibus armis;
Hic pietate prior. Coeant in foedera dextrae,
Qua datur; ast armis concurrant arma cavete.
Et responsa simul quae sint, rex optime, regis
295 Audisti, et quae sit magno sententia bello.”
Vix ea legati; variusque per ora cucurrit
Ausonidum turbata fremor: ceu saxa morantur
Cum rapidos amnes, fit clauso gurgite murmur,
Vicinaeque fremunt ripae crepitantibus undis.
300 Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt,
Praefatus divos solio rex inquit ab alto:
“Ante equidem summa de re statuisset, Latini,
Et vellem, et fuerat melius; non tempore tali
Cogere concilium, cum muros adsidet hostis.
305 Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum
Invictisque viris gerimus, quos nulla fatigant
Proelia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.
Spem si quam adscitis Aetolum habuistis in armis,
Ponite. Spes sibi quisque; sed haec quam angusta,
videtis.
310 Cetera qua rerum iaceant perculsa ruina,
Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.
Nec quemquam incuso: potuit quae plurima virtus
Esse, fuit; toto certatum est corpore regni.
Nunc adeo, quae sit dubiae sententia menti,
315 Expediam et paucis — animos adhibete — docebo.
“Est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus amni,

- Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos;
 Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duos
 Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt.
 320 Haec omnis regio et celsi plaga pinea montis
 Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum, et foederis aequas
 Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus;
 Considant, si tantus amor, et moenia condant.
 Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem
 325 Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro,
 Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves,
 Seu plures complere valent (iacet omnis ad undam
 Materies) ipsi numerumque modumque carinis
 Praecipiant; nos aera, manus, navalia demus.
 330 Praeterea, qui dicta ferant et foedera firment,
 Centum oratores prima de gente Latinos
 Ire placet, pacisque manu praetendere ramos,
 Munera portantes aurique eborisque talenta
 Et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.
 335 Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis.”
 Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni
 Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amaris,
 Largus opum, et lingua melior, sed frigida bello
 Dexterâ, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,
 340 Seditio potens — genus huic materna superbum .
 Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat —
 Surgit, et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras:
 “ Rem nulli obscuram, nostrae nec vocis egentem,
 Consulis, o bone rex; cuncti se scire fatentur,
 345 Quid fortuna ferat populi; sed dicere mussant.
 Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,
 Cuius ob auspiciu infaustum moresque sinistros —
 Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur —
 Lumina tot cecidisse ducum totamque videmus

350 Consedissee urbem luctu, dum Troia temptat
Castra, fugae fidens, et caelum territat armis.

“Unum etiam donis istis, quae plurima mitti
Dardanidis dicique iubēs, unum, optime regum,
Adicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,

355 Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenaeis
Des pater, et pacem hanc aeterno foedere iungas.

“Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,
Ipsam obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso:
Cedat, ius proprium regi patriaeque remittat.

360 Quid miseros totiens in aperta pericula cives
Proicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum?
Nulla salus bello; pacem te poscimus omnes,
Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.

Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis (et esse
365 Nil moror), en supplex venio. Miserere tuorum,
Pone animos, et pulsus abi; sat funera fusi
Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.

Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur
Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est,

370 Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.
Scilicet, ut Turno contigat regia coniunx,
Nos, animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba,
Sternamur campis. Etiam tu, si qua tibi vis,
Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,

375 Qui vocat.”

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces:

“Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi
Tum, cum bella manus poscunt; patribusque vocatis
380 Primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis,
Quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossae.

- Proinde tona eloquio — solitum tibi — meque timoris
 Argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos
 385 Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis
 Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
 Experiare licet; nec longe scilicet hostes
 Quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.
 Imus in adversos: quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
 390 Ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis
 Semper erit?
 Pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum
 Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
 Sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit
 395 Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis?
 Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,
 Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi
 Inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.
 “ ‘Nulla salus bello.’ Capiti cane talia, demens,
 400 Dardanio rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno
 Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires
 Gentis bis victae, contra premere arma Latini.
 Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma treme-
 scunt,
 Nunc et Tydides et Larisaeus Achilles,
 405 Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas.
 Vel cum se pavidum contra mea iurgia fingit
 Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbatur.
 Numquam animam talem dextra hac — absiste mo-
 veri —
 Amittes; habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.
 410 “Nunc ad te, et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
 Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
 Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso
 Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum,

- Oremus pacem, et dextras tendamus inertes.
415 Quamquam, o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset !
Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.
Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta iuventus,
420 Auxilioque urbes Italae populi que supersunt,
Sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit
Sanguine — sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes
Tempestas — cur indecores in limine primo
Deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?
425 Multa dies varii que labor mutabilis aevi
Rettulit in melius; multos alterna revisens
Lusit et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
Non erit auxilio nobis Aetolus et Arpi:
At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos
430 Tot populi misere duces; nec parva sequetur
Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.
Est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentes aere catervas.
Quod si me solum Teucris in certamina poscunt,
435 Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto,
Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit,
Ut tanta quicquam pro spe temptare recusem.
Ibo animis contra, vel magnum praestet Achillen
Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma
440 Ille licet. Vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino
Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
Devovi. ‘Solum Aeneas vocat.’ Et vocet oro;
Nec Drances potius, sive est haec ira deorum,
Morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat.”
445 Illi haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant
Certantes; castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.

Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
 Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet :
 " Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
 450 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis."
 Extemplo turbati animi concussaue vulgi
 Pectora, et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.
 Arma manu trepidi poscunt ; fremit arma iuventus,
 Flent maesti mussantque patres. Hic undique clamor
 455 Dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras,
 Haud secus atque alto in luco cum forte catervae
 Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusae
 Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.
 " Immo " ait " o cives," arrepto tempore Turnus,
 460 " Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes :
 Illi armis in regna ruunt." Nec plura locutus
 Corripuit sese et tectis citus extulit altis.
 " Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice manipulis,
 Duc " ait " et Rutulos. Equitem, Messapus, in armis,
 465 Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis ;
 Pars aditus urbis firmet, turresque capessat ;
 Cetera, qua iusso, mecum manus inferat arma."
 Ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe.
 Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus
 470 Deserit ac tristi turbatus tempore differt,
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
 Dardanium Aenean, generumque adsciverit urbi.
 Praefodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque
 Subvectant. Bello dat signum rauca cruentum
 475 Bucina. Tum muros varia cinxere corona
 Matronae puerique ; vocat labor ultimus omnes.
 Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces
 Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva,
 Dona ferens, iuxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,

- 480 Causa mali tanti, oculos deiecta decoros.
Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant,
Et maestas alto fundunt de limine voces.
“Armipotens, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo,
Frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum
485 Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis.”
Cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus.
Iamque adeo Rutulum thoraca indutus aënis
Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,
Tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ensem,
490 Fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce,
Exsultatque animis, et spe iam praecipit hostem :
Qualis ubi abruptis fugit praesaepia vinclis
Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto
Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,
495 Aut, adsuetus aquae perfundi flumine noto,
Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte
Luxurians, luduntque iubae per colla, per armos.
Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla
Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
500 Desiluit, quam tota cohors imitata relictis
Ad terram defluxit equis ; tum talia fatur :
“Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,
Audeo et Aeneadam promitto occurrere turmae
Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.
505 Me sine prima manu temptare pericula belli ;
Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva.”
Turnus ad haec, oculos horrenda in virgine fixus :
“O decus Italiae virgo, quas dicere grates,
Quasve referre parem ? sed nunc, est omnia quando
510 Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem.
Aeneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant
Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma

- Praemisit, quaterent campos ; ipse ardua montis
Per deserta iugo superans adventat ad urbem.
- 515 Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvae,
Ut bivas armato obsidam milite fauces.
Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis ;
Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmaeque Latinae,
Tiburtique manus ; ducis et tu concipe curam.”
- 520 Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis
Hortatur sociosque duces, et pergit in hostem.
Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi
Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus, tenuis quo semita ducit
- 525 Angustaeque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni.
Hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis
Planities ignota iacet, tutique recessus,
Seu dextra laevaue velis occurrere pugnae,
Sive instare iugis et grandia volvere saxa.
- 530 Huc iuvenis nota fertur regione viarum,
Arripuitque locum et silvis insedit iniquis.
Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,
Unam ex virginibus sociis sacraque caterva,
Compellabat et has tristes Latonia voces
- 535 Ore dabat : “ Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla,
O virgo, et nostris nequiquam cingitur armis,
Cara mihi ante alias. Neque enim novus iste Dianae
Venit amor, subitaque animum dulcedine movit.
- “ Pulsus ob invidiam regno viresque superbas
- 540 Priverno antiqua Metabus cum excederet urbe,
Infantem fugiens media inter proelia belli
Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
Nomine Casmillae, mutata parte, Camillam.
Ipse sinu prae se portans iuga longa petebat
- 545 Solorum nemorum ; tela undique saeva premebant,

Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
Ecce, fugae medio, summis Amasenus abundans
Spumabat ripis; tantus se nubibus imber
Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore
550 Tardatur, caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum
Versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit.
Telum immane manu valida quod forte gerebat
Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
Huic natam libro et silvestri subere clausam,
555 Implicat, atque habilem mediae circumligat hastae;
Quam dextra ingenti librans ad aethera fatur:
'Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,
Ipse pater famulam voveo: tua prima per auras
Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit. Accipe, testor,
560 Diva, tuam, quae nunc dubiis committitur auris.'

"Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
Immittit: sonuere undae; rapidum super amnem
Infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla.
At Metabus, magna propius iam urgente caterva,
565 Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor
Gramineo donum Triviae de caespite vellit.

"Non illum tectis ullae, non moenibus urbes
Accepere, neque ipse manus feritate dedisset;
Pastorum et solis exegit montibus aevum.
570 Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra
Armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino
Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.
Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
Institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto,
575 Spiculaque ex umero parvae suspendit et arcum.
Pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae,
Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.
Tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit,

- Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena,
580 Strymoniamque gruem, aut album deiecit olorem.
“ Multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
Optavere nurum ; sola contenta Diana
Aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
Intemerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset
585 Militia tali, conata lacescere Teucros :
Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
Verum age, quandoquidem fati urgetur acerbis,
Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos,
Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
590 Haec cape, et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam :
Hac, quicumque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus,
Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.
Post ego nube cava miserandae corpus et arma
Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriaeque reponam.”
595 Dixit ; at illa levis caeli delapsa per auras
Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.
At manus interea muris Troiana propinquit
Etruscique duces equitumque exercitus omnis,
Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit aequore toto
600 Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis
Huc obversus et huc ; tum late ferreus hastis
Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.
Nec non Messapus contra celeresque Latini
Et cum fratre Coras et virginis ala Camillae
605 Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis
Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant ;
Adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum.
Iamque intra iactum teli progressus uterque
Constiterat : subito erumpunt clamore, furentesque
610 Exhortantur equos ; fundunt simul undique tela
Crebra nivis ritu, caelumque obtexitur umbra.

- Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam
Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum
615 Pectora pectoribus rumpunt; excussus Aconteus
Fulminis in morem aut tormento ponderis acti,
Praecipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.
Extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini
Reiciunt parmas et equos ad moenia vertunt.
620 Troes agunt; princeps turmas inducit Asilas.
Iamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini
Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt;
Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis.
Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus
625 Nunc ruit ad terram, scopulosque superiacit unda
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit harenam;
Nunc rapidus retro atque aestu revoluta resorbens
Saxa fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit.
Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad moenia versos;
630 Bis reiecti armis respectant terga tegentes.
Tertia sed postquam congressi in proelia totas
Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir,
Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto
Armaque corporaque et permixti caede virorum
635 Semianimes volvuntur equi; pugna aspera surgit.
Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit.
Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque iactat
Vulneris impatiens arrecto pectore crura.
640 Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iollan,
Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis
Deicit Herminium, nudo cui vertice fulva
Caesaries, nudique umeri; nec vulnera terrent;
Tantus in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per armos

645 Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore.
Funditur ater ubique cruor ; dant funera ferro
Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.

At medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon,
Unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla ;
650 Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset,
Nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem ;
Aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.
Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
Spicula converso fugientia derigit arcu.

655 At circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo
Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
Delegit, pacisque bonas bellicae ministras :
Quales Threiciae cum flumina Thermodontis
660 Pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis,
Seu circum Hippolyten, seu cum se Martia curru
Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
Feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.

Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
665 Deicis, aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis ?
Euneum Clytio primum patrē ; cuius apertum
Adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus.

Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam
Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat.
670 Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super ; quorum alter habenas
Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter
Dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
Praecipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum
Hippotaden, sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta
675 Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chromim-
que ;

Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,

Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis
 Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
 Cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco
 680 Pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus
 Et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
 Agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
 Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est.
 Hunc illa exceptum, neque enim labor, agmine verso,
 685 Traicit, et super haec inimico pectore fatur:
 "Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
 Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
 Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen haud leve patrum
 Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae."
 690 Protinus Orsilochem et Buten, duo maxima Teucrum
 Corpora: sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit
 Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
 Lucent, et laevo dependet parma lacerto;
 Orsilochem fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,
 695 Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem;
 Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,
 Altior exsurgens, oranti et multa precanti
 Congeminat; vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.
 Incidit huic subitoque aspectu territus haesit
 700 Appenninicolae bellator filius Auni,
 Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.
 Isque, ubi se nullo iam cursu evadere pugnae
 Posse neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
 Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu,
 705 Incipit haec: "Quid tam egregium, si femina forti
 Fidis equo? Dimitte fugam, et te comminus aequo
 Mecum crede solo, pugnaeque accinge pedestri:
 Iam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem."
 Dixit; at illa furens acrique accensa dolore

- 710 Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis,
 Ense pedes nudo, puraque interrita parma.
 At iuvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse, —
 Haud mora, — conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,
 Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.
- 715 “Vane Ligus, frustra que animis elate superbis,
 Nequiquam patrias temptasti lubricus artes,
 Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno.”
 Haec fatur virgo, et pernicipibus ignea plantis
 Transit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis
- 720 Congreditur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:
 Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
 Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,
 Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis;
 Tum cruor et vulsae labuntur ab aethere plumae.
- 725 At non haec nullis hominum sator atque deorum
 Observans oculis summo sedet altus Olympo.
 Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in proelia saeva
 Suscitatur, et stimulis haud mollibus incitat iras.
 Ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon
- 730 Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas,
 Nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.
 “Quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes
 Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit?
 Femina palantes agit, atque haec agmina vertit!
- 735 Quo ferrum, quidve haec gerimus tela inrita dextris?
 At non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella,
 Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,
 Exspectare dapes et plenae pocula mensae, —
 Hic amor, hoc studium — dum sacra secundus haruspex
- 740 Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos.”
 Haec effatus equum in medios, moriturus et ipse,
 Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert,

Dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem
Et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.

- 745 Tollitur in caelum clamor, cunctique Latini
Convertere oculos. Volat igneus aequore Tarchon,
Arma virumque ferens; tum summa ipsius ab hasta
Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas,
Qua vulnus letale ferat; contra ille repugnans
750 Sustinet a iugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit.
Utque volans alte raptum cum fulva draconem
Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus haesit;
Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore,
755 Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget obunco
Luctantem rostro; simul aethera verberat alis:
Haud aliter praedam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon
Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
Maeonidae incurrunt.

Tum fatis debitus Arruns

- 760 Velocem iaculo et multa prior arte Camillam
Circuit, et, quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat.
Qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,
Hac Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
Qua victrix redit illa pedemque ex hoste reportat,
765 Hac iuvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas.
Hos aditus, iamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus hastam.

- Forte sacer Cybelae Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,
Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,
770 Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis
In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.
Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,
Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
Aureus ex umeris erat arcus, et aurea vati

775 Cassida ; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque cre-
pantes

Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
Pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.

Hunc virgo, sive ut templis praefigeret arma
Troia, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro,

780 Venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnae
Caeca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen
Femineo praedae et spoliorum ardebat amore,
Telum ex insidiis cum tandem tempore capto
Concitat et superos Arruns sic voce precatur :

785 " Summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
Cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna,
Da, Pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,
790 Omnipotens. Non exuvias pulsaeve tropaeum
Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto ; mihi cetera laudem
Facta ferent : haec dira meo dum vulnere pestis
Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes."

Audiit et voti Phoebus succedere partem

795 Mente dedit, partem volucres dispersit in auras :
Sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam,
Adnuit oranti ; reducem ut patria alta videret,
Non dedit, inque notos vocem vertere procellae.
Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,

800 Convertere animos acres oculosque tulere
Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa nec aurae
Nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab aethere teli,
Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
Haesit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.

805 Concurrunt trepidae comites, dominamque ruentem
Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns,

- Laetitia mixtoque metu, nec iam amplius hastae
Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
810 Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos
Occiso pastore lupo magnove iuvenco,
Conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulcens
Subiecit pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit :
Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,
815 Contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis.
Illa manu moriens telum trahit ; ossa sed inter
Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.
Labitur exsanguis ; labuntur frigida leto
Lumina ; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.
820 Tum sic expirans Accam, ex aequalibus unam,
Adloquitur, fida ante alias quae sola Camillae,
Quicum partiri curas, atque haec ita fatur :
“ Hactenus, Acca soror, potui ; nunc vulnus acerbum
Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.
825 Effuge et haec Turno mandata novissima perfer :
Succedat pugnae Troianosque arceat urbe.
Iamque vale.” Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,
Ad terram non sponte fluens. Tum frigida toto
Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla
830 Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens ;
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor
Sidera ; deiecta crudescit pugna Camilla ;
Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrum
835 Tyrrhenique duces Euandrique Arcades alae.
At Triviae custos iamdudum in montibus Opis
Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnās.
Utque procul medio iuvenum in clamore furentum
Prospexit tristi mulcatam morte Camillam,

- 840 Ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore voces :
“ Heu nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti .
Supplicium, Teucros conata lacescere bello !
Nec tibi desertae in dumis coluisse Dianam
Profuit, aut nostras umero gessisse sagittas.
- 845 Non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit
Extrema iam in morte; neque hoc sine nomine letum
Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultae.
Nam quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus,
Morte luet merita.” Fuit ingens monte sub alto
- 850 Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum
Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum ;
Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
Sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
Ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem,
- 855 “ Cur ” inquit “ diversus abis? huc derige gressum,
Huc periture veni, capias ut digna Camillae
Praemia. Tune etiam telis moriere Dianae? ”
Dixit, et aurata volucrem Threissa sagittam
Deprompsit pharetra, cornuque infensa tetendit,
- 860 Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent
Inter se capita, et manibus iam tangeret aequis,
Laeva aciem ferri, dextra nervoque papillam.
Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantes
Audiit una Arruns, haesitque in corpore ferrum.
- 865 Illum expirantem socii atque extrema gementem.
Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linqunt ;
Opis ad aetherium pennis aufertur Olympum.
Prima fugit, domina amissa, levis ala Camillae ;
Turbati fugiunt Rutuli, fugit acer Atinas,
- 870 Disiectique duces desolatique manipuli
Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes

- Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra;
Sed laxos referunt umeris languentibus arcus,
875 Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.
 Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atra
Pulvis, et e speculis percussae pectora matres
Femineum clamorem ad caeli sidera tollunt.
Qui cursu portas primi inrupere patentes,
880 Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba;
Nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso
Moenibus in patriis atque inter tuta domorum
Confixi exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas:
Nec sociis aperire viam, nec moenibus audent
885 Accipere orantes; oriturque miserrima caedes
Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum.
Exclusi ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum
Pars in praecipites fossas urgente ruina
Volvitur, immissis pars caeca et concita frenis
890 Arietat in portas et duros obice postes.
Ipsae de muris summo certamine matres, —
Monstrat amor verus patriae ut videre Camillam —
Tela manu trepidae iaciunt, ac robore duro
Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
895 Praecipites, primaeque mori pro moenibus ardent.
 Interea Turnum in silvis saevissimus implet
Nuntius, et iuveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum:
Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo
900 Omnia corripuisse, metum iam ad moenia ferri.
Ille furens — et saeva Iovis sic numina poscunt —
Deserit obsessos colles, nemora aspera linoquit.
Vix e conspectu exierat campumque tenebat,
Cum pater Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
905 Exsuperatque iugum silvae evadit opaca.

Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt,
Ac simul Aeneas fumantes pulvere campos
Prospexit longe Laurentiaque agmina vidit,
910 Et saevum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis
Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
Continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia temptent,
Ni roseus fessos iam gurgite Phoebus Hiberno
Tinguat equos noctemque die labente reducat.
915 Considunt castris ante urbem et moenia vallant.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER DUODECIMUS

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
5 Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento :
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
10 Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit :
“ Nulla mora in Turno ; nihil est, quod dicta retractent
Ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, recusent.
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
15 Desertorem Asiae, — sedeant spectentque Latini —
Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam ;
Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.”

Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus :
“ O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
20 Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est
Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
Multa manu ; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est ;

- Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
 25 Nec genus indecores. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu
 Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hoc animo hauri.
 Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
 Fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant.
 Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
 30 Coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:
 Promissam eripui genero; arma impia sumpsi.
 Ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur
 Bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores.
 Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
 35 Spes Italas; recalent nostro Thybrina fluenta
 Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus al bent.
 "Quo referor totiens? quae mentem insania mutat?
 Si, Turno extincto, socios sum adscire paratus,
 Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo?
 40 Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
 Italia, ad mortem si te — Fors dicta refutet! —
 Prodiderim, natam et conubia nostra petentem?
 Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis
 Longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
 45 Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
 Flectitur; exsuperat magis, aegrescitque medendo.
 Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:
 "Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime,
 pro me
 Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.
 50 Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra
 Spargimus; et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.
 Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
 Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris."
 At regina, nova pugnae conterrita sorte,
 55 Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat:

“Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
Tangit honos animum, — spes tu nunc una, senectae
Tu requies miserae; decus imperiumque Latini
Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit —

60 Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris.
Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus,
Et me, Turne, manent; simul haec invisa relinquam
Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.”

Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris

65 Flagrantes perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem
Subiecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.

Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro

Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa

Alba rosa: tales virgo dabat ore colores.

70 Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus.

Ardet in arma magis, paucisque adfatur Amatam:

“Ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto

Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,

O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.

75 Nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno

Haud placitura refer: Cum primum crastina caelo

Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit,

Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrum arma quie-
scant,

Et Rutuli; nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum;

80 Illo quaeratur coniunx Lavinia campo.”

Haec ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit,

Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,

Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,

Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.

85 Circumstant properi aurigae manibusque laccessunt

Pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.

Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco

Circumdat loricam umeris ; simul aptat habendo
 Ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae ;
 90 Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti
 Fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
 Exin, quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae
 Aedibus adstabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
 Actoris Aurunci spoliū, quassatque trementem,
 95 Vociferans : “ Nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus
 Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest ; te maximus Actor,
 Te Turni nunc dextra gerit. Da sternere corpus
 Loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam
 Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crines
 100 Vibratos calido ferro murraque madentes.”
 His agitur furiis, totoque ardentis ab ore
 Scintillae absistunt ; oculis micat agribus ignis.
 Mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
 Terrificos ciet atque irasci in cornua temptat,
 105 Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacescit
 Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.
 Nec minus interea maternis saevus in armis
 Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitāt ira,
 Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.
 110 Tum socios maestique metum solatur Iuli,
 Fata docens, regique iubet responsa Latino
 Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.

Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
 Orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
 115 Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant :
 Campum ad certamen magnae sub moenibus urbis
 Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
 In medioque focos et dis communibus aras
 Gramineas. Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,

120 Velati limo, et verbena tempora vincti.
Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troïus omnis
Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis,
Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
125 Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in milibus ipsi
Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi,
Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas,
Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,
130 Defigunt tellure hastas et scuta reclinant.
Tum studio effusae matres et vulgus inermum
Invalidique senes turres et tecta domorum
Obsedere, alii portis sublimibus adstant.

At Iuno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur, —
135 Tum neque nomen erat nec honos aut gloria monti —
Prospiciens tumulo campum aspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem,
Diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
140 Praesidet, — hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem
Iuppiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit — :

“ Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
Magnanimi Iovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
145 Praetulerim, caelique libens in parte locarim :
Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est Fortuna pati, Parcaeque sinebant
Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi ;
Nunc iuvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
150 Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum.
Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,

Perge : decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur."

Vix ea, cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profudit,

155 Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.

"Non lacrimis hoc tempus" ait Saturnia Iuno,

"Accelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti,

Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute foedus.

Auctor ego audendi." Sic exhortata reliquit

160 Incertam et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis.

Interea reges — ingenti mole Latinus

Quàdriiugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum

Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,

Solis avi specimen ; bigis it Turnus in albis,

165 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.

Hinc pater Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo,

Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis,

Et iuxta Ascanius, magnae spes altera Romae, —

Procedunt castris ; puraque in veste sacerdos

170 Saetigeri fetum suis intonsamque bidentem

Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.

Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem

Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro

Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.

175 Tum pius Aeneas stricto sic ense precatur :

"Esto nunc Sol testis et haec mihi Terra vocanti,

Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,

Et Pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia coniunx, —

Iam melior, iam, diva, precor — tuque inclute Mavors,

180 Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques ;

Fontesque Fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti

Religio, et quae caeruleo sunt numina ponto :

Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,

Convenit Euandri victos discedere ad urbem ;

185 Cedet Iulus agris, nec post arma ulla rebelles

- Aeneadae referent, ferrove haec regna lacescent.
Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem —
Ut potius reor, et potius di numine firment —
Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere iubebo,
190 Nec mihi regna peto; paribus se legibus ambae
Invictae gentes aeterna in foedera mittant.
Sacra deosque dabo; socer arma Latinus habeto,
Imperium sollemne socer; mihi moenia Teucri
Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen.”
- 195 Sic prior Aeneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus,
Suspiciens caelum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:
“Haec eadem, Aenea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, iuro,
Latonaeque genus duplex, Ianumque bifrontem,
Vimque deum infernam et duri sacraria Ditis;
200 Audiat haec Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit.
Tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor:
Nulla dies pacem hanc Italae nec foedera rumpet,
Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem
• Avertet, non, si tellurem effundat in undas,
205 Diluvio miscens, caelumque in Tartara solvat;
Ut sceptrum hoc” — dextra sceptrum nam forte
gerebat —
- “Numquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
Cum semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum
Matre caret, posuitque comas et bracchia ferro,
210 Olim arbor; nunc artificis manus aere decoro
Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis.”
Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis
Conspectu in medio procerum. Tum rite sacratas
In flammam iugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
215 Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
Iamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;

- Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
 Adiuvat incessu tacito progressus et aram
 220 Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus,
 Tabentesque genae et iuvenali in corpore pallor.
 Quem simul ac Iuturna soror crebrescere vidit
 Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda,
 In medias acies, formam adsimulata Camerti, —
 225 Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternae
 Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis —
 In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
 Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur :
 “Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
 230 Obiectare animam? numerone an viribus aequi
 Non sumus? En omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
 Fatalesque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.
 Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus.
 Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
 235 Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur;
 Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis
 Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.”
 Talibus incensa est iuvenum sententia dictis
 Iam magis atque magis, serpitque per agmina murmur;
 240 Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini.
 Qui sibi iam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem
 Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
 Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.
 His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit, et alto
 245 Dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum
 Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.
 Namque volans rubra fulvus Iovis ales in aethra
 Litoreas agitabat aves turbamque sonantem
 Agminis aligeri, subito cum lapsus ad undas
 250 Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.

Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres
 Convertunt clamore fugam — mirabile visu —
 Aetheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras
 Facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
 255 Pondere defecit, praedamque ex unguibus ales
 Proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.

Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
 Expediuntque manus; primusque Tolumnius augur
 “Hoc erat, hoc, votis” inquit “quod saepe petivi;
 260 Accipio, adgnoscoque deos; me, me duce ferrum
 Corripite, o miseri, quos improbus advena bello
 Territat, invalidas ut aves, et litora vestra
 Vi populat: petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
 Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densete catervas,
 265 Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum.”

Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes
 Procurrens; sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
 Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omnes
 Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
 270 Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum
 Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crearat
 Una tot Arcadio coniunx Tyrrhena Gylippo,
 Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo
 Balteus et laterum iuncturas fibula mordet,
 275 Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
 Transadigit costas, fulvaeque effundit harena.
 At fratres, animosa phalanx accensaque luctu,
 Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
 Corripiunt, caecique ruunt. Quos agmina contra
 280 Procurrunt Laurentum; hinc densi rursus inundant
 Troes Agyllinique et pictis Arcades armis.
 Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.

Diripuerē aras; it toto turbida caelo

- Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber ;
 285 Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus
 Pulsatos referens infecto foedere divos.
 Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu
 Subiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
 Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem,
 290 Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus,
 Adverso proterret equo; ruit ille recedens,
 Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris
 In caput inque umeros. At fervidus advolat hasta
 Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
 295 Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur :
 "Hoc habet, haec melior magnis data victima divis."
 Concurrunt Itali, spolianteque calentia membra.
 Obvius ambustum torrem Corynaeus ab ara
 Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti
 300 Occupat os flammis; olli ingens barba reluxit,
 Nidoremque ambusta dedit; super ipse secutus
 Caesariem laeva turbati corripit hostis,
 Impressoque genu nitens terrae applicat ipsum;
 Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,
 305 Pastorem, primaque acie per tela ruentem,
 Ense sequens nudo superimminet; ille securi
 Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta
 Disicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
 310 Somnus; in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
 At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
 Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat :
 "Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
 O cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus, et omnes
 315 Compositae leges; mihi ius concurrere soli;
 Me sinite, atque auferte metus; ego foedera faxo

Firma manu ; Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra."

Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,

Ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est,

320 Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta,

Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,

Attulerit ; pressa est insignis gloria facti,

Nec sese Aeneae iactavit vulnere quisquam.

Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit

325 Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet ;

Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus

Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.

Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto ;

Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru

330 Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.

Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri

Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentes

Bella movens immittit equos ; illi aequore aperto

Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant ; gemit ultima pulsu

335 Thraca pedum, circumque atrae Formidinis ora,

Iraeque, Insidiaeque, dei comitatus, aguntur :

Talis equos alacer media inter proelia Turnus

Fumantes sudore quatit, miserabile caesis

Hostibus insultans ; spargit rapida ungula rores

340 Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur harena.

Iamque neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrimque Pho-
lumque,

Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus ; eminus ambo

Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasmus ipse

Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis,

345 Vel conferre manum, vel equo praevertere ventos.

Parte alia media Eumedes in proelia fertur,

Antiqui proles bello praeclara Dolonis,

Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem,

Qui quondam, castra ut Danaum speculator adiret,
350 Ausus Pelidae pretium sibi poscere currus ;
Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
Adfecit pretio, nec equis adspirat Achillis.

Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
Ante levi iaculo longum per inane secutus,
355 Sistit equos biiuges et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo
Impresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto
Fulgentem tinguit iugulo, atque haec insuper addit :
“ En, agros, et, quam bello, Troiane, petisti,
360 Hesperiam metire iacens : haec praemia, qui me
Ferro ausi temptare, ferunt ; sic moenia condunt.”

Huic comitem Asbyten coniecta cuspide mittit,
Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque
Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.
365 Ac velut Edoni Boreae cum spiritus alto
Insonat Aegaeo, sequiturque ad litora fluctus,
Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo :
Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt
Conversaeque ruunt acies ; fert impetus ipsum,
370 Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.
Non tulit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem ;
Obiecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis
Ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.
Dum trahitur pendetque iugis, hunc lata resectum
375 Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixā bilicem
Loricam, et summum degustat vulnere corpus.
Ille tamen clipeo obiecto conversus in hostem
Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat,
Cum rota praecipitem et procursu concitus axis
380 Impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus
Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras

Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit harenae.

Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
Interea Aenean Mnestheus et fidus Achates

385 Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum,
Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus.

Saevit, et infracta luctatur arundine telum

Eripere, auxilioque viam, quae proxima, poscit ;

Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram

390 Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.

Iamque aderat Phoebos ante alios dilectus Iapyx
Iasides, acri quondam cui captus amore

Ipse suas artes, sua munera, laetus Apollo

Augurium citharamque dabat celeresque sagittas.

395 Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis,

Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi

Maluit et mutas agitare inglorius artes.

Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam

Aeneas, magno iuvenum et maerentis Iuli

400 Concursu, lacrimis immobilis. Ille retorto

Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,

Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis

Nequiquam trepidat, nequiquam spicula dextra

Sollicitat prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.

405 Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo

Subvenit ; et saevus campis magis ac magis horror

Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Iam pulvere caelum

Stare vident, subeuntque equites, et spicula castris

Densa cadunt mediis ; it tristis ad aethera clamor

410 Bellantum iuvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum.

Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,

Dictamnum genetrix Cretaea carpit ab Ida,

Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem

Purpureo ; non illa feris incognita capris

- 415 Gramina, cum tergo volucres haesere sagittae.
Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubres
Ambrosiae sucos et odoriferam panaceam.
- 420 Fovit ea vulnus lymphæ longaevus Iapyx
Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis.
Iamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.
- 425 "Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?" Iapyx
Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
"Non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra
Proveniunt, neque te, Aenea, mea dextera servat;
Maior agit deus atque opera ad maiora remittit."
- 430 Ille avidus pugnae suras incluserat auro
Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
Ascanium fuis circum complectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
- 435 "Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
Defensum dabit, et magna inter praemia ducet;
Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
Sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
- 440 Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector."
Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
Telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
Turba fluit castris. Tum caeco pulvere campus
- 445 Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.
Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,
Videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit

- Ossa tremor ; prima ante omnes Iuturna Latinos
Audiit adgnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
450 Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.
Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
It mare per medium ; miseris, heu, praescia longe
Horrescunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus, stragemque satis ; ruet omnia late ;
455 Ante volant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti :
Talis in adversos ductor Rhoeteius hostes
Agmen agit ; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbraeus Osirim,
Arcetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates,
460 Ufentemque Gyas ; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,
Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes.
Tollitur in caelum clamor, versique vicissim
Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.
Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
465 Nec pede congressos aequo nec tela ferentes
Insequitur ; solum densa in caligine Turnum
Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
Hoc concussa metu mentem Iuturna virago
Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
470 Excutit, et longe lapsum temone relinquit ;
Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas,
Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci.
Nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis aedes
Pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo,
475 Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas,
Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc umida circum
Stagna sonat : similis medios Iuturna per hostes
Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru ;
Iamque hic germanum, iamque hic ostentat ovantem,
480 Nec conferre manum patitur ; volat avia longe.

Haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obvius orbes,
 Vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna
 Voce vocat. Quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem
 Alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum,
 485 Aversos totiens currus Iuturna retorsit.
 Heu, quid agat? Vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu,
 Diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae.
 Huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat ♦
 Lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro,
 490 Horum unum certo contorquens derigit ictu.
 Substitit Aeneas, et se collegit in arma,
 Poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum
 Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.
 Tum vero adsurgunt irae; insidiisque subactus,
 495 Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri,
 Multa Iovem et laesi testatus foederis aras,
 Iam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo
 Terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem
 Suscitatur, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.
 500 Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine caedes
 Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos aequore toto
 Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troius heros,
 Expediat? Tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
 Iuppiter, aeterna gentes in pace futuras?
 505 Aeneas Rutulum Sucronem, — ea prima ruentes
 Pugna loco statuit Teucros — haud multa morantem,
 Excipit in latus et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
 Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem.
 Turnus equo deiectum Amycum fratremque Diorem,
 510 Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longa,
 Hunc mucrone ferit curruque abscisa duorum
 Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
 Ille Talon Tanaimque neci fortemque Cethegum,

Tres uno congressu, et maestum mittit Oniten,
515 Nomine Echionium matrisque genus Peridiae;
Hic fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris,
Et iuvenem exosum nequiquam bella Menoeten,
Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Lernae
Ars fuerat pauperque domus, nec nota potentum
520 Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat.
Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro;
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in aequora currunt
525 Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo
Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc
Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci
Pectora; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.

Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
530 Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos,
Praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
Excutit, effunditque solo: hunc lora et iuga subter
Provolvere rotae; crebro super ungula pulsu
Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.
535 Ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi
Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet:
Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
Dextera nec tua te, Graium fortissime, Cretheu,
Eripuit Turno; nec di texere Cupencum,
540 Aenea veniente, sui: dedit obvia ferro
Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei.

Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi
Oppetere et late terram consternere tergo.
Occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges
545 Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;
Hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida;

Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.
 Totae adeo conversae acies, omnesque Latini,
 Omnes Dardanidae, Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,
 550 Et Messapus equum domitor, et fortis Asilas,
 Tuscorumque phalanx, Euandrique Arcades alae,
 Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi;
 Nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt.

Hic mentem Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,
 555 Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen
 Ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.

Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum
 Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem
 Immunem tanti belli atque impune quietam.
 560 Continuo pugnae accendit maioris imago;
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
 Ductores, tumulumque capit, qua cetera Teucrum
 Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi
 Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:

565 "Ne qua meis esto dictis mora—Iuppiter hac stat—
 Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
 Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
 Ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
 Eruam, et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.
 570 Scilicet expectem, libeat dum proelia Turno
 Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus?
 Hoc caput, o cives, haec belli summa nefandi.
 Ferte faces propere, foedusque reposcite flammis."

Dixerat, atque animis pariter certantibus omnes
 575 Dant cuneum, densaque ad muros mole feruntur.
 Scalae improviso subitusque apparuit ignis.
 Discurrunt alii ad portas primosque trucidant,
 Ferrum alii torquent et obumbrant aethera telis.
 Ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit.

- 580 Aeneas, magnaue incusat voce Latinum,
Testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,
Bis iam Italos hostes, haec iam altera foedera rumpi.
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives ;
Urbem alii reserare iubent et pandere portas
585 Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem ;
Arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros :
Inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor
Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro ;
Illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra
590 Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras ;
Volvitur ater odor tectis ; tum murmure caeco
Intus saxa sonant ; vacuas it fumus ad auras.
Accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
Quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
595 Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,
Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni :
Infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit
Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
600 Se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum,
Multaque per maestum demens effata furorem,
Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
Quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae,
605 Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines
Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
Turba furit ; resonant late plangoribus aedes.
Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem.
Demittunt mentes ; it scissa veste Latinus,
610 Coniugis attonitus fati urbisque ruina,
Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans
Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante

- Dardanijum Aenean, generumque adsciverit ultro.
Interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus
615 Palantes sequitur paucos iam segnior, atque
Iam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum.
Attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura
Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures
Confusae sonus urbis et inlaetabile murmur.
620 " Ei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu?
Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?"
Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis.
Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
Aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
625 Talibus occurrit dictis: " Hac, Turne, sequamur
Troiugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;
Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
Ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet;
Et nos saeva manu mittamus funera Teucris.
630 Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes."
Turnus ad haec:
" O soror, et dudum adgnovi, cum prima per artem
Foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,
Et nunc nequiquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
635 Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
Nam quid ago, aut quae iam spondet fortuna salutem?
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
Murratum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
640 Oppetere, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
Occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
Aspiceret; Teucris potiuntur corpore et armis.
Exscindine domos — id rebus defuit unum —
Perpetiar, dextra nec Drancidis dicta refellam?
645 Terga dabo, et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?

Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi Manes
Este boni, quoniam superis aversa voluntas.
Sancta ad vos anima atque istius inscia culpae
Descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus
avorum."

- 650 Vix ea fatus erat; medios volat, ecce, per hostes
Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
"Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
655 Deiecturum arces Italum excidioque daturum;
Iamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
660 Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit.
Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
Sustenant aciem; circum hos utrimque phalanges
Stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
Ferre; tu currum deserto in gramine versas."
665 Obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum
Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
670 Ardentes oculorum orbes ad moenia torsit
Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
Ecce autem, flammis inter tabulata volutus
Ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
675 Subdideratque rotas pontesque instraverat altos.
"Iam iam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.

Stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
Morte pati, neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
680 Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem."

Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis,
Perque hostes, per tela ruit, maestamque sororem
Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
685 Cum ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber
Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,
Exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
Involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
690 Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus aurae;
Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
"Parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
Quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum
695 Pro vobis foedus luere, et decernere ferro."
Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.

At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
Praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
700 Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis:
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse coruscis
Cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
Iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
705 Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
Armaque deposuere umeris. Stupet ipse Latinus
Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
710 Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,

Procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis,
Invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro, —
Dat gemitum tellus — tum crebros ensibus ictus
Congeminant; fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
715 Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
Cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
Frontibus incurrunt — pavidum cessere magistri;
Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae,
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur —
720 Illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent,
Cornuaque obnixa infigunt, et sanguine largo
Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:
Non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera complet.
725 Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum,
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.
Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,
730 Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,
Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis
Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,
Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,
Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
735 Fama est, praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos
Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci;
Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucris,
Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Vulcania ventum est,
740 Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu
Dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina harena.
Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,
Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes;

- Undique enim Teucri densa includere corona,
745 Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.
Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta
Interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,
Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus
750 Cervum, aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae,
Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,
Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber
Haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti,
755 Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est.
Tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque
Responsant circa, et caelum tonat omne tumultu.
Ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes,
Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ensem.
760 Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes,
Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.
Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
Huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
765 Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.
Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes;
770 Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum
Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
Hic hasta Aeneae stabat, huc impetus illam
Detulerat, fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.
Incubuit voluitque manu convellere ferrum
775 Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu
Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus,

“Faune, precor, miserere,” inquit “tuque optima ferrum
Terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
Quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos.”

780 Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit;
Namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
Roboris Aeneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,
Rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
785 Procurrit fratrique ensem dea Daunia reddit.
Quod Venus audaci Nymphae indignata licere,
Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.

Olli sublimes, armis animisque relecti,
Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
790 Adsistunt contra certamine Martis anhel.

Iunonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi
Adloquitur, fulva pugnas de nube tuentem:
“Quae iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?
Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,

795 Deberi caelo, fatisque ad sidera tolli.
Quid struis, aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?
Mortalin’ decuit violari vulnere divum?

Aut ensem — quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret? —
Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?

800 Desine iam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris;
Ne te tantus edat tacitam dolor, et mihi curae
Saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.

Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,
805 Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
Ulterius temptare veto.” Sic Iuppiter orsus;

Sic dea summisso contra Saturnia vultu:
“Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;

- 810 Nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres
Digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsam
Starem aciem traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.
Iuturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
Suasi, et pro vita maiora audere probavi ;
- 815 Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum .
Adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,
Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.
Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.
Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
- 820 Pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum :
Cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus — esto —
Component, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,
Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
Neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari,
- 825 Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem.
Sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
Sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago ;
Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia.”
Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor :
- 830 “ Es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles ;
Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus !
Verum age et inceptum frustra summitte furorem ;
Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.
Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,
- 835 Utque est, nomen erit ; commixti corpore tantum .
Subsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum
Adiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,
- 840 Nec gens ulla tuos aeque celebrabit honores.”
Adnuit his Iuno, et mentem laetata retorsit.
Interea excedit caelo, nubemque relinquit.

His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
Iuturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.

- 845 Dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae,
Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megaeram
Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.
Hae Iovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
850 Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris,
Si quando letum horrificum morbosque deum rex
Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.

Harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
Iuppiter, inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit.

- 855 Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur.
Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
Armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit,
Stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras;
860 Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit.
Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
Alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,
Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
Nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras:
865 Hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora
Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.
Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
At, procul ut Dirae stridorem adgnovit et alas,
870 Infelix crines scindit Iuturna solutos,
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnīs:

“ Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare
Aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
Arte morer? talin’ possum me opponere monstro?

- 875 Iam iam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem,

- Obscenae volucres ; alarum verbera nosco
 Letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
 Magnanimi Iovis. Haec pro virginitate reponit?
 Quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
 880 Condicio? Possem tantos finire dolores
 Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.
 Immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
 Te sine, frater, erit? O quae satis ima dehiscat
 Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos!"
- 885 Tantum effata, caput glauco contextit amictu,
 Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
 Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat
 Ingens arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
 "Quae nunc deinde mora est, aut quid iam, Turne,
 retractas?
- 890 Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
 Verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe, quidquid
 Sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
 Astra sequi, clausumque cava te condere terra."
 Ille caput quassans: "Non me tua fervida terrent
- 895 Dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis."
 Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
 Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
 Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis;
 Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
- 900 Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;
 Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem,
 Altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
 Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,
 Tollentemve manus saxumque immane moventem;
- 905 Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
 Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
 Nec spatium evasit totum, neque pertulit ictum.

- Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
Nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus
910 Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus aegri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae
Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
Successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
915 Vertuntur varii: Rutulos aspectat et urbem,
Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremescit;
Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem,
Nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.
Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
920 Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto
Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam
Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
Dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar
Exitium dirum hasta ferens, orasque recludit
925 Loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbes.
Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
930 Ille humiles supplexque oculos dextramque pre-
cantem
Protendens "Equidem merui, nec deprecor" inquit;
"Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
Tangere cura potest, oro, — fuit et tibi talis
Anchises genitor — Dauni miserere senectae,
935 Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx:
Ulterius ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis
Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit;

- 940 Et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
Coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
Straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
- 945 Ille, oculis postquam saevi monumenta doloris
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et ira
Terribilis: "Tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."
- 950 Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
Fervidus. Ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

NOTES

BOOK I

*Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et egressus silvis, vicina cœgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.*

THE above verses are usually placed, in the editions of Virgil, at the beginning of the Aeneid, but printed in a form different from that of the text, as an indication that there is a question as to their authenticity, and as to their proper connection with the poem. They were known to Servius, the great commentator on Virgil, and seem not unworthy of the poet. But, on the other hand, the lines are not found in the best manuscripts, while "all antiquity," as Ribbeck says, "recognizes the words **arma virumque** as the beginning of the poem." They were thus understood by Propertius and quoted by Ovid, contemporaries practically of the poet, and by the later writers, Martial and Persius. It is possible that these four lines were prefixed by the poet to one or more copies of the first book presented to personal friends. At any rate, although they may be Virgilian, they should not form part of the text.

Trans.: 'I, that poet who formerly tuned my song with the slender pipe, and (then) coming forth from the wood (i.e. dismissing sylvan or pastoral themes) taught the neighboring fields to fulfill the desire of the husbandman, however greedy (i.e. made his labors fruitful through the teachings of my poems on husbandry), a work (of song) acceptable to the tillers of the soil: yet now sing the bristling arms of Mars.'

ego: sc. *cano*.

vicina: 'neighboring,' near by the woods, implying that the subjects of the Bucolics and Georgics are nearly related.

horrentia: the idea of 'terrible' or 'dreadful' is occasionally associated, as perhaps here, with the literal meaning of *horrens*.

The storm at sea, the landing of Aeneas near Carthage, and his reception at the palace of Dido.

1-7. The exordium: "Arms I sing, and the man, driven by fate from his native Ilium: who endured many hardships of land and sea and war, until he founded in Latium the kingdom from which sprang mighty Rome." Thus are indicated briefly the contents of the entire poem: Aeneas, obedient to the fates and to the gods, in his wanderings, his trials, and his war of conquest. In *multum et terris iactatus et alto*, we have the subject of the first six books of the epic, which thus far resembles the Odyssey; in *multa quoque et bello passus* that of the last six books, in which the poet describes warlike scenes like those of the Iliad.

1. **qui**: relatives and other connectives are often displaced in poetry, and sometimes very widely, from their regular position. **primus**: 'first,' in the usual sense of 'the first who.' There is no inconsistency between this statement and that made in l. 242 in regard to Antenor, for Patavium, which this Trojan hero founded, being in Cisalpine Gaul, was not regarded by Virgil as strictly within the limits of Italy.

2. **Italiam**: for *ad Italiam*. In poetry the omission of prepositions is frequent before accusatives and ablatives of place; the cases being sufficient to express, without prepositions, the relations of 'to,' 'from,' and 'in.' **fato profugus**: 'exiled by fate'; 'by fate a wanderer.' Thus is presented at the very beginning the idea of the supremacy of fate, which gives unity to the Aeneid. **Lavina**: for the regular form, *Lavinia*. *Lavina litora* is added to *Italiam* to restrict the meaning. Cf. l. 569.

3. **ille**: in apposition with *qui*, recalls and emphasizes the subject. **iactatus, passus**: to be taken as participles.

4. **superum**: for *superorum*, 'the gods above'; equivalent here to *divina*, agreeing with *vi*, and referring especially to Juno; for she alone of the Olympian gods was persecuting Aeneas. **saevae**: in poetry, adjectives and genitives are commonly separated from the substantives to which they belong. **memorem**: 'relentless'; that forgets not.

5. **quoque**: join with *multa*. **et**: connects the foregoing *et terris et alto* with *bello*; 'in war also (as well as on land and sea) having suffered much besides.' **dum conderet**: 'while he was striving to found'; expressing an idea of purpose. H. 603, II, 2; LM. 921; A. 328; B. 293, III, 2; G. 572; (H. 519, II, 2).¹

¹ H. = Harkness's Complete Latin Grammar (references to Harkness's Standard Latin Grammar in parentheses); LM. = Lane and Morgan's; A. = Allen and Greenough's; B. = Bennett's; G. = Gildersleeve's. Common abbreviations used in the Notes are: l. = line; sc. (*scilicet*) = supply; trans. = translate; cf. (*confer*) = compare; indic. = indicative; subj. = subjunctive; pl. = plural; p., pp. = page pages; lit. = literally. For other abbreviations, see list preceding the Vocabulary.

6. **Latio**: the dative instead of the accusative with *in*. H. 419, 4; LM. 540; A. 225, *b*, 3; B. 193, 1; G. 358, N. 2; (H. 380, II, 4). **unde** is equivalent to *qua ex re*; from the fact that Aeneas suffered and did thus, originated the Latin race, Alba, and Rome. For the position of *unde*, see note on *qui*, l. 1. **Latinum**: the aborigines and the Trojans were united under the common name of *Latini*.

7. **altae**: Rome, like many cities of Italy, was built on elevated ground, for greater security from attack. Perhaps, however, the reference is to its lofty walls. 'The main purpose of the Aeneid is indicated in these lines; namely, to celebrate growth, in accordance with a divine dispensation of the Roman empire and Roman civilization' (Nettleship).

8-11. The invocation to the Muse.

8. **quo numine laeso**: 'what divine purpose thwarted?' what interest violated? referring to Juno's favorite plan of making Carthage the mistress of the world. For another example of *numen* in the sense of 'will' or 'purpose,' see V, 56.

9. **tot volvere casus**: 'to pass through so many vicissitudes.' The incidents of life, like time itself, are conceived as moving in a round or circle; hence, 'turning' is a metaphor signifying 'to pass through.' The infinitive here is poetic for *ut volveret*.

10. **pietate**: embodying the predominant quality of Aeneas's character, emphasized throughout the Aeneid, 'absolute loyalty to duty.' See note to l. 220.

11. **Impulerit**: H. 649, II; LM. 810; A. 334; B. 300; G. 467; (H. 529, 1). **animis**: H. 430; LM. 542; A. 231; B. 190; G. 349; (H. 387). Cf. Milton's well-known line, Par. Lost, 6, 788:—

'in heavenly breasts could such perverseness dwell?'

12-33. The reply to the questions addressed above to the Muse. The present occasion for the hostility of Juno toward Aeneas is her apprehension for the fate of Carthage, which is destined to be overthrown by the future Rome (12-22); besides this, she remembers the war she has just conducted against Troy, and the causes of the resentment which occasioned that war are still rankling in her mind; namely (1), the origin of the Trojan race through Dardanus from Jupiter and Electra; (2) the choice of the Trojan Ganymede to be cup-bearer of the gods instead of Juno's daughter, Hebe; (3) the decision (*iudicium*) of the Trojan prince, Paris, by whom the golden apple was awarded to Venus, in preference to Juno and Minerva.

12. **Urbs antiqua**: Carthage was 'ancient' with reference to the time of Virgil, not to the time of Aeneas. **Tyrii**: the founders of Carthage and their descendants are termed indifferently by Virgil *Phoenices*, *Sidonii*, *Poeni*, or *Tyrii*.

13. **Karthago**: for information concerning proper names, location of cities, etc., see the Vocabulary, and Map, p. 30. **contra**: for prepositions placed after their cases, see H. 676, 1; LM. 668; A. 263, N.; B. 144, 3; G. 678, 3; (H. 569, II, 1). **longe**: is joined with *contra*. Not only opposite but 'far' opposite; separated from the mouth of the Tiber by the Mediterranean Sea.

14. **dives**, etc.: 'rich in resources, and formidable in the pursuits of war.' See H. 451, 2; LM. 573; A. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, I, 3).

15. **terris magis**: for the ablative with the comparative, instead of the accusative of the object, see H. 471, 3; LM. 616; A. 247, *a*, N.; B. 217; G. 398, 296, R.; (H. 417, I, N. 1). **unam**: emphatic; 'one in particular'; here the emphasis is increased by its position at the end of the verse.

16. **Posthabita Samo**: '(even) Samos being less esteemed.' The most ancient temple and worship of Juno were in the island of Samos, where she was nurtured, and where she was married to Jupiter. The *-o* in *Samo* is not elided here, and yet retains its quantity, the hiatus being relieved by the caesural pause.

17. **Hic currus fuit**: the gods, like the heroes, used war chariots. *Hic* refers to *Urbs* (l. 12) and = *in hac urbe*. **hoc**: agrees with the following noun, *regnum*, though it refers to *Urbs*. H. 396, 2; A. 195, *d*; B. 246, 5; G. 211, R. 5; (H. 445, 4). **regnum esse**: 'to be the ruling power.' The infinitive after *tenditque fovetque* instead of *ut sit*. *Regnum* is a substitute for *regno*, a dative of the end, and *gentibus* a dative of the thing affected. See H. 433; LM. 548; A. 233, *a*; B. 191, 2; G. 356; (H. 390, II, N. 2).

18. **Si qua**: 'if in any way.' **sinant**: H. 576; LM. 936; A. 305, *b*, 2; B. 303; G. 596, 1; (H. 507). **iam tum**: 'even then'; so early in the history of Carthage; before it was even completely built, and before it had subdued even the neighboring tribes of Africa. **tenditque fovetque**: 'both purposes and fondly hopes.' The couplet, *que — que*, for *et — et*, 'both — and,' is not infrequent in poetry.

19. **sed enim**: an elliptical expression; 'but (she feared for Carthage) for she had heard.' Trans. 'but yet,' 'but indeed.' Cf. the language of Tennyson, *The Coming of Arthur*: —

' But — for he heard of Arthur newly crowned.'

duci: 'was being derived'; the race was even then springing up.

20. **quae verteret**: for the subjunctive, see H. 590; LM. 835; A. 317, 2; B. 282, 2; G. 630; (H. 497, I). The 'overthrow of the Tyrian citadels' has reference to the sack of Carthage by Scipio Aemilianus, B.C. 146.

21. **Hinc**: 'hence'; i.e. from this offspring. **late regem**: for *late regnantem*; 'ruling far and wide.' This usage of the substantive for an adjective or participle is chiefly poetical. For the adverb before *rex*, see H. 497, 5; LM. 670; A. 188, *d*; B. 354, *d*; G. 439; (H. 359, N. 4).

22. *exscidio Libyæ*: 'for the destruction of Africa.' For the two datives, see note on *regnum esse*, l. 17. After the Scipios had destroyed the power of Carthage, the succeeding generations of Romans rapidly advanced to the conquest of the world, thus becoming *late regem*, everywhere supreme. *volvere*: 'decreed.' The three Parcae are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The first draws the thread from the distaff, the second winds or twists it by turning (*volvere*) the spindle, and the last decides the destinies of men by cutting the thread with the shears. But *volvere* may also have reference merely to the 'revolving' or 'circling' of events.

Fig. 1.—Judgment of Paris (l. 27)

23. *Id*: the destiny of Rome and Carthage above described. *veteris*: 'former.'

24. *Prima*: 'of old.' *quod*: see note on *quis*, l. 1. *pro Argis*: 'for Greece.'

25. *Necdum etiam*: 'not even yet.' Not only was the war itself still fresh in her memory, with all the irritating circumstances attending the ten years' siege of Troy, but *she* had not ceased to think of the provocations which had preceded and brought about the war. The passage from l. 25 to 28 inclusive, is parenthetical.

26. *repositum*: for *repositum*.

27. *Iudicium*: Eris, the goddess of strife, threw among the gods assembled to celebrate the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, a golden apple inscribed, 'to the fairest.' The prize was claimed by Juno, Venus, and Minerva; the shepherd Paris, son of Priam, being summoned to act as judge, assigned the apple to Venus. See Fig. 1. *iniuria* is explanatory of *iudicium*. *formæ*: an objective genitive.

28. **invisum**: 'hated,' 'odious'; on account of her jealousy of Electra, from whom and Jupiter the Trojan race had sprung. **rapti**: Ganymede, according to the myth, when hunting on Mount Ida, was seized by the eagle of Jupiter, and carried to Olympus. See Fig. 44.

29. The construction of the sentence, interrupted by the preceding parenthetical lines, is here resumed. **His accensa super**: 'being inflamed by these things besides.' These old causes of hostility are added to her jealousy for Carthage. **super**: an adverb.

30. **Troas**: for this form of the accusative, see H. 110; A. 64; B. 47, 3; G. 65; (H. 68). **reliquias Danaum**: for *reliquias Danais ereptas*; referring to Aeneas and his followers.

31. **Arcebat**: 'was repelling from.' She did this by stratagems, not by direct opposition; she instigated the inferior powers, as, for example, Aeolus and Iris, to injure the Trojans.

32. **acti fatis**: see note on *fato profugus*, l. 2. **circum**: see note on *contra*, l. 13.

33. **molis**: see H. 447; LM. 557; A. 214, *d*; B. 203, 5; G. 366; (H. 398, 1, and 402).

34-49. Six years after the fall of Troy (see introductory note to Book Third) Aeneas and his followers arrived at Drepanum, in the west of Sicily, where they were hospitably entertained by Acestes, a prince of Trojan descent. During this visit Anchises, the father of Aeneas, died. The Trojans were now, in the seventh summer, setting sail again from Drepanum, joyful (*laeti*) in the hope of soon reaching Italy, the end of their wanderings. The narrative, therefore, begins in the middle of the adventures which form the subject of the poem. What had previously transpired is related by Aeneas himself in the second and third books.

34, 35. **in altum Vela dabant**: 'were unfurling their sails for the deep'; *ventis* is understood with *dabant*.

35. **salis**: *sal* is frequently used for *mare*. **aere**: 'with the brazen prow.' The prow of a ship was sheathed with copper in Virgil's time. For the form of the ship, see Fig. 24; for the *rostrum*, or beak, Fig. 41.

36. **aeternum servans vulnus**: 'cherishing the eternal wound'; 'the bitter wrath' mentioned in l. 25.

37. **Mene — desistere**: 'am I to desist from my purpose, defeated?' H. 616, 3; LM. 976; A. 274; B. 334; G. 534; (H. 539, III).

39, 40. **classem Argivum**: 'a,' not 'the, fleet of the Greeks.'

40. **ipsos**: 'themselves,' as distinguished from the ships. **ponto**: after *mergo* and *summergo* the ablative, either with *sub* or *in*, or without a preposition, is used. See VI, 342; also below, l. 584.

41. **Unius**: 'of one only.' Pallas was angry with Ajax alone, and friendly

to the rest of the Greeks, whereas Juno was angry with the whole of the Trojan race. The *i* in *Unius* is scanned short here, as frequently in genitives of this termination. H. 93, 4; LM. 1088; A. 347, *a*, 1, B. 362, 1, *a*, G. 722; (H. 577, 3, (3)). **ob noxam**: the outrage offered to Cassandra by Ajax the Less, or the Oilean Ajax, in the temple of Minerva, during the sack of Troy. See II, 403–405. Pallas, enraged on account of this violation of her sanctuary, raised a storm against the fleet of Ajax, on his return from Troy, when passing near the Euboean promontory of Caphereus, destroying the fleet, and killing Ajax himself with lightning. His body was then cast by the waves upon the rocks. **Oili**: gen. of *Oileus* (cf. *Achilli*, l. 30), here a patronymic, 'son of Oileus.'

42. **Ipsa**: signifies that Pallas did this 'herself,' personally, without the interposition of any other divinity.

44. **transfixo**: 'pierced' by the lightning.

45. **Turbine**: 'with the lightning-blast,' the wind supposed to accompany the bolt. *Infigo* takes indifferently the dative or ablative. Cf. V, 504; IX, 746.

46. **ego**: contrasted with *Pallas*. **divum**: for *divorum*. **incedo**: suggests a majestic mien. Cf. l. 405. It is substituted here for *sum* to express in a livelier manner the conscious superiority of Juno. **regina**: H. 393, 10; LM. 465; A. 185; B. 167, 168; G. 325; (H. 362, 2, N. 1).

47. **soror**: Juno and Jupiter were children of Saturn. Fig. 2 — Juno (Ludovisi)

48. **Iunonis**: is more forcible than *meum* would have been. See note on V, 354.

49. **Praeterea**: for *posthac*, 'hereafter.' The indic., *adorat* and *imponet*, expresses the idea more forcibly than the subj.; 'surely no one henceforth adores, no one will bring sacrifice.' The present is occasionally used for the future in lively or earnest discourse, indicating strong assurance. See II, 322.

50–63. Description of the realm of Aeolus in the Liparaean islands.

51. **austriis**: the names of particular winds are often put for the general term.

52. **antro**: not the situation of Aeolus himself, but the place in which the winds are restrained and bound.

54. **vinclis, carcere**: ablative of means.

55. **magno cum murmure montis**: 'with the loud reëchoing of the mountain.' The hollow mountain resounds with the roaring of the winds, furious to burst the barriers. Cf. below, l. 245. Here and in l. 53, the spondees,

which predominate, suggest well the power of the struggling winds, and the alliteration their roar.

56. *arce*: the palace was built on the summit or slope of a mountain, and is called, in l. 140, *aula*. Virgil probably conceives of the king seated on a throne in the open air. Some, however, think that the poet has in mind a throne within the castle or palace.

58. *Ni faciat, ferant, verrant*: for the present subjunctive, see H. 576, 2; A. 308, *e*; G. 596, R. 1; (H. 509, N. 2). Cf. II, 599; VI, 293. In prose the imperfect subjunctive would be used.

59. *Quippe*: 'for,' 'because'; is removed from its proper place, at the beginning of the sentence, by poetic license. Trans.: 'For should he not do this, they would swiftly bear away,' etc.

60. *speluncis*: for the case, cf. II, 553; though the ablative also occurs after *abdere*.

61. *molem et montis altos*: an instance of hendiadys (two nouns joined by a coördinate conjunction, equivalent logically to one noun modified by an adjective or a genitive) for *molem montium altorum*. *insuper*: 'above' or 'upon' them. Cf. III, 579. Some render it 'moreover.'

62. *foedere certo*: 'according to a determinate law.' H. 475; LM. 612; A. 245; B. 219; G. 408; (H. 416). Join with the infinitives.

63. *premere*: 'to restrain (them).' *sciret*: 'who might' or 'that he might know.' See note on l. 20. *iussus*: 'when ordered'; i.e. by Jupiter.

64-80. The address of Juno to Aeolus, and his reply.

65. *namque*: is elliptical here, as *enim* above, l. 19. It introduces the ground of her appeal to Aeolus: 'I come to thee, for —.' Cf. I, 731; VII, 195.

66. *mulcere, tollere*: are governed by *dedit* as accusatives, instead of being in the form of the participle in *-dus*. H. 622; LM. 994; A. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*), 2); G. 423; (H. 544, N. 2).

67. *Tyrrhenum aequor*: 'the Tuscan sea'; that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. For the accusative after *navigat*, see H. 409; A. 237, *d*; B. 176, 4; G. 333, 2, R. 2; (H. 371, II).

68. *victos*: the household gods of Troy, as its protectors, must be considered vanquished in suffering the city to be captured and destroyed.

69. *summersas obrue puppis*: lit. 'the ships being sunk, bury (thou) in the waves'; a Latin idiom which should be turned into English by two independent verbs, 'Sink and bury the ships in the waves.' H. 639; A. 292, R.; G. 664, R. 1; (H. 549, 5).

70. *diversos*: '(their crews) asunder.'

71. *bis septem*: *bis* or *ter* with a numeral is a favorite mode of expressing numbers in poetry. *corpore*: an ablative of description. See note on l. 164.

72. **Quarum quae**, etc.: 'and Deïopea, who (is) the fairest of these in beauty, I will unite to you in lasting wedlock, and pronounce your own.' The nominative, *Deïopea*, is put by attraction in the case of the relative *quae*, instead of the accusative, which would have been the regular construction. H. 399, 3; A. 200, *b*; B. 251, 4; G. 616; (H. 445, 9). *Quarum* is translated as if *carumque*. The preference for the relative in Latin often gives rise to the construction, which we have here, of two relatives in the same sentence; cf. the frequently recurring expression in Cicero, *quae cum ita sint*. The genitive is governed by the superlative, *pulcherrima*, as a genitive of the whole. See note on l. 96.

73. **Conubio**: is scanned as a trisyll. H. 733, 3, N. 4; LM. 1112; A. 347, *c*; B. 367, 1; G. 723; (H. 608, III, N. 2). **propriam**: is a strong word, denoting sure and perpetual possession.

75. **pulchra prole**: seems to modify *faciat* in the same way as if the expression were *enixa pulchram prolem*; 'that she may make thee a parent, having borne to thee (by bearing to thee) a fair offspring.' Thus it is an ablative of means.

76. **haec**: supply *ait* or *dicit*. See H. 388, 5; LM. 461; A. 206, *c*; B. 166, 3; G. 688; (H. 368, 3). **Tuus — labor**: 'it is thy task to consider what thou desirest'; i.e. I have not the responsibility of deciding whether that be right or wrong which you wish.

77. **Explorare**: to look into the nature of the request. Aeolus will excuse himself, when called to account for trespassing on the dominion of Neptune, by pleading the command of Juno, and his duty to her.

78. **Tu mihi**: in ascribing to Juno's intercession with Jupiter the power and dignity conferred upon Aeolus, Virgil has probably followed some ancient myth, in which Juno, as the impersonation of the air, was represented as exercising some influence over the winds and in the creation of a king under whose control they were placed. **quodcumque hoc regni (est)**: 'this dominion, such as it is.' **sceptra**: as above, l. 57, and below, l. 253, indicates the kingly power with somewhat more fullness than the singular number. For the case of *epulis*, see H. 429; LM. 532; A. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; (H. 386).

79. **accumbere**: the infinitive with **dare**, as in l. 66.

80. **Nimborum**: H. 451, 2; LM. 573; A. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, I, 3).

81–123. The storm; the despair of Aeneas, the loss of one ship, and extreme peril of his whole fleet.

81. **conversa cuspide**: 'with his shifted spear'; not with the point turned downward, but turned from a vertical to a horizontal position. While still seated, Aeolus strikes the point of the spear, which he had previously held as

a scepter resting vertically on the ground, into the side of the hill; or, as some understand it, against the door of the prison. Note the alliteration 'which marks the ring of the blow on the hollow mountain side' (Page).

82. *in latus*: a more vigorous construction for *in latere*. Cf. *In puppim* below, l. 115. *agmine facto*: 'in battle array'; lit. 'a battalion being formed'; a military figure.

83. *Qua*: 'where,' 'by whatever way.' H. 476; LM. 644; A. 258, *g*; B. 218, 9; G. 91, 2, *c*; (H. 420, 1, 3)). Cf. Milton's *Par. Regained*, 4, 413: —

'Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rushed abroad
From the four hinges of the world.'

84. *Incubuerē*: 'they descended upon.' The verb in this sense is followed by the dative. Cf. II, 514. *totum*: sc. *mare*, in the accusative after *ruunt*, which is transitive here, though intransitive in the foregoing sentence.

87. *-que — que*: see note on l. 18. *virum*: the Trojans.

92. *solvuntur frigore*: 'are paralyzed with chilling fear.' Fear is analogous to cold in its effect on the blood. Cf. III, 175; XII, 905.

93. *duplices*: for *ambas*, 'both'; as in VII, 140; X, 667, and elsewhere.

94. *terque quaterque*: a climax is usually expressed by 'thrice'; but Latin, as well as Greek poets, sometimes add 'four times,' for still greater emphasis.

95. *quis*: H. 182, footnote 3; LM. 288; A. 104, *d*; B. 89; G. 105, N. 2; (H. 187, footnote 5).

96. *oppetere*: sc. *mortem*, 'to meet death.' *gentis*: limits *fortissime*. H. 442; LM. 560; A. 216, *a*, 2; B. 201, 1; G. 372; (H. 397, 3).

97. *Tydide*: his contest with Aeneas is described in the *Iliad*, V, 239–318. Aeneas was saved on this occasion by Venus. *occumbere*: sc. *morti*. *campis*: ablative of place where. H. 483; LM. 627; A. 258, *f*; B. 228; G. 385; (H. 425). See note on *Italiam*, l. 2.

97, 98. *mene — Non potuisse*: for the exclamatory infinitive, see note on l. 37. Trans.: 'That I could not have!'

99. *telo iacet*: lit. 'lies by the spear'; i.e. 'lies slain by the spear.' Instrumental ablative.

102. *iactanti*: the dative limits the whole proposition, *procella adversa ferit*. H. 425, 2; LM. 537; A. 235; B. 188; G. 352; (H. 384, II, 1, 2)). 'As he utters these words, a blast, roaring from the north, opposite (to the course of the ship), strikes the sail.' *Aquilone*: 'from the north.'

104. *tum prora avertit*: sc. *sese*. *et undis* Dat *latus*: the ship, no longer impelled by the oars, falls into the trough of the sea, and is immediately struck by the whole weight of a mountainous wave, breaking upon its side.

105. *cumulo*: 'in a mass'; join with *insequitur* as an ablative of manner.

106. **Hi**: those in one ship; **his**: those in another. Cf. below, l. 162, *hinc* — *hinc*.

107. **harenis**: ablative of means, 'with the sands'; not of the shore, but of the bottom of the sea.

109. **quae in fluctibus**: sc. *sunt*. The rocky islets referred to are possibly the *Aegimuri*, thirty miles north of Carthage.

110. **mari summo**: 'at the surface of the sea'; an ablative of place.

111. **brevia et syrtes**: 'shoals and sand banks'; not the so-called Syrtes Maior and Minor on the African coast. **miserabile**: H. 394, 4; A. 189, *d*; (H. 438, 3). **visu**: H. 635; LM. 1007; A. 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; (H. 547).

114. **Ipsius**: refers to Aeneas. The *i* in the genitive as in *Unius*, l. 41. **a vertice**: for *desuper*; 'from above'; from the point to which the wave has risen so as to stand almost vertically to the ship, and to descend 'right down' upon the stern. **pontus**: equivalent to *fluctus*; as when we say, 'A sea strikes the ship.'

115. **In puppim**: cf. *in latus*, l. 82. **excutitur magister**: 'the helmsman is struck from his seat.' The helmsman, or pilot, of Orontes's ship was Leucaspis. See VI, 334.

116. **in caput**: 'headlong.' **illam**: the ship, in contrast with the persons on board.

118. **rari**: 'here and there'; referring to the voyagers seen struggling in the sea, less numerous than the arms, planks, and valuables floating all about *per undas*. Note the spondees, in strong contrast with the dactyls of the preceding line, which suggest the fierce whirl of the eddy.

121. **qua vectus (est) Abas**: '(the one) in which Abas sailed.'

122. **Vicit**: 'has overpowered'; either by driving them away at the mercy of winds and waves, or by casting them on rocks and sands. It does not mean 'destroyed,' for all were saved except the ship of Orontes. **laxis compagibus**: H. 489; LM. 638; A. 255, *a*; B. 227, 1; G. 409; (H. 431, 4). **omnes**: sc. *naves*.

123. **rimis**: ablative of manner.

124-156. Neptune hears the storm raging on the sea, and is indignant that Aeolus has sent the winds to invade his dominion. He rises in his chariot to the top of the waves, rebukes and disperses the winds, and rescues the Trojan ships.

124. **misceri**: 'agitated.'

125. **Emissam**: 'let loose.'

126. **Stagna**: the waters near the bottom of the sea are supposed not to be disturbed by ordinary winds; hence, they are called here 'standing' or 'still waters.' These are now 'thrown up' (*refusa*) from the bottom to the surface by the violent agitation of the whole mass of the waters. **vadis**: the ablative with *refusa*. **graviter commotus**: 'deeply indignant' or 'with deep

displeasure,' not 'violently agitated' or 'roused to fury'; it is the stern displeasure of a god, conscious of his supreme power, and calmly exercising his authority to restrain or punish, without any external excitement. Hence *placidum caput*, in the next verse, is not inconsistent. **alto Prospiciens:** *alto*, the dative for *in altum*.

the destructive force of the air';
the sky'; referring to the furious

was a son of Saturn, and therefore
brother of Juno. That this storm
had been brought about by her
stratagems was at once apparent
to him.

131. Eorum Zephyrumque:
all the winds are implied, al-
though only two are mentioned.
dehinc: is scanned as one sylla-
ble. H. 733, 3; LM. 1111; A.
337, 4; B. 367, 1; G. 727; (H.
608, III).

132. generis, etc.: 'pride of
your birth'; referring to the
divine origin of the winds as sons
of Aurora and Astræus.

133. Iam: 'now at length';
i.e. having been presumptuous in
other ways, have you now dared
to do this?

135. Quos ego —: for the fig-
ure of *aposiopesis*, see H. 751, 1,
N. 1; A. 386; G. 691; (H. 637,
xi, 3). The remainder of the
threat, 'will chastise,' is left unex-

Fig. 3. — Neptune

pressed because 'it is better (now) to allay the excited waves.'

136. Post: adv., 'hereafter.'

139. sorte: the whole kingdom of Saturn was allotted to Jupiter, Neptune,
and Pluto; the former receiving heaven, Neptune the water, and Pluto the
regions under the earth.

140, 141. aula — regnet: 'let him display his power (*se iactet*) in that
court, and reign in the close shut prison of the winds.' *Carcere* is related to
regnet, as in l. 52, *antro*, to *imperio premit*; i.e. the place in which his power

is exercised. Cf. VI, 766. *Eurus* alone is mentioned by name, though *vestras* shows that all the winds are addressed.

142. *dicto*: H. 471, 8; LM. 619; A. 247, *b*; B. 217, 4; G. 398, R. 1; (H. 417, 1, N. 5).

144. *adnixus*: instead of the usual construction in the plural, *adnixi*, refers both to the Nereid, *Cymothoe*, and to the sea god, *Triton*. H. 395; LM. 479; A. 187, *b*; B. 235, 1; G. 286; (H. 439).

145. *scopulo*: this is the same as the *saxa latentia*, above, l. 108. For the case, see H. 462; LM. 601; A. 243, *a*; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 434, N. 1).

146. *aperit syrtes*: 'opens a way through the sand banks'; the *agger arenarum* mentioned in l. 112.

147. *rotis*: for *curru*; ablative of means.

148. *Ac veluti*, etc.: the poet has in mind such scenes as often transpired in the Roman forum in his own day. *saepe*: implies *quod saepe accidit*, 'as often happens.' Cf. X, 723.

150. Observe the *caesura* here in the fourth foot. *arma*: their fury leads them to seize such arms as stones and firebrands only. No citizen was allowed to carry warlike weapons within the walls of Rome.

Fig. 4. — A Triton (l. 144)

151. *pietate gravem ac meritis*: 'revered on account of his moral worth and (public) services.'

155. *invectus*, etc.: 'borne along in the cloudless sky.' The perfect participle is used as a present. See H. 640, 1; LM. 1011; A. 290, *b*; B. 336, 5; G. 282; (H. 550, N. 1).

156. *curru*: another form (originally an instrumental or locative) for the dat. *curru*.

157-222. Aeneas, with seven of his ships, lands in a secure haven, not far from the new city of Carthage. Leaving his companions awhile, he ascends the neighboring rocks to obtain a view of the sea, in the hope of descrying the rest of his fleet. He falls in with a herd of deer, and thus secures food for his friends, whom he addresses, on returning, with consoling words.

157. *Aeneadae*: 'followers of Aeneas,' 'the Trojans.' *quae* — *litora*: 'the shores which are nearest.' H. 399, 3; A. 200, *b*; B. 251, 4; G. 616; (H. 445, 9). For the omission of *sunt*, see note on *famulae*, l. 703.

158. *Libyae*: the country around Carthage was strictly Africa, and Libya was the region between Africa and Egypt; but the poets use geographical terms with great freedom.

159. *secessu longo*: 'in a deep recess.' It is not likely that Virgil is describing a real scene on the African coast, though some have tried to identify the spot.

159, 160. **insula — laterum**: 'an island forms a haven by its jutting sides.' Lying along in front of the cove, and against (*ob*) the sea, it forms a natural breakwater.

160. **quibus**: the ablative, expressing the means of *frangitur* and *scindit*; 'by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into the deep windings of the bay'; i.e. rolls broken, and so with diminished force, into the haven.

162. **Hinc atque hinc**: 'on this side and on this'; 'on either side.' **gemini**: two rocky promontories, forming the opposite extremities or headlands of the cove.

164, 165. **tum — umbra**: 'at the same time a curtain of woods with waving foliage, and a grove dark with roughening shadow overhang from above.' The rocky heights which form the sides and inner wall of the haven are crowned all around with dark masses of trees. Virgil applies the term **scaena** to this landscape, because it resembles the stage of the Roman theater, when prepared for the sports of fauns and satyrs. **silvis coruscis**: an ablative of quality or description. H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 221; G. 400; (H. 419, II). **Desuper**: 'from above,' in contrast with *sub vertice*. **horrenti**: I prefer the literal meaning, 'rough, bristling.' **nemus**: is added to *scaena* by way of epexegetis.

166. **Fronte sub adversa**: 'beneath the brow (of the cliffs) opposite'; opposite, namely, to one entering the bay; therefore situated at the inmost point of the bay. **scopulis pendentibus**: 'of overhanging rocks.' See note on *silvis*, l. 164.

167. **saxo**: the ablative as in l. 164.

169. **unco morsu**: 'with crooked fluke.' An anachronism. In the Homeric period stones were used for anchors.

171. **amore**: ablative of manner.

173. **tabentes**: 'drenched.' **in litore**: see note on *regnis*, l. 226.

174. **silici**, etc.: H. 429, 2; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 345, R. 1; (H. 386, 2). 'First Achates struck a spark from the flint, and caught the fire in leaves, and placed dry fuel around (it), and rapidly roused the flame in the dry wood.' Lit. 'seized the flame in the dry fuel.' **succipit**: archaic for *suscepit*.

178. **fessi rerum**: H. 452, 2; LM. 575; A. 218, *c*; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 6; (H. 399, III, 2). **receptas**: 'recovered'; i.e. from the sea.

179. **torrere**: 'to roast'; in order to prepare it the better for crushing with the stone.

181. **pelago**: dative for *in pelagus*; to be taken with *prospectum*, 'a view far seaward.' See above note on l. 126. **si quem**: in agreement with *Anthea*; '(to see) if he can discern any (one, as) Antheus, etc.' Cf. IV, 328. **si** is here interrogative; H. 649, II, 3; LM. 812; A. 334, *f*; B. 300, 3; G. 460, (*b*); (H. 529, II, 1).

182. *biremes*: for 'ships' in general.

183. *arma*: perhaps the shields were fastened on the stern and sides of the ship, as was the custom in the Middle Ages.

185. *armenta*: the plural is designed merely to indicate a large number.

190. *Cornibus arboreis*: join with *alta*. *vulgus*: 'the herd,' as opposed to *ductores*.

193. *fundat et aequet*: the subjunctive implies that he did not intend to cease from the chase before he had killed the seven. H. 605, I; LM. 878; A. 327; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, I, 2). *humi*: H. 484, 2; LM. 621; A. 258, *d*; B. 232, 2; G. 411, R. 2; (H. 426, 2).

194. *Hinc*: 'thereupon.'

195. *deinde*: usually a dissyllable in poetry. In prose the order would be, *deinde vina quae bonus Acestes heros*, etc. Cf. III, 609; and the position of *quippe*, l. 59. *cadis*: dative for the prosaic construction, *quibus cadas onerarat*. Cf. VIII, 180. Acestes, the son of a Trojan woman named Segesta, dwelt in the western part of Sicily, and had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his followers there during the winter just passed.

196. *Litore*: ablative of place. *abeuntibus*: namely, at the commencement of their present voyage, as described above, l. 34.

198. *enim*: gives the ground of some proposition understood, as *nil desperandum*. *ante malorum*: 'of former evils'; equivalent to *praeteritorum malorum*. See note on l. 21.

200. *Scyllaeam* — *experti*: see III, 554. Adjectives derived from proper names are often substituted for the genitive case; as, *Hectoreum corpus*, II, 543; *Herculeo amictu*, VII, 669.

201. *Accestis*: for *accessistis*. H. 238, 3; LM. 383; A. 128, *b*; B. 116, 4, *c*; G. 131, 4, *b*, 1; (H. 235, 3).

203. *et haec*: 'these sufferings also'; these we now endure, as well as those I have just mentioned.

204. *discrimina rerum*: 'perils of fortune.'

205. *fata* — *Ostendunt*: the fates have been revealed to Aeneas by the ghost of Hector, II, 295; and by that of Creusa, II, 781; by the oracle at Delos, III, 94; by the vision of the Penates, III, 163; by the prophecy of Cassandra, III, 183; by that of the harpy Celaeno, III, 253; and by that of Helenus, III, 374.

206. *illic* — *Troiae*: 'there it is the will of the gods for the realms of Troy to rise again.'

209. Observe the emphasis given to *spem vultu* and *corde dolorem*, both by their position in the verse and by the reversed order of the words (chiasmus).

211. *costis*: denotes here the carcasses, and *viscera* the fleshy parts, or all within the hide. Cf. VIII, 180.

212. *Pars*: as a collective noun, is followed here by a verb in the plural.

H. 389, 1; LM. 477; A. 205, *c*; B. 254, 4, *b*; G. 211, Ex. *a*; (H. 461, 1). **veribus**: 'on spits.' See note on *regnis*, l. 226, and cf. III, 287. **tremencia**: 'still quivering.'

213. **aëna**: 'bronze vessels.' The water was heated, says Servius, not for cooking any portion of the flesh, for boiling was not then practiced, but for washing the hands. Perhaps, however, the poet had in mind, as he has frequently, the customs of his own times.

215. **Implentur**: with the force of the middle voice, 'they fill themselves.' **Bacchi**: is put for wine as above, l. 177, Ceres for wheat. So frequently Vulcan for fire, Jupiter for the sky, etc. For the genitive, see H. 458, 2; LM. 594; A. 223; B. 212, 1; G. 383; (H. 410, V, 1).

216. **Postquam**: H. 538, 3; LM. 881; A. 324; B. 287, 1; G. 561; (H. 471, 4). **mensae remotae**: 'the viands were removed'; lit. 'the tables.'

217. **Amissos** — **requirunt**: 'they mourn in continued conversation their missing friends.' *Requirunt* here very nearly = *desiderant*, 'regret.'

218. **credant**: depends on *dubii*. **seu, Sive**: are used by poetic license for *utrum* and *an*, 'whether — or.' See note on *si*; l. 181.

219. **extrema**: 'the final (doom)'; i.e. death. **vocatos**: 'when called.' Perhaps Virgil alludes to the custom of pronouncing the word *vale* over the body of the dead at the moment of death, and also at the funeral pyre, when the body had been burned. See note on II, 644.

220. **pius**: 'loyal to duty.' "His (Aeneas's) distinguishing epithet (*pius*) suggests not one heroic quality merely, but the character of a son who loves his father, of the king who loves his subjects, of the worshiper who reverences the gods" (Nettleship, *Lectures and Essays*, p. 104). See note to l. 10.

223–305. A scene in Olympus. Venus comes to Jupiter while he is contemplating the affairs of men, and with tears complains of the hardships of Aeneas, who is debarred through the anger of Juno from his destined home in Italy, in spite of his piety, and the fates, and the promises of Jupiter, while Antenor, another Trojan prince, has been permitted already to find a resting-place on the shores of the Adriatic. Jupiter consoles her by reaffirming the promise that she shall hereafter receive her son into Olympus, and that his descendants in Italy, the Romans, shall rule the world. Mercury is then sent down to Carthage, in order to exercise a secret influence on Queen Dido and the Carthaginians, that they may be prepared to give the Trojans a friendly reception.

223. **finis**: 'an end'; i.e. of their mournful conversation. **aethere summo**: 'from the summit of the sky,' i.e. from Olympus.

224. **Despiciens**: 'looking down upon.' **velivolum**: 'sailwinged.' **iacentes**: 'spread out'; as they would appear when seen from a great height above.

225. *latos* : = *late habitantes*. *sic* recalls *despiciens* : 'thus (looking downward, I say).' Cf. VII, 668; VIII, 488.

226. *regnis* : probably dative = *in regna*. Cf. *Latio*, l. 6.

227. *tales* — *curas* : 'meditating upon such cares'; such, namely, as are occasioned by the present condition of Aeneas in Libya, to which especially Jupiter has turned his attention, while he stands 'on the summit of heaven.'

228. *Tristior* (*quam solita*) : 'sadder than was her wont.' She was by distinction the "smiling goddess." *oculos* : accusative with the passive verb *suffusa*, in imitation of the Greek. H. 416; LM. 510; A. 240, c; B. 180; G. 338; (H. 378).

230. *terres*, absolutely : 'dost inspire terror,' 'terrify.'

231. *Quid* : 'what offense.'

232. *funera* : 'disasters.' *Funera* signifies here not only deaths, but other great calamities.

233. *ob Italiam* : 'because of Italy'; because Juno desires to keep the Trojans from Italy, and so prevent the founding of the Roman empire, she is striving to render the whole world, or every shore, inaccessible to them, and will thus bring about their destruction. *clauditur* : in prose the subjunctive would be used here in a clause of result, *quibus* being equal to *ut eis*. The indicative presents the circumstance more vividly as an actual fact, not as a conceived consequence.

234. *hinc* : 'hence,' or 'from them,' referring to Aeneas and the Trojans, and equivalent to *ab his*. *olim* : 'hereafter.' *volventibus annis* : sc. *se*; 'in the course of revolving years, or ages'; ablative absolute.

235. *fore* is here equivalent to *oriturus esse*. *revocato* : 'restored' or 'reestablished.' The blood or race of Teucer, the Cretan ancestor of the Trojans (III, 108), has well-nigh perished in the fall of Troy. Jupiter has promised that it shall be revived in Italy through Aeneas and his followers.

236. *omni dicione* : 'with unlimited sway.' *qui tenerent* : see note on *verteret*, l. 20.

237. *Pollicitus* : sc. *es*. Cf. X, 827.

238. *Hoc* : ablative; 'with this (promise).' *occasum* — *Solabar* : instead of *me solabar de occasu*, 'I was consoling myself for the fall.' Cf. X, 829; XII, 110.

239. *fatis* : ablative of price. Sc. *melioribus*, or *aliis*, 'with other (or propitious) fates'; i.e. the promised kingdom in Italy. *repens* : 'balancing,' 'offsetting.'

240. *Nunc* : is emphatic, 'even now,' when we had a right to look for better fortunes.

243. *tutus* : 'safe,' notwithstanding the warlike character of the Illyrians and the Liburni, and the dangers of the navigation.

244. *Timavi* : the springs of the Timavus, a few miles northwest of Trieste, flow through an indefinite number of subterranean cavities into the Adriatic

at the distance of a mile from the source. Virgil here describes a strange phenomenon, by which the sea during a storm is forced back through these channels, deluging the fields.

245. **vasto—montis**: i.e. from the reverberation of the waters in the caverns. See note above on l. 55.

246. **It—sonanti**: 'the sea comes bursting forth, and covers the fields with its roaring flood.'

247. **Hic tamen**: though he encountered these perils in coasting the Adriatic, 'yet here,' etc.

248. **nomen**: he called the nation Veneti, and thus 'gave a name to the nation'; or it may be understood, 'he gave his own name to the nation,' calling them *Antenoridae*. **arma fixit**: 'hung up his arms.' In token of gratitude he fastened his arms to the wall or doorposts of the temple of his patron deity. Cf. III, 287.

249. **compostus**: for *compositus*; 'buried he rests in peace.' *Componere* often denotes, as here, the last offices performed in the sepulture of the dead, implying especially the depositing of the body, or of the funeral urn, in the tomb.

250. **Nos**: expresses the maternal feeling of Venus, which makes the interest of Aeneas her own. **caeli arcem**: 'the abode of heaven'; i.e. Olympus. The poets are fond of designating it by the expressions *arx caeli*, *aetherea domus*, *lucidae sedes*, *igneae arces*, and the like. **adnuis**: Jupiter has at some time promised that Aeneas shall be received into heaven after his death.

251. **infandum**: H. 421; LM. 512; A. 240, *d*; B. 183; G. 343, 1; (H. 381 and 557). **amissis**: only one ship was actually lost. **unius**: refers to Juno.

252. **Prodimur**: this word casts reproach, by implication, upon Jupiter himself, and is justified by the heavy grievances of which she complains. "We are betrayed; we are left unprotected by thee from the cruel machinations of Juno, though we are but obeying thy will and that of fate."

253. **sic—reponis?** 'dost thou thus restore us to power?' Is it thus that thou fulfillst thy promise of reëstablishing our Trojan empire in Italy? **sceptra**: the symbol of power, instead of *imperium*. H. 752, 3; A. 386, *metonymy*; (H. 637, III).

254. **Olli**: archaic form for the dative *illi*.

257. **metu**: for *metui*. See note above on l. 156. **Cytherea**: Venus was so called from the island of Cythera, near which she sprung from the sea. **immota**: in the predicate.

258. **tibi**: for the ethical dative, see H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, *b*; G. 351; (H. 389). **Lavini**: for *Lavinii*.

259. **feres ad sidera caeli**: in accordance with the promise alluded to above, l. 250.

261. **Hic**: refers to Aeneas. **haec cura**: anxiety on his account.

262. **volvens**: is descriptive of the unrolling of a scroll or volume, in which the decrees of fate are conceived to be written.

263. **Italia**: see note on *Italiam*, l. 2.

264. **mores**: is here 'constitution,' or 'civil organization and laws.' Cf. VI, 852; VIII, 316. **viris**: 'for his people.'

265. He shall be engaged in this work of establishing his power three years after having subdued Turnus and the Rutulians. Then, we are to understand, he shall be taken into heaven. Some traditions said that Aeneas was drowned in the Numicius; others, that he was slain in battle, and buried on the banks of that river. **regnantem**: is not 'beginning his reign,' but 'continuing his reign.' For the distributive numeral in **Terna hiberna**, see H. 164, 3; LM. 1081; A. 95, *b*; B. 81, 4, *b*; G. 295; (H. 174, 2, 3)).

266. **Rutulis subactis**: perhaps better regarded as a dative of reference with *transierint*, although possibly in the ablative absolute construction. 'Aeneas is conceived by Virgil as embodying in his character the qualities of a warrior, a ruler, and a civilizer of men, the legendary personification of all that was great in the achievements of Rome. His mission is to carry on a contest in Italy, to crush the resistance of its warlike tribes, to give them customs, and to build them cities. . . . His must be a life of struggle, of heroic endurance, and of great difficulties overcome' (Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, p. 103).

267. **At**: often denotes the transition to a new idea or new topic, not inconsistent with the foregoing, but merely different from it. **Iulo**: for the dative see H. 430, 1; LM. 543; A. 231, *b*; B. 190, 1; G. 349, R. 5; (H. 387, N. 1). The name *Iulus* appears to have been invented by the Julian family, or by their eulogists, as the form from which to derive *Iulius*, and as bearing some resemblance to the name of the Trojan king Ilus, founder of Ilium.

268. **Ilus**: Ascanius is fancied to have been so called after his ancestor, the king mentioned in the last note. **dum — regno**: 'while Ilium's state stood in its sovereign power.' *Regno* is an ablative of respect.

269. **magnos — orbes**: 'great circles of revolving months'; i.e. great annual circles or years, each of which consists of revolving moons or months. *Volvendis* = *se volventibus*. Cf. IX, 7. **mensibus**: is an ablative of description.

271. **vi**: 'with strength,' 'strongly,' not only in position and fortifications, but in population and resources. **muniet**: this verb often signifies, not to strengthen that which has been already built, but 'to build strong,' or simply 'to build.'

272. **regnabitur**: passive and impersonal, 'the government shall be administered by a king.'

273. **Hectorea**: an emphatic substitute for *Troiana*, as Hector was the most renowned hero of Troy. **regina sacerdos Ilia**: 'a royal priestess of

Trojan descent'; *sacerdos* and *Ilia* in apposition with *regina*, which we may translate as an adjective.

274. *partu dabit*: 'shall bear.'

275. *lupae nutricia*: the infants Romulus and Remus were nourished by a she-wolf until they were discovered by the shepherd Faustulus. Trans.: 'exulting in the tawny robe of his wolf-nurse'; i.e. 'a wolf such as nursed him.' *togmine*: ablative with *laetus*, which is used poetically to signify possessing or using, with the accessory idea of pleasure or advantage. It is analogous to the ablative with *contentus*, *praeditus*, and *fretus*.

276. *Romulus* — *gentem*: 'Romulus shall receive the race' (under his power); i.e. succeed to the dominion. *Gentem* is the Alban or Trojan nation. The Ascanian dynasty of Alban kings terminates with Amulius and Numitor. Romulus receives the dominion which is passing away with them, and reestablishes it in Rome.

276, 277. *Mavortia Moenia*: the walls, or city of Mars. Rome is so called because its founder, Romulus, is the son of *Mavors*, or *Mars*. *de*: cf. ll. 367, 533.

278. *Hic*: the Romans. *ego*: the expression of the pronoun gives greater weight to the promise; even I, who have the power both to promise and fulfill. *nec* — *pono*: 'I assign neither boundaries nor periods to their power.' *Metas* refers to the territorial extent, and *tempora* to the duration of their dominion.

279. *Quin*: 'nay, even,' what is still more worthy of remark.

280. *metu*: perhaps better taken as an ablative of means or manner with *fatigat*. 'She wearies out or exhausts with fears,' i.e. by exciting fears; by some taken as an ablative of cause, 'on account of her fears.' Cf. l. 23, *id metuens*.

281. *Consilia* — *referet*: cf. XI, 426. *mecum* *fovebit*: 'shall cherish with me'; i.e. equally with me.

282. *rerum dominos*: 'lords of the world.' *togatam*: the *toga* was the distinguishing dress of the Roman citizen.

283. *Sic placitum*: 'thus I have decreed.'

284. *domus Assaraci*: the Romans are so called because their founder, Aeneas, was the great-grandson of Assaracus, the son of Tros. *Phthiam*: the home of Achilles.

Fig. 5. — Roman clad in the Toga (l. 282)

284, 285. *Mycenas*, *Argis*: the one ruled by Agamemnon, the other by Diomedes. It is pleasing to

Venus to hear that the descendants of the conquerors of Troy shall one day be subjugated by the descendants of the vanquished Trojans. Greece and

Macedon were brought under the sway of Rome by T. Quinctius Flaminius, L. Aemilius Paulus, and L. Mummius between B.C. 200 and 146.

285. **Argis**: here the ablative of place where. See note on *campis*, l. 97. Cf. VI, 766. *Dominor* governs the dative only in the later Latin writers.

286. **origine**: join with *Troianus* as an ablative of quality. See note on l. 164. **Caesar**: the reference here is plainly to Augustus, who was also called Julius (l. 288), in consequence of his adoption by the dictator, his full name being thereafter C. Julius Caesar Octavianus. The title, Augustus, was conferred in B.C. 27. Cf. l. 289. The eulogy of Augustus is like many found in Virgil, Horace, and other writers of the period. Cf. VI, 792-798; VIII, 678-688.

287. **terminet**: the relative clause expresses the end or purpose for which he shall be brought into the world by destiny. See note on l. 20. **astris**: in allusion to his expected deification. His glory shall be like that of Hercules, Achilles, and other heroes, who have been received into Olympus. Cf. Milton, *Par. Lost*, 12, 370:—

‘and bound his reign

With earth’s wide bounds, his glory with the Heavens.’

289. **olim**: of future time, as in l. 20. **caelo**: ablative. After *accipere* the place is either in the ablative or in the accusative with a preposition. **spoliis Orientis onustum**: Augustus at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, according to the expression of Virgil, VIII, 687, gained Oriental spoils.

290. **secura**: ‘thou free from alarm.’ **hic quoque**: ‘he also’; Augustus as well as Aeneas. Augustus was called *Divus* and *Deus* by the Romans, and temples were erected and sacrifices made to him in the provinces, even before his death and apotheosis.

291. **tum**: i.e. in the reign of Augustus, which was looked upon as the beginning of a new Saturnian or golden age, “when first the iron age should cease, and the age of gold arise.” Cf. VIII, 319. **Aspera secula**: ‘the age of strife.’

292. **Fides**: faith between man and man is the bond of society. **Cana**: also sometimes applied to Vesta, ‘hoary,’ or ‘venerable,’ as pertaining to the primitive and most righteous period. **Vesta**: the goddess of the hearth, represents religion and domestic virtue. ‘Romulus reconciled with Remus’ indicates the restoration of concord among the citizens of Rome.

293. **Iura dabunt**: ‘shall administer laws,’ ‘shall rule.’ For the plural of the verb, see H. 389, 4; 463, II; LM. 470; A. 205; B. 255; G. 285; (H. 461, 4).

293, 294. **dirae, portae**: one of the arches of Janus, called here the ‘gates of war,’ situated at the foot of the *Argiletum* near the Roman Forum, was always closed in time of peace. This happened but four times before the Christian era,—first during the reign of Numa, next in the year B.C. 235, shortly after the first Punic war, and twice in the reign of Augustus, namely,

in B.C. 29 and 25. The image of war, conceived of as a Fury, chained within, is of course a poetic fancy. Some suppose it refers to an ancient painting of War by Apelles, placed by Augustus in his new forum. **ferro — artis**: is an instance of hendiadys (see note on l. 61) for *ferreis compagibus artis*.

294. **impius**: has reference to the recent civil and fraternal bloodshed during the contest between Caesar and Pompey, and then between Augustus and Antony.

297. **Maia**: one of the seven daughters of Atlas, called the Pleiades. Her son by Jupiter was Mercury, the messenger of the gods (see Fig. 36). For the case, see H. 469, 2; LM. 609; A. 244, *a*; B. 215; G. 395; (H. 415, II).

298-300. **pateant, arceret**: H. 546; LM. 805; A. 287, *e*; B. 268, 3; G. 511, R. 1; (H. 495, II). **Hospitio**: the ablative of manner, equivalent to *hospitaliter*, as in III, 83; or possibly a dative of the end or purpose. **fati nescia**: 'ignorant of fate'; ignorant of the destiny of the Trojans, which decreed that they should settle in Italy, she might suppose they intended to make their abode in Africa, and hence repel them from her territories.

301. **oris**: *adstare*, 'stand,' or 'light upon,' takes either the ablative or dative.

302. **iussa facit**: 'executes the commands (of Jupiter).' He does this by so influencing the minds of the Carthaginians and their queen, that when the Trojans shall present themselves, their reception will be friendly. **ponunt**: often used in poetry for *deponere*.

303. **volente deo**: 'because the god wills it.' Probably Mercury is meant.

305-417. On the following morning Aeneas walks forth, attended by Achates alone, to explore the neighboring country. In the forest he is met by Venus disguised as a huntress, to whom he tells the story of his misfortunes. She directs him to continue his walk until he shall reach the new city of Carthage, where he will meet with a kind reception, and she assures him of the safety of the twelve missing ships. She then reveals herself in her real form just as she is vanishing from his sight. Aeneas pursues his way, protected by his mother, who renders him and his companion invisible by surrounding them with a thick mantle of cloud.

305. **At**: see note on l. 267. **volvens**: a free use of the present participle for the past, and equivalent to *qui volvebat*; an opposite use to that of *comitatus*, below, l. 312.

306. **Ut primum**: 'as soon as.' See note on l. 216. This clause denotes the time of *constituit*, not of the infinitives. *Exire*, *explorare*, and *referre* depend on *constituit*; 'but pious Aeneas, who was (or had been) meditating much throughout the night, when the genial light first dawned, resolved to go forth,' etc.

307. *vento*: ablative of instrument. The interrogative clauses, *quas accesserit* and *qui teneant*, depend on *quaerere*. See note on l. 181. For the omission of *et* before *quaerere*, see H. 657, 6; LM. 752; A. 208, *b*; B. 346; G. 473, R; (H. 636, I, 1). The second *-ne* here is not strictly 'or,' but a second 'whether.'

308. *inculta*: refers to *locos* and *oras*. H. 395, 2, N.; LM. 480; A. 187, *b*, B. 235, 2, *b*, *β*; G. 286, 1; (H. 439, 3). *videt* lengthens the last syllable by the *ictus*. H. 733, 5; LM. 1114; A. 359, *f*; B. 367, 2; G. 721; (H. 599). The final vowel was originally long.

309. *exacta*: 'the things ascertained.'

310, 312. *Classem—Occulit*: 'he conceals the fleet in the wooded hollow, under the overarching rock, where it is surrounded by trees with their projecting shadows.'

310. *convexo*: refers to the *secessus longus*, l. 159. Nearly the same description is found in III, 229, 230, where *secessu longo* is substituted for *convexo*.

312. *comitatus*: H. 222, 2; LM. 353; A. 135, *b*; B. 112, *b*; G. 282; (H. 231, 2). The participle is used here not only as a passive, but as a present participle. The regular form would be *Achate comitante*. Cf. *seculae* for *sequentes*, l. 499.

313. *Bina*: see note on *terna*, l. 266, and Fig. 65.

314. *Cui*: limits *obvia*; 'advanced to meet him.'

315, 316. *Virginis—fatigat*: Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his divine mother; she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as befit a Spartan virgin, or a Thracian huntress, like Harpalyce. Trans.: 'Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and the arms of a vir-

Fig. 6. — Diana of Versailles

gin (either) a Spartan or such as the Thracian Harpalyce (is, who) wears her steeds,' etc. We often have with *quas*, as here, not only an ellipsis of

its antecedent, *talis*, but also of a verb, and sometimes of a connective. Here all three are omitted; namely, *talis, est, quae* (or *cum*). Cf. below, l. 498; IV, 143.

318. *de more*: 'after the manner'; i.e. of huntresses.

319. *diffundere*: for *diffundendam*. See note on l. 66.

320. *Genu*: accusative of specification with *Nuda*. *sinus*: 'with the knee uncovered, and the flowing folds of her dress gathered up in a knot'; accusative with a passive participle, with the reflexive force of the Greek Middle voice; cf. the similar construction, l. 228. The statue of Diana with the stag, now in the gallery of the Louvre, corresponds to this description. The dress consists of two pieces, the tunic underneath, and the mantle over it. The tunic is shortened by being partially drawn up underneath the girdle, and allowed to fall over it in a fold, thus bringing the bottom of the tunic a little above the knee. The light mantle is then folded, and knotted round the waist. It seems to be this gathering up of the tunic and knotting of the mantle that Virgil has in mind.

322. *Vidistis*: H. 574, 581; LM. 933; A. 306; B. 302; G. 595; (H. 508, 1 and 4).

325. For the ellipsis of *dixit*, see note on l. 76.

326. *mihi*: for the dative of the agent after the passive, see H. 431, *a*; LM. 545; A. 232, *b*; B. 189, 2; G. 354; (H. 388, 4).

327. *quam — memorem?* 'whom can I call thee?' For the mood, see note on l. 565.

328. *nec hominem sonat*: 'nor does thy voice sound human.' *Sonat* takes an accusative of the inner object (cognate accusative). Cf. VI, 50; see H. 409, 2; LM. 503; A. 238, *a*; B. 176, 4; G. 330; (H. 371, II, N.). *certe*: see note on *late*, l. 21.

329. *An — an*: H. 380, 3; LM. 702; A. 211, *b*; B. 162, 4, *a*; G. 457; (H. 353, 2, N. 4). *sanguinis*: for the case, see H. 442; LM. 560; A. 216, *a*, 2; B. 201; G. 370; (H. 397, 2).

330. *Sis felix*: 'be propitious.' *quaecumque*: sc. *es*.

331. *tandem*: join with *iactemur*.

332. *Iactemur*: see note on *videat*, l. 181. *-que*: at the end of the line loses its final vowel in scanning. H. 738, N. 2; LM. 1137; A. 359, *c*, R.; B. 367, 6; G. 745, 3; (H. 613, N. 5).

335. *dignor*: as a deponent, signifies 'I deem worthy of,' and governs the accusative of the direct object (*me*), and the ablative of that of which one is deemed worthy (*honore*).

338. Carthage is here called the city of Agenor, because its founder, Dido, is descended from him.

339. *fines*: 'the country,' or 'territory,' around the city in distinction from *regna*, 'realm,' which is here the organized state. *genus*: though

grammatically in apposition with *fines*, relates in sense to the substantive *Libycorum* implied in *Libyci*. Cf. IV, 40.

340. *urbe*: see note on *Italiam*, l. 2. The sense of the passage ll. 335–340 is this: I am no goddess, deserving of worship, but a simple Tyrian huntress; for we whom you will see here are Tyrians, descendants of Agenor, forming a Punic state under Dido, a fugitive from her brother. But though we are Tyrians, the country itself (*fines*) is the warlike Libya.

341. *iniuria*: ‘the story of her injuries.’ *fugiens*: cf. *volvens*, l. 305.

342. *summa sequar fastigia*: ‘I will relate the principal events.’

343. *Sychaeus*: here has the *y* long, in l. 348 short. *agri*: ‘in land,’ limits *ditissimus*. See note on l. 14.

344. *Phoenicum*: also limits *ditissimus*. H. 442; LM. 560; A. 216, 2; B. 201, 1; G. 372; (H. 397, 3). *miserae*: for *ab ea misera*. See note on l. 326.

345. *pater*: Dido’s father was *Belus*, mentioned below, l. 621. *primis Ominibus*: ‘in the first marriage ceremonies’; i.e. in her first marriage.

348. *Quos*: refers to *Sychaeus* and *Pygmalion*. *inter*: the prepositions *ante*, *contra*, *inter*, and *propter* are sometimes placed after the relative pronoun, and occasionally after the demonstrative *hic*. See note on l. 13.

349. *Impius*: especially because he committed the murder *ante aras*. *Sychaeus* was a priest of *Hercules*.

350, 351. *securus amorum Germanae*: ‘regardless of his sister’s love,’ i.e. her love for *Sychaeus*. For the genitive with *securus*, see note on l. 14.

352. *Multa malus simulans*: giving false reasons for the disappearance of *Sychaeus*. *spe*: i.e. ‘with the hope’ of seeing him again. *amantem*: ‘the fond wife.’

353. *Ipsa sed*, etc.: ‘but (in spite of *Pygmalion*’s dissimulation) the very ghost,’ etc.

354. *modis miris*: is hardly distinguishable from the singular; ‘in a wonderful manner,’ ‘wonderfully.’ It is joined with *pallida*. Cf. X, 822; VI, 738.

356. *Nudavit*: the ghost seemed in the dream to conduct her to the altar, to show her the instruments and traces of his murder, and then to lead her to the place where his treasures were concealed. Cf. II, 296.

357. *celerare, excedere*: the infinitive instead of the regular construction after *suadeo*, which is *ut* with the subjunctive. H. 565; A. 331, *g*; B. 295 and 5, N.; G. 546, R. 1; (H. 498, I).

358. *Auxilium viae*: ‘as an aid for the voyage.’ *Viae* is an objective genitive. H. 440, 2; LM. 571; A. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; (H. 396, III). *recludit*: equivalent to *effodit*; ‘digs out’ of the earth; i.e. in the dream the ghost seems to do so.

362. *quae forte paratae*: ‘that happened to be ready’; already launched and prepared for different destinations.

363. **auro**: H. 477, II; LM. 645; A. 248, *c*; B. 218, 8; G. 405; (H. 421, III, N. 1).

364. **Pygmalionis opes**: not actually the treasures of Pygmalion, but wealth which he had expected to secure by murdering Sychaeus.

365. **locos**: see note on l. 2. **cernis**: is used with the same freedom as *vides*, above, l. 338: 'you have before you,' 'can see.'

367. **Byrsam**: the citadel of Carthage was so called, according to the Greeks whose explanation Virgil follows, from *βύρσα*, 'a hide'; because the colonists cut a bull's hide into strips and thus managed to inclose a large tract of land for the Acropolis of their new settlement. The real meaning of *byrsa*, however, which is a corruption of the Phoenician word *bosra*, seems to be 'citadel.'

368. **possent**: H. 643; LM. 1026; A. 340; B. 314, 1; G. 628; (H. 524). **tergo**: for *corio*, 'hide,' as in V, 405, and elsewhere.

370. **Quaerenti**: the present participle to express an action which had been going on and was hardly completed, as *volvens*, l. 305. **talibus**: sc. *verbis*.

371. **imo**: H. 497, 4; LM. 565; A. 193; B. 241, 1; G. 291, R. 2; (H. 440, 2, N. 1, 2).

372. **dea**: Aeneas feels that she is something more than a simple huntress, notwithstanding her disavowal. **pergam** and **vacet** ('were I to go on,' 'were there leisure'): would regularly be followed by the present subjunctive in the apodosis; but the indicative, *componet*, is substituted to express the absolute certainty of the conclusion in the mind of the speaker.

374. **Ante**: 'before' I should conclude. **Vesper**: the god of evening. He is represented by the evening star, and his office is to close the portals of the sky, or Olympus, when the sun with his chariot has entered in; and thus, as it were, he puts the day to rest (*componere*).

376. **Troiae**: H. 440, 4; LM. 569; A. 214, *f*; B. 202; G. 361; (H. 396, VI). **iit**: see note on *Vidistis*, l. 322. **vectos**: as in l. 121.

377. **Forte sua**: 'of its own will,' as opposed to the idea of any foresight or plan of ours. **oris**: dative, for the usual prose construction, *ad oras*.

378, 379. **raptos — veho**: this is one principal proof of his piety.

380. **Italiam patriam**: 'Italy, our fatherland'; because Dardanus our ancestor was born in Italy. **et genus ab Iove summo**: 'and (land of) our ancestry (which is) from highest Jove.' *Genus* is accusative. Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.

381. **Bis denis**: see note on *bis septem*, l. 71.

382. **data fata**: see II, 771–784; III, 94–98, 154–171, and note on l. 205. **secutus**: for *sequens*. See note on *comitatus*, l. 312.

383. **Vix septem**: 'barely seven'; scarcely even this small number survive. **Euro**: for *vento*.

385. **Europa pulsus**: cf. note on 233. **querentem** = *ut quereretur*.

387. *Quisquis es.* H. 525, 3; LM. 833; A. 309, c; B. 312; G. 254, 4; (H. 476, 3). *haud* — *caelestibus*: 'not odious to the gods.'

388. *qui adveneris*: H. 592; LM. 839; A. 320, c; B. 283, 3; G. 633; (H. 517).

389. *te perfer*: 'convey thyself,' 'proceed.' The common form is *confer*; but *per* denotes the completion of the walk which he has begun. *limina*: for *domum*, the palace of Dido. H. 752, 4; A. 386, *synecdoche*; G. 695; (H. 637, IV).

390. *reduces*: 'brought back to land.' *classem* refers to the twelve missing ships.

391. *tutum*: 'safety,' 'a place of safety.' *versis aquilonibus*: 'the winds having shifted.' *Aquilonibus*, as quite often, for the general term. *ventis*. Cf. V, 2.

392. *vani*: 'false'; pretending to have a knowledge they did not possess, *docuere*: for the indicative, see note on *Vidistis*, l. 322.

393-400. *Aspice*, etc.: she calls his attention to a flock of twelve swans, corresponding in number to that of the missing ships, which during the conversation have been pursued by an eagle (*Iovis ales*), but which are just settling safely on the ground. 'Behold flying joyfully in orderly array twice six swans, which the bird of Jove, swooping from the upper air, was (even now) scattering in the open heaven. Now you see them in a long line either settling on the ground (*capere terras*), or looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As rallying (*reduces*) they sport with flapping wings, after wheeling swiftly through the air (*cinxere polum*), and uttering notes of joy: not otherwise do your ships and the manly band (*pubes*) of your countrymen either hold the harbor, or enter its mouth with full sail.' Large birds of this kind often fly in a long line, and those in advance alight first, while the others continue a little while hovering above, and circling swiftly round in the air, before they settle down with their companions. The points of resemblance between the birds and the ships are these: the swans have been scattered by the eagle, the ships by the tempest; both swans and ships have come together (*reduces*) again; a part of the swans are actually alighting,

Fig. 7.—Venus (Kaufmann)
(Profile view of the head facing p. 106.)

while the rest are on the point of alighting: so some of the ships are already furling their sails, or discharging their crews upon the shore, while the rest are coming into the harbor under full sail. Perhaps the poet has in mind that the swan was one of the birds sacred to Venus.

399. *tuorum*: not a partitive genitive, but a limiting noun denoting that which goes to make up *pubes*.

400. *portum tenet*: 'holds,' 'is in a harbor.' For the singular number, see above note on l. 212.

401. *qua*: see note on l. 83.

402. *avertens*: sc. *se*. Cf. note on l. 104.

403. *vertice*: 'from her head.'

404. *vestis defluxit*: her dress had been girded up like that of a huntress, but now suddenly fell in folds around her person.

405. *incessu patuit*: 'was evident by her walk.' Cf. Gray's words (*Progress of Poesy*, 39): —

'In gliding state she wins her easy way.'

The gliding movement of a god is compared by Homer (*Iliad* 5, 778) to that of a dove skimming along on motionless wings. Cf. V, 649. In this verse the final vowel of *dea* is not elided.

407. *crudelis tu quoque*: as well as Juno and the other unfriendly powers.

408. *dextrae*: *iungere* and *miscere* are followed by the dative, by the ablative with *cum*, or by the ablative without a preposition. For the government of *iungere*, see H. 615; LM. 971; A. 270; B. 327; G. 422; (H. 538).

409. *datur*: for the quantity, see H. 711, 1; LM. 330; A. 351, exc.; B. 127, 1; (H. 586, 1). *veras*: 'sincere,' without disguise. Cf. VI, 689.

410. *moenia*: the walls of Carthage, of which Venus has just spoken.

411. *obscurum* — *saepsit*: this fancy is not unfrequent in the ancient epics.

412. A poetic repetition of the idea contained in the foregoing verse. The compound *circumfudit* is separated by tmesis. LM. 1117; A. 385, *tmesis*; B. 367, 7; G. 720; (H. 636, V, 3). For the construction of the cases after *circumfundo*, see H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, *d*; B. 187, I, *a*; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

413. *neu*: for *neve*, 'or lest.'

415. *Ipsa*: contrasted with Aeneas.

416. *Laeta*: no longer *tristis* (see l. 228) since the interview with Jupiter.

417. *Ture*: no victims were slain at the shrines of Venus; she was worshiped with incense and flowers. *sertis*: see Fig. 63. The ancients were accustomed to hang festoons of leaves and flowers around the temples from pillar to pillar, and also about the altars. Cf. Milton, *Par. Lost*, 2, 244: —

'His altar breathes
Ambrosial odors and ambrosial flowers.'

418-493. Aeneas soon comes in sight of rising Carthage, and wonders at the energy of the colonists, who are rapidly constructing fortified walls, public and private edifices, streets, arsenals, and docks. He enters the newly erected temple of Juno, and is both surprised and consoled on discovering there, painted on the walls of the temple, the principal incidents of the siege of Troy, including the battles in which he himself had been conspicuous.

418. **Corripuere**: 'speed on,' lit. 'seized.' Cf. V, 145. **qua**: cf. l. 401.

419. **plurimus**: 'very high.' On the position of the adjective, see H. 510, 4; LM. 829; A. 200, *d*; B. 251, 4, *c*; G. 616, 3; (H. 453, 5). Cf. II, 278; V, 728.

421. **molem**: 'the massive structures' or 'mass of buildings.' **magalia quondam**: 'formerly huts'; i.e. where huts formerly stood. Perhaps the words are thrown in by the poet, and not to be regarded as the thought of Aeneas.

422. **strata viarum**: for *stratas vias*, 'the paved streets.' The genitive here is partitive in form, but not in sense.

423. With our punctuation, *ducere* and the following infinitives depend on *instant*; a construction which occurs again II, 628, and X, 118. See H. 607; LM. 954; A. 271, N.; B. 328, 1; G. 423, N. 2; (H. 533). The infinitives may, however, be regarded as historic. See H. 610; LM. 708; A. 275; B. 335; G. 647; (H. 536, 1). **pars**: in apposition with *Tyrii*. H. 393, 4; A. 184, *b*; B. 169, 5; G. 323; (H. 364).

425. **concludere sulco**: sc. *eum*; 'to inclose (the place chosen) with a furrow'; i.e. a plowed line marking, according to the Roman custom, the limits of the estate. Some, however, understand here a 'trench' for the foundation wall of a building.

426. **Iura**, etc.: 'Make laws and choose magistrates'; *legunt* is an example of zeugma. H. 751, 2, N.; A. 385, *zeugma*; B. 374, 2, *a*; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). It is not necessary to suppose that everything mentioned here is actually seen by Aeneas.

427. **alta**: 'deep'; repeated below in l. 429 in a different meaning.

429. **Rupibus**: 'from the quarries.' The African marbles were celebrated. Theaters did not exist at the period of the foundation of Carthage; but Virgil seems here, as well as in the account of the paintings below (ll. 466-493), and not infrequently elsewhere, to have had his own times in view. **scaenis**: the dative limits *excidunt*, the force of which is continued by the appositive *decora*; or, perhaps, in such instances there may be an ellipsis of a relative with some form of *esse*; here, *quae sint*. **alta**: 'lofty.' This word means 'extending vertically, up or down,' according to the point of view. The rear wall of the stage was usually decorated with columns.

430. **Qualis**: see note on l. 316. The antecedent being supplied, the

sentence will be *talis labor eos exercebat qualis apes — exercet*. The English idiom omits the noun, *labor*, in the second clause. Milton expresses the same figure in *Par. Lost*, I, 768: —

‘As bees

In springtime, when the sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters.’

432. *liquentia*: from *liquor*, not *liqueo*.

434. *venientum*: for *venientium*.

436. *Fervet opus*: ‘the work glows hot’; ‘is briskly pursued.’

437. *iam*: ‘even now.’ In contrast with the fortune of Aeneas, whose promised walls of Lavinium (l. 258) are not yet begun.

438. *suspicit*: ‘looks up to’; having descended the hill. See l. 419.

439. *dictu*: see note on *visu*, l. 111.

440. *medios*: sc. *viros*. *miscet*: sc. *se*. *viris*: see note on *dextrae*, l. 408. *ulli*: for *ab ullo*. See note on l. 326.

441. *laetissimus umbra*: ‘very abundant in shade.’ So the best Mss. A very plausible emendation is *umbrae*, with which cf. the genitive *opum*, l. 14.

442. *Quo*: join with *loco*. *primum*: ‘in the beginning’; or on their first arrival.

443. *signum*: ‘the token.’

444. *Monstrarat*: ‘had indicated.’ She had foretold to them, through some vision or oracle, that from the ground where she desired them to plant their new city, they would dig up as a sign the head of a horse. *sic*: i.e. by such a token as this. *fore*: depends on *monstrarat* understood; ‘for she had thus shown that the nation would be renowned in war and easily sustained for ages’; lit. ‘easy in living,’ ‘easy to be nourished.’ The supine *victu* is from *vivo*. See note on *visu*, l. 111.

446. *Sidonia*: see above note on l. 12.

447. *donis — divae*: ‘rich with offerings (valuable treasures given by devotees) and with the powerful manifestation (i.e. presence, *numine*) of the goddess.’

448. *Aerea*: the costly material of the door indicates the splendor of the temple. The idea is still more impressed by its repetition in *aere* and *aënis*, as well as by the position of the terms at the beginning and end of the verse. Cf. a similar repetition of *aureus* in IV, 138, 139, and VII, 278, 279. *cui*: limiting *surgebant*, is equivalent to *cuius* limiting *gradibus*. See note on *Ascanio*, l. 691. *nexae Aere trabes*: ‘timbers bound with bronze,’ describes the ‘bronze doorposts,’ which were timbers cased or covered over with bronze; *nexae aere* being nearly equal to *aeratae*. We may render freely: ‘From whose steps arose a threshold of bronze, and doorposts overlaid with bronze, bronze were the doors with their creaking hinges.’ Virgil perhaps had in

mind the sumptuous temples erected in Rome in his own time; one of which, the Pantheon, with its lofty portal of bronze folding doors (*fores*), bronze jambs (*trabes*), threshold and lintel, is still in use. See Fig. 19. *foribus*: dative with *stridebat* instead of a genitive with *cardo*; rendering *aënis* more emphatic by throwing it into the predicate. The hinges or pivots creaked in their sockets in turning the ponderous doors of bronze. —*que*: in l. 448, is joined to the next verse in scanning. See note on l. 332.

452. *rebus*: H. 476, 3; LM. 629; A. 254, *b*; B. 219, 1; G. 346, 2; (H. 425, 1), N.).

454. *quae* — *urbi*: 'the prosperity which the city enjoys.' *Quae* is the relative, not the interrogative. H. 643; LM. 1026; A. 340; B. 314, 1; G. 650; (H. 524).

455. *Artificum manus*: 'the skill of the artists.' *inter se*: '(comparing them) with each other.' Conington translates 'the rival skill.' *operum laborem*: 'the efforts of their skill.' These words refer to the building itself, i.e. the labor bestowed upon the construction of the temple, in contrast with *artificum manus*, which refers to the works of art. The paintings were in honor of Juno, who had been victorious in the Trojan war.

456. *ex ordine*: 'in their (historical) order.'

458. *ambobus*: 'to both parties.' Achilles was cruel to the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus) in refusing so long to aid in the defense of the Grecian camp; and to Priam in slaying so many of his sons and particularly Hector.

460. *laboris*, etc.: 'filled with (the story of) our misfortune.' See note on l. 14.

461. *En Priamus*: H. 421, 3; LM. 490; A. 241, *c*; (H. 381, N. 3, 2)). *Sunt* — *laudi*: 'glory (i.e. praiseworthy conduct) has even here its own reward,' i.e. even in this remote part of the world. *sua*: H. 503, 4; LM. 1043; A. 196, *c*; B. 244, 4; G. 309, 2; (H. 449, 2). *praemia*: the reward in the case is fame and present human sympathy, as expressed in the following beautiful line.

462. *rerum*: an objective genitive. H. 440, 2; LM. 571; A. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; (H. 393, N.). Cf. II, 784.

463. *haec fama*: 'this renown.' The knowledge of our history which the Carthaginians show in these pictures.

464. *pictura*: 'painting'; in its general sense, referring to the whole collection.

465. *Multa*: H. 416, 2; LM. 505; A. 238, *b*; B. 176, 2, *b*; G. 333, 1; (H. 378, 2).

466. *uti*: interrogative, 'how.' For the mood following, cf. note on *videat*, l. 181. *Pergama*: means properly the citadel of Troy, but is sometimes put, as here, for the whole city. *circum*: see note on l. 32.

466-493. The poet seems to have in mind a series of eight pictures, which we must imagine to be painted under the portico on the outer wall of the temple: (1) the victory of the Trojans under Hector; (2) the victory of the Greeks under Achilles; (3) the death of Rhesus; (4) the death of Troilus; (5) the Trojan matrons before the statue of Minerva; (6) Priam as a suppliant before Achilles; (7) Memnon in battle; and (8) the battle of the Amazons with the Greeks.

467, 468. Hac (sc. *parte*): 'here,' 'in this part'; i.e. on this panel: 'Here the Greeks were flying, (while) the Trojan youth pursued; here (on the next panel) the Trojans (were flying, while) the crested Achilles in his chariot pressed on.' *curru*: an ablative of the instrument.

469. Nec procul hinc: 'and not far hence'; from that part of the series of paintings mentioned in the preceding verses. **Rhesi**: 'Rhesus,' a Thracian prince, who had come to the aid of Priam, and encamped on the night of his arrival outside of the city. According to some post-Homeric accounts, it was fated that Troy should not fall unless the horses of Rhesus should come into the possession of the Greeks before they had tasted of the pasturage of Troy and drunk of the river Xanthus. In the Iliad, X, 433, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrate into the camp of Rhesus, slay the chief himself and twelve of his followers, and convey the horses to the Grecian camp. **niveis velis**: 'with snowy coverings'; ablative of description. Virgil is thinking of his own times. Huts of twigs and turf were used in the heroic age.

470. primo prodita somno: 'betrayed in their first (and therefore soundest) sleep.' Others understand by 'first sleep' the sleep of the first night of their arrival.

471. vastabat: 'was (just before) devastating.' He was not represented in the painting as actually engaged in slaughter, but the bodies of the slain, scattered around in the picture, suggest this idea. **multa caede**: better with *vastabat* than *cruentus*.

472. avertit: 'is leading away,' 'driving away.' This is the immediate subject, or, so to speak, the action of the picture.

473. gustassent: the pluperfect is used here after an historical present. For the mood, see H. 605, 2; LM. 880; A. 327; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, II).

474. Tróilus: the youngest son of Priam.

475. atque: connects *infelix* and *impar*. **Achilli**: limits *congressus*.

476. curru: see note on l. 226. **resupinus**: 'thrown backward.' The war chariot was very short and low, and open behind. Two warriors usually rode together, one to fight and the other to drive. The chariot in this case is empty, because Troilus is thrown out, and the charioteer, perhaps, has been slain.

477. tamen: 'yet (though he has been thrown out of the chariot).'

478. versa hasta: 'with his inverted spear,' which being held in the right hand, and thrown backward over his shoulder, trails in the dust as he is

dragged along. See Fig. 17. **pulvis**: the last syllable is lengthened by the ictus. See note on l. 308.

479. Interea: 'in the meanwhile.' The paintings seem like a narrative, and hence suggest the narrative term. In the Iliad, VI, 269–312, the Trojan matrons, by the request of Hector, bear a *peplum* in procession to the temple of Minerva, in the hope of propitiating the angry goddess. **non aequae**: 'unpropitious.' Minerva was under the same provocation to anger as Juno; namely, the judgment of Paris. See l. 27 and note.

480. Crinibus passis: the hair was unbound in token of woe, according to the practice of females in ancient times. Cf. III, 65.

481. Suppliciter: 'as suppliants'; join with *tristes*. **tunsae—pectora**: 'beating their breasts.' The accusative is used with the perfect participle having a middle or reflexive use. H. 407; LM. 510; A. 240, c, N.; B. 180; G. 338, N. 2; (H. 377). The perfect participle is used as *comitatus*, l. 312.

482. solo: the ablative with *fixos*. **aversa**: 'turned away'; to be taken literally; not 'hostile,' though it implies that. The statue is represented in the painting with the head averted and the eyes cast toward the ground.

484. vendebat: this is the incident represented in the picture. Achilles listens to the entreaties of the aged Priam, who kneels before him and begs the body of Hector; while near by is seen the chariot of Achilles with the body fastened to it by leather thongs. The scene is described in the Iliad, XXIV, 478, sqq.

486. spolia: refers to the arms of Hector, lying near the tent of Achilles. **Ut**: H. 666, 1; LM. 1148; A. 386, *anaphora*; B. 350, 11, b; G. 682; (H. 636, III, 3).

487. inermes: in its literal signification, 'unarmed'; for he came to Achilles as a suppliant.

488. Se quoque: Aeneas, as one of the most distinguished among the Trojan heroes, must also appear in these paintings; but the particular scenes are not specified. For the government of *principibus*, see note on *dextrae*, l. 408.

489. Eoas: 'eastern.' Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with both Oriental and Aethiopian forces to the succor of Troy, and was slain by Achilles. His arms were made by Vulcan at the solicitation of Aurora. See VIII, 384.

490. Amazonidum: the Amazons, a race of female warriors, were said to dwell near the river Thermodon, in the northern part of Asia Minor. According to the post-Homeric poets, they came to the help of Priam under their queen, Penthesilea, who was killed in battle by Achilles. **lunatis—peltis**: an ablative of description, limiting *agmina*.

492. exsertae: 'uncovered.' **subnectens**: = *gerens subnexa*, 'wearing a girdle bound,' etc.

493. *Bellatrix*: 'a warlike heroine'; in apposition with *Penthesilea*. Observe the emphasis given to this appellative by its position in the verse, like — *venatrix*, l. 319. *audetque*, etc.: 'and (though) a virgin,' etc. Fig. 8, copied from a statue in the Vatican, represents an Amazon in the Greek style. The half-moon shield is seen at her side. An Amazon in the Phrygian costume is represented in vase paintings.

494-612. Aeneas is lost in the contemplation of the Ilian pictures, when Queen Dido enters the temple, attended by a numerous train, and proceeds to give audience to her people. While Aeneas and Achates, still invisible, are watching the proceedings, they behold Ilioneus and the other Trojan chiefs belonging to the missing ships entering the temple, followed by a tumultuous crowd of the Carthaginians. Ilioneus, as the eldest of the party, addresses the Queen, and makes known their name, nation, and recent mishap, complaining of the hostile disposition of her subjects, who have attempted to oppose the landing of the Trojans. He mentions Aeneas and his uncertain fate, and entreats the Queen to aid the remnant of the Trojans to resume their voyage to Italy. Dido makes a friendly reply, and apologizes for the harsh con-

Fig. 8.—An Amazon

duct of her subjects. She offers to give them the desired aid, or to receive them as subjects into her new state. While she is expressing the wish that Aeneas himself were present, and her determination to send messengers everywhere in search of him, the cloud which enveloped him is suddenly dispelled, and he thus appears unexpectedly in the presence of the Queen and his Trojan friends.

494. *dum*: is joined with a present, though the events are past, the regular construction. H. 553, 4; LM. 917; A. 276, *c*; B. 293, I; G. 570; (H. 467, III, 4). *Aeneas*: limits *videntur* as a dative of the agent. Cf. *ult*, l. 440. *Vident* is used as above in l. 326, in its literal sense; while Aeneas is looking at these objects deserving of wonder, 'marvels to see.'

497. *Incessit*: 'advanced.' See note on l. 46. *iuvenum*: 'of youthful followers'; men and women in the prime and vigor of life. *stipante*: as *comitante*, II, 40; V, 76.

498. *Qualis*—*Exercet Diana choros*: 'such as Diana when she leads her

dancing trains.' *Talis*, correlative to *qualis*, is expressed below, l. 503. The first syllable of *Diana* here is long. *Eurotae, Cynthi*: Diana, as the goddess of the chase, and therefore the patron goddess of Sparta, a city devoted to war and the chase, frequented the banks of the Eurotas, the principal river flowing through Sparta. Like her brother, Apollo, she was also believed to resort at times, with her nymphs, to Mount Cynthus. Cf. IV, 147.

499. *quam secutae*: 'following whom'; the perfect participle as above in l. 481.

500. *Hinc atque hinc*: 'on either side.' See note on l. 162. *illa* — *pectus*: is parenthetical. Latona delights in the beauty of her children.

504. *Per medios*: as in l. 440. *Instare* is followed either by the dative or accusative. Cf. VIII, 433.

505. *foribus*: 'in' or 'within the doors'; so near the portal as to appear to the spectator to be in it. The Queen had been advancing with her train toward (*ad*) the temple. She has now ascended the flight of steps, crossed the broad platform or colonnade in front, passed through the door, and taken her seat on a high throne placed directly in the rear of the wide portal. *media testudine templi*: 'within the vault of the temple.' Virgil has in mind, as before, Roman temples, in which extensive use was made of the arch and dome. *Media* is here very nearly equivalent to the preposition *in*; as any point within an inclosure is *medius*.

506. *Saepta armis*: 'surrounded by men at arms.' *solio subnixa*: 'seated (i.e. supported by) upon a throne.' Cf. III, 402.

507. *Iura dabat legesque viris*: 'she was administering justice and giving laws to her people.' *Iura* are 'rights,' 'decisions,' 'usages'; *leges* are 'forms of law,' 'statutes.' *operum laborem*: 'the execution of (public) works.' She was assigning the charge of these to various overseers, either directly, according to her own judgment, or else by drawing (*trahebat*) lots from an urn. The act of 'drawing the lots' is transferred, by a poetic turn of expression, to the 'labor' which was to be determined by lots.

509. *concursu*: is the multitude of Carthaginians accompanying the Trojans.

512. *penitus* — *oras*: 'and had conveyed far away to other shores'; i.e. other than those near Carthage, where Aeneas had landed.

513. *Obstipuit*: is understood with *Achates*; and *percussus*, with *ipse*. For the adjective, see H. 395, 1; LM. 485; A. 187, *a*; B. 235, 1; G. 290; (H. 439, 1); for the verb, H. 392; LM. 471; A. 205, *d*; B. 255, 2; G. 285, 1; (H. 463, 1).

515. *res incognita*: i.e. the unknown circumstances of their friends. See ll. 517-519.

516. *Dissimulant*: 'they remain concealed.' Not wholly of their own choice, it is true, for they have no power to dispel the cloud; but they would

not wish to emerge, at this moment, if they could; and hence they connive, as it were, with the divinity that is concealing them. **speculantur**: 'look out,' 'watch to ascertain what fortune,' etc.

517. **Quae fortuna viris**: sc. *sit*; 'what fate attends the men.' The present is substituted for the perfect, because the action is conceived as scarcely yet finished.

518. **Quid**: 'why?' lit. 'as to what'; adverbial accusative. **cunctis — navibus**: 'chosen from all the ships.' See note on *Italiam*, l. 2.

519. **Orantes veniam**: 'to sue for favor'; i.e. here, 'for protection.' See l. 526. The present participle is used to denote purpose. H. 638, 3; 533, 2; LM. 1017; A. 290, *a*, 3; 293, *b*, 2; B. 337, 4; (H. 549, 3).

520. **introgressi**: for the auxiliary to be supplied here, see note on l. 216. **coram**: sc. *regina*; 'before the queen.'

521. **Maximus**: sc. *natu*. **placido**: 'calm,' though like Neptune, l. 126, *graviter commotus*.

522. **condere**: for the infinitive, see note on l. 66.

523. **gentes superbas**: 'proud nations'; refers to the neighboring barbarians, not to the Carthaginians.

524. Observe the emphatic position of *Troes*. **maria**: an extension of the cognate accusative with *vecti*, 'having traversed all seas.' Cf. *aequora curro*, V, 235. A similar use is that with *navigat*, l. 67.

526. **generi**: H. 426, 2; LM. 531; A. 227; B. 187, II; G. 346, 2; (H. 385, II). **pio**: 'righteous'; obedient to the gods; hence, deserving to be received in a friendly manner. **propius**: render literally, 'more closely'; implying that their real character and circumstances have been misunderstood.

527. **Non**: is rendered emphatic by its position. **nos**: H. 387, 1; LM. 456; A. 194, *a*; B. 242, 1; G. 207; (H. 368, 2, N.). **Libycos**: see note on l. 446. **populare**: the infinitive, after the Greek idiom, to denote a purpose, H. 608; LM. 950; A. 318; B. 326, N.; G. 421, N. 1, (*a*); (H. 533, II). **Penates**: by metonymy for 'hearths' or 'homes.'

528. **raptas — vertere**: 'to seize and drive away.' See note on l. 69. *Vertere* is for *avertere* (cf. VIII, 208), and refers especially to the captives and the cattle, which would form the most valuable part of the booty.

529. **ea**: 'such.' **animo, victis**: sc. *est*.

530. **Hesperiam**: 410; LM. H 521; A. 239; B. 177; G. 340; (H. 373). The other accusative here is *quam* understood.

532. **Oenotri**: these people were said to be kindred with the *Pelasgi* of Greece, and also with the *Siculi*, and to have occupied Bruttium and Lucania, in the south of the Italian peninsula. *Italia* was originally another designation for the same part of the peninsula, but was gradually extended in its application, until it came to signify, as now, the whole country south of the Alps. See note on *primus*, l. 1. **fama**: sc. *est*, of which the following clause

is the subject. H. 615; LM. 971; A. 272, R.; B. 327; G. 535; (H. 538), **minores**, etc.: 'that their descendants have called the country Italy.'

533. **gentem**: metonymy for *terram*. **ducis**: this leader was *Italus*, a king of the *Oenotri*, or, according to Thucydides, of the *Siculi*.

534. **hic**: not the adverb. This verse, like many others (fifty-four in all in the twelve books of the *Aeneid*), was left unfinished, though the sense is complete; in fact, the only example of such a hemistich that is incomplete in sense occurs III, 340.

535. **adsurgens fluctu**: 'rising from the wave.' See note on *Italiam*, l. 2. **subito**: may be joined to *tulit*, or connected, as an adjective, with *fluctu*, thus, 'with a sudden wave' or 'sea.' The setting of the constellation Orion in November was proverbial in the ancient writers as portending stormy weather. In consequence, Orion was supposed to exert a direct influence upon the weather, even though represented as rising, as in the present passage. The first *O* in *Orion* here is short; in III, 517, it is long.

536. **penitus**: as in l. 512.

538. **pauci**: 'few in number'; i.e. as compared with the whole fleet, a large part of which is missing. **oris**: cf. l. 377.

539. **Quod genus**, etc.: refers to the Carthaginian subjects of Dido.

540. **hospitio**: H. 464; LM. 600; A. 243; B. 214, 2; G. 390, 2; (H. 414).

541. **Bella cient**: refers to the same Carthaginians, stationed to guard the shore. Dido has commanded her people to oppose the landing of strangers. **prima terra**: 'the very shore'; lit. 'the first part of the land.' H. 497, 4; LM. 565; A. 193; B. 241, 1; G. 291, R. 2; (H. 440, 2, N. 1).

543. **sperate**, etc.: 'expect the gods to be mindful.'

544. **quo iustior**, etc.: sc. *neque* before *alter*. Trans.: 'Aeneas was our king, than whom there neither was any more righteous, nor more renowned in piety, or in war and in arms.'

547. **Aetheria**: the poets sometimes use *aether* and *aetherius* for *aer* and *aerius*. Cf. below, l. 587, and VI, 762; VII, 557. **umbris**: for *in umbris*.

548. **Non metus**: sc. *est nobis*; 'we have no fear'; i.e. as to our ultimate safety. **priorem**, etc.: 'nor would you regret having tried to anticipate him in kind offices.'

549. **et**: = *praeterea*. The thought is: Besides the consideration that there is a hope of recovering our chief, and that he will return your favors, we have also Trojan friends and cities in Sicily ready to receive us; so that you need not fear any attempt on our part to settle here in your country.

552. **silvis**: see note on *Italium*, l. 2. **stringere remos**: 'to trim oars'; for *facere remos*.

553. **Si datur**: protasis of *ut petamus*. **rege, sociis**: ablative absolute of attendant circumstance. **recepto**: agrees with the nearest noun, and is

understood with *sociis*. H. 395, 1; LM. 485; A. 187, 1; B. 235, 1; G. 290; (H. 439, 1).

554. *ut petamus*: here, and in l. 558, is the purpose of *subducere*, *aptare*, and *stringere*.

556. *nec spes* — *Iuli*: 'our hopes in Iulus no longer exist.' Cf. VI, 364.

557. *At* — *saltem*: 'yet at least (even though Aeneas be lost) that we may seek the waters of Sicily.' *freta*: as in l. 607. *sedes paratas*: the settlement already established in Sicily under King Acestes. See note on l. 195.

558. *Unde* — *advecti*: they have just left Sicily. See l. 34.

561. *vultum*: see note on *sinus*, l. 320. *demissa*: 'downcast,' not only through modesty, but also on account of the outrages charged upon her subjects, ll. 525, 539-541.

562. *corde*: see H. 462; LM. 600; A. 243; B. 214; G. 390, 2; (H. 414).

563. *Res dura*: 'hard necessity'; 'my hard condition'; for she is in constant danger of invasion from the warlike Libyans (see l. 339) and from her hostile brother. See ll. 347 sqq. *talia Moliri*: 'to take such precautions'; to devise such things; namely, as patrols (*custode*). For the mood, see note on III, 134.

565. *Aeneadum*: = *Aeneadarum*. *quis nesciat*: see H. 557; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 486, II). How Dido has heard of the Trojans is explained below, ll. 619 sqq.

566. *Virtutes*: 'the prowess.'

568. *aversus*: 'remote'; i.e. we are not so far from the world that our minds are stupid or uninformed (*obtunsa*).

569. *Saturnia arva*: an appellation of *Latium*, because it had been the retreat of Saturn, when driven by Jupiter from his throne in Olympus. Cf. VIII, 319. It has here the same restrictive relation to *Hesperiam* as, in l. 2, *Lavina litora* to *Italiam*.

571. *Auxilio*: join with *tutos* as an ablative of means.

572. *Vultis et*: 'or would you.' *mecum pariter*: 'on equal terms with me.'

573. *Urbem quam*: for *urbs quam*. See note on *quae litora*, l. 157.

574. *mihi*: see note on *ulli*, l. 440. *agetur*: 'shall be governed' or 'treated.' Note the singular instead of the plural.

575. *Noto*: for *vento*; as *austis*, l. 536.

576. *Adforet*: H. 558, 1; LM. 712; A. 267; B. 279; G. 260; (H. 483, 2). *certos*: 'trusty.'

577. *lustrare*: 'to explore.' For the mood, see H. 614; LM. 968; A. 271, 6; B. 331, 2; G. 423, 2, N. 2; (H. 535, II).

578. *Si*: 'if perchance,' 'in case,' not 'to see if,' which would require the subjunctive. *silvis, urbibus*: should be joined with *errat*, as ablatives of place. *Urbibus* is taken in an indefinite sense for inhabited places.

579. *animum*: see note on l. 228.

581. **Ardebant**: 'had been desiring.' H. 535, 1; LM. 738; A. 277, *b*; B. 260, 4; G. 234; (H. 462, II, 2).

582. **Nate dea**: 'O goddess born'; a frequent appellation of Aeneas, as the son of Venus.

584. **Unus abest**: i.e. Orontes, who was lost in the storm, *ipsius ante oculos*, as described in ll. 113–117.

585. **dictis matris**: see ll. 390, 391.

588. **Restitit**: 'stood revealed.'

589. **Os umerosque**: see note on *oculos*, l. 228.

590, 591. **lumen Purpureum**: 'the ruddy glow'; the brilliant complexion supposed to belong to the gods.

591. **laetos honores**: 'sparkling beauty'; a beauty full of the joy of youth; expressing and giving joy; *honores* is for the singular *honorem*, in the sense of *decus*. **adflarat**: 'had imparted.'

592. **Quale decus**: see note on l. 430. **manus**: 'the hands (of artists).' Cf. l. 455. **aut ubi**: 'or (such beauty as appears, *quale decus est*) when.' In works of art ivory was sometimes combined with gold or with wood (see X, 136); marble and silver also are made to appear more beautiful by contrast with a setting of gold.

594. **cunctis**: dative, with *improvisus*.

595. **quaeritis**: is addressed to the assembly, and not to Dido alone.

597. **miserata**: a participle, equivalent to a relative clause, *quae miserata es*; as *passi*, l. 199.

598. **que — que**: for *et — et*. See note on l. 18.

599. **omnium**: H. 451, 2; LM. 573; A. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374; (H. 399, 1, 3).

600. **Urbe domo socias**: 'biddest us share thy city and thy home.' The ablative denotes that in respect to which they are made associates.

601. **Non opis est nostrae**: = *non possumus*. H. 447; LM. 557; A. 214, *d*; B. 198, 3; G. 366; (H. 402). **nec quicquid**, etc.: 'nor (is it in the power of the Trojan race) whatever of the Trojan race exists anywhere.'

603. **pios**: Dido is *pious* in fulfilling the duty of kindness and hospitality towards strangers. 'If the conscientious fulfillment of duty is properly appreciated by any divinities in the universe.'

604. **iustitia, mens conscia recti**: refer to her scrupulous performance of such duties. For *sibi* and *recti*, see H. 451, 2, N. 2.

607. **montibus**: dative of reference with *lustrabunt* used for *montium* limiting *convexa*. See note on *cui*, l. 448. Trans., 'While the shadows move along the sides of the mountains,' i.e. as long as the sun shall pursue his diurnal course.

608. **pascet**: the sky or aether was supposed 'to feed' the stars, or to furnish the subtle fiery element which nourished and kept them burning.

609. *tuum*: see note on l. 553.

610. *Quae me cumque*: 'whatsoever lands summon me'; whether I accept your invitation to dwell in Carthage, or go to other lands. For the *imesis*, see note on l. 412.

611. *Ilionea*: the Greek form of the accusative in *-ea* is usually taken from the Ionic form *-éa*, but here and in III, 122, from the other Ionic form *-ῆa*.

612. *Post*: for *postea*.

613-694. Dido, having recovered from her first surprise, addresses Aeneas courteously, and immediately prepares to entertain her new guests with royal hospitality. Aeneas sends Achates to the ships, to summon Ascanius and to bring suitable presents for the queen. Venus causes Cupid to assume the form of Ascanius, while she conveys the latter to Idalium.

613. *primo*: 'at first'; not an adjective here. Cf. IV, 176.

614. *Casu—tanto*: 'at the wonderful destiny of the man.'

616. *immanibus*: 'savage,' because inhabited by the savage Libyans. *oris*: see note on l. 377.

617. *Dardanio*: the *o* is retained here in scanning, and the verse is spondaic. See H. 735, 3; LM. 1131; A. 362, *a*; B. 368, 2; G. 784; (H. 610, 3).

619. *Teucrum*: Teucer, who was banished by his father from Salamis on his return from the Trojan war because he had not hindered or revenged the death of his brother Ajax, settled in Cyprus, which was conquered and bestowed upon him by Belus, the king of Sidon. *venire*: H. 618, 2; A. 336 *A*, N. 1; G. 281, 2, N.; (H. 537, 1).

620. *nova regna*: he called his new city Salamis.

622. *dicione*: cf. l. 236.

623. *cognitus (est)*: H. 392; LM. 471; A. 205, *d*; B. 255, 2; G. 285, EXC. 1; (H. 463, 1). *mihi*: see note on *ulli*, l. 440.

624. *Pelasgi*: here for *Graeci*.

625. *Ipsē hostis*: 'even he (Teucer), though an enemy'; though he had fought against the Trojans. *Teucros*: so called from their ancestor Teucer of Crete.

626. *ortum volebat*: 'gave it out,' 'wished it to be understood that he was descended.' *Volo* is sometimes used, as here, equivalent to *habere volo*.

627. *iuvenes*: as in l. 321. *tectis*: dative with *succedite*.

632. *templis*: for *in templis*. In the Homeric age, however, a thanksgiving sacrifice in honor of guests and strangers was offered at the family altar, not in temples. *honorem*: 'sacrifice'; as in l. 49.

635. *Terga*: 'bodies,' as often for *corpora*.

636. *Munera, laetitiam*: are in apposition with the foregoing accusatives. She sends these things 'as presents and the enjoyment of the day'; i.e.

means of enjoying the day; a hendiadys (see note on l. 61), equivalent to 'gifts for a day of enjoyment,' or 'festal-day.' *Dei*, 'the god of joy,' i.e. Bacchus (see IX, 337), is the better authorized Ms. reading, but A. Gellius (IX, 14, 8, see Introd., p. 25) ascribed it to the ignorance of the copyists. For the form *dii*, see H. 134, 2; LM. 236; A. 74, *a*; B. 52, 2; G. 63, N. 1. (H. 121, 1).

637. *domus interior*: see note on II, 483 and 487.

637, 638. *domus splendida Instruitur*: Servius (see Introd., p. 26) interprets as an example of prolepsis or anticipation, joining *splendida* in sense with *instruitur* rather than with the subject *domus*, as if it were *domus instruitur ut regali-luxu splendida sit*. Trans., 'The house is adorned with royal wealth and splendor.' For other examples of prolepsis, see l. 659, III, 236; IV, 22.



Fig. 9. — Necklaces from Troy (l. 654)

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639. *Arte — superbo*: 'Coverlets there are, skillfully wrought and of royal purple.' Supply *sunt*.

640. *Ingens argentum*: 'massive plate.' *mensis*: for *in mensis*. *caelata in auro*: 'carved on gold.' The deeds of her Phoenician ancestors were chased on the vessels of gold and silver.

642. *ducta*: 'transmitted' or 'derived.'

645. *ferat, ducat*: express the purpose of *praemittit*, and would require *ut* in prose. *haec*: refers to all the incidents just narrated in regard to Aeneas and his friends. *ipsum*: relates to Ascanius.

646. *cari*: *carus* is both subjective and objective; 'that loves,' or 'that is loved.' Here it is used in the former sense, 'fond.' *in Ascanio stat*: 'is fixed on Ascanius.'

648. *pallam*: an ample robe covering the entire person, and worn over the *stola*. See figure of Juno, facing p. 33. *signis auroque*: 'with figures of gold'; hendiadys (see note on l. 61) for *signis aureis*.

649. *circumtextum acantho*: 'bordered with the yellow acanthus.' Perhaps the leaves of the acanthus were imitated in embroidery with golden threads; hence, 'yellow.'

650. *Ornatus*: namely, the *palla* and *velamen*. *Myconis*: put for Greece, as in II, 577.

651. *peteret*: has the last syllable long under the *ictus*. See note on l. 308.

652. *donum*: also refers to the 'robe' and 'veil.'

653. *sceptrum*: supply *ferre iubet*. The scepter was borne not only by sovereigns, but by other persons of rank.

654. *Maxima*: 'eldest.' See note on l. 521. *collo*: dative of purpose with *monile*. Cf. *scaenis*, l. 429.

655. *duplicem*: 'double,' i.e. twofold with the two materials of which it was composed — 'gems' and 'gold.' Cf. II. 648, 728; III, 467.

656. *celerans*: for *ut celeraret*. Cf. *orantes*, l. 519.

658. *faciem et ora*: 'in form and features.'

Fig. 10. — Diadem from Mycenae (l. 655)

659. *donis*: join with *incendat*; 'that he may with (aided by) the gifts inflame the queen to madness.' *Furentem* is proleptic. See note on l. 637. Cupid is conceived as exercising his own power, while aided also by the princely gifts of Aeneas; for these awaken kind feelings in Dido. Cf. l. 714.

660. *ossibus*: cf. VII, 355.

661. *domum*: 'house'; i.e. 'race' or 'nation,' as in l. 284. *ambiguam, bilingues*: these words express the natural prejudice of Virgil and the Romans, who employed the term *Punica fides* as a synonym for bad faith.

662. *Urīt*: 'burns,' 'disturbs (her).' Supply *eam*. She is troubled with the fear of Juno's enmity and her skill in mischief. *cura recursat*: the anxiety of Venus about Aeneas had been relieved by the promises of Jupiter (see II. 257 sqq.); but now, as the banquet hour approaches at nightfall (*sub noctem*), she thinks of the new perils of the Trojans, and her fear returns. There may be an allusion to the fact that night is apt to bring back and magnify the anxieties of the mind.

664. **meae — temnis**: 'my strength, who alone art my great power, my child, who dost set at naught the Typhoian missiles of the supreme father.' **solus**: is to be joined with the preceding words. The thunderbolts of Jupiter slew the giant *Typhoeus*, hence *Typhoia*. Ancient artists represented Cupid as breaking in mockery the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

666. **tua numina**: 'thy divine power.'

667. **Frater**: see l. 618. **ut**: as in l. 466. **omnia**: cf. l. 32.

668. **iactetur**: the last syllable is lengthened by the *ictus*. **odiis**: cf. ll. 4 and 251, *ob iram*.

669. **Nota**: for *notum*. This accords with the Greek idiom. See Hadley's Greek Gr. 635; Goodwin's, 899, 2.

671. **Iunonia**: hospitalities which are extended by the people of Juno, and which are subject to her influences, can not be safe for the Trojans. **quo se vertant**: 'what direction they may take.'

672. **cardine**: ablative of attendant circumstance denoting time.

673. **flamma**: 'with burning love.'

674, 675. **ne quo — teneatur**: 'that she may not be changed by any divine influence, but may be held,' etc. *Ut* supplied before *teneatur* is suggested by the foregoing *ne*.

675. **mecum**: 'in common with me'; i.e. as well as I.

676. **Qua**: 'in what manner?' The question depends on *accipe mentem*.

677. **cari**: as in l. 646.

679. **pelago, flammis**: ablative with *restantia*. The preposition *de*, which would regularly be used, is omitted.

680. **sopitum**: see note on *summersas*, l. 69.

682. **qua**: as in l. 18. **dolos**: 'wiles.' **medius occurrere**: = *intervenire*, 'interfere.'

683. **Tu**: is emphatic, as opposed to *Hunc* (l. 680). **faciem Falle**: 'counterfeit his form.' **noctem**: see H. 471, 4; LM. 618; A. 247, c; B. 217, 3; G. 296, R. 4; (H. 417, I, N. 2).

684. **pueri puer**: the association of ideas is aided by the juxtaposition of the words. Cf. V, 569; X, 734. See H. 667; LM. 1146; A. 344, g; B. 350, 10; G. 681; (H. 563).

686. **Regales — Lyaeum**: 'Amidst the royal banquet and the flow of wine.'

688. Cf. VII, 350.

690. **gressu gaudens incedit**: equivalent to *gressu gaudet incedere*. The god takes delight in assuming the form and gait of Iulus, partly on account of his sportive nature, and partly, perhaps, in the anticipation of mischief. The former seems to be the predominant, if not the whole, idea.

691. **Ascanio**: dative of reference, equivalent to a possessive genitive. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, I, N.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4, N. 2).

692. **Inrigat**: 'she diffuses.'

693. **Idaliae**: another form for *Idalium*, l. 681.

694. **Floribus et umbra**: join with *complectitur*. **adspirans**: 'breathing (odors) upon (him).'

695-756. Cupid, having thus entered the palace, disguised as the child Ascanius, exercises his power over the mind of the queen, to make her forget Sychaeus and love Aeneas. She protracts the banquet by making many inquiries of Aeneas about the Trojan war, and finally begs him to give an account of the sack of Troy, and of his own subsequent adventures.

696. **duce laetus Achate**: see note on l. 275.

697. **venit**: the present. H. 532, 3; LM. 733; A. 276, *d*; B. 259, 3; G. 229; (H. 467, III). **aulaeis superbis**: 'amid splendid hangings'; ablative of attendant circumstance. H. 473, 3; B. 221; (H. 419, III, footnote 3). Tapestries richly wrought with woven and embroidered figures were used variously as curtains, canopies, draperies, and coverings for thrones and couches.

698. **Aurea**: here a dissyllable. **composuit, locavit**: the perfect definite, translated with the auxiliary 'has.' See H. 537, 1; LM. 742; A. 279; B. 262, *A*; G. 235, 236; (H. 471, I). Observe the relation of the tense here to the historical present, *venit*, 'when he arrives the queen has already assumed her position and taken her place in the midst.' **mediam**: for *in medio*. Cf. l. 348. The queen disposes her person with dignity (*composuit*) on a separate couch in the midst — i.e. in the place of honor, having the Carthaginian princes, such as Bitias (l. 738), on one side, and her Trojan guests on the other. Virgil supposes the guests to recline at the banquet, though this practice does not seem to have been introduced until long after the heroic age.

699. **Iam Conveniunt**: 'are already assembling'; i.e. when the supposed Ascanius arrives.

700. **strato ostro**: 'on couches draped with purple' (lit. 'on the purple spread over (the couches)'; *super* is an adverb). Cf. l. 697.

701. **manibus**: dative with *dant*.

701, 702. **canistris Expediunt**: 'they present in baskets,' or, as others translate, 'serve from baskets.' **tonsis villis**: 'with soft nap.'

703. The inner apartments (*intus*), where the servants are preparing the food, are separated from the courts or banqueting rooms by narrow passages, called *fauces*. An ordinary dining room, or *triclinium*, would not, of course, be used on the present occasion. With **famulae**, supply *sunt*. H. 388, 4; LM. 461; A. 206; B. 166, 3; G. 209; (H. 368, 3). **quibus**: sc. *est*, of which *struere* and *adolere* are the subjects. 'Whose care it is,' etc. **ordine longo**: 'in a long row,' or 'in long rows'; referring, not to

the order in which the servants stood, but to the arrangement of dishes of food or provisions (*penum*). To prevent confusion at such an entertainment, all the courses must be properly set out in the inner room by the servants (*famulae*), so that the waiters (*ministri*) might promptly perform their duty of carrying the dishes into the banqueting hall and changing the courses.

704. struere: 'to arrange'; i.e. before they are carried to the guests. **flammis adolere Penates:** 'to keep the hearth aglow with fire.' The Penates are the gods of the larder (*penus*) and its contents, and their images were naturally kept near the hearth fire, so that to keep it up is 'to magnify the Penates with fire' (Page).

706. Qui: H. 398, 1; LM. 485; A. 198, *a*; B. 250, 2; G. 614, 5; (H. 439, 2). **onerent, ponant:** see note on l. 287.

707. Nec non et: 'and also.' The usage of *nec non* in juxtaposition to connect two single ideas is peculiar to poets and later prose writers. **per limina laeta:** 'through the festive halls.'

708. toris pictis: the embroidered coverings (*aulaeis*) mentioned above, l. 697. **iussi:** 'invited.'

711. Cf. 648, 649.

712. pesti: 'to baneful passion.' Cf. IV, 90.

713. mentem: with *expleri*, which has a middle force. Cf. l. 481. **nequit:** H. 298; LM. 334; A. 144, *g*; B. 137, 1; G. 170; (H. 296).

714. puero donisque: cf. ll. 659, 660.

715. complexu colloque: 'in the embrace and upon the neck.' *Pendeo* is followed by *ab*, *ex*, or *in*, with the ablative, or by the ablative alone. Cf. II, 546; VII, 184; XI, 577.

716. magnum — amorem: i.e. all the endearments that his supposed father wished to bestow.

718. inscia Dido, etc.: 'Unhappy Dido, not knowing what a powerful divinity she holds in her embrace.'

720. Sychaeum: see l. 343.

721. praevertere: 'to prepossess.' The god causes her to forget her first love, and reawakens her dormant passions (*resides animos*), which he occupies with a living object (*vivo amore*), before her mind falls back into habitual thoughts of Sychaeus.

723. quies: sc. *fuit*; 'when the feasting was first suspended'; referring to the change of courses (*mensae*). For the *tense* to be supplied, see note on l. 216.

724. vina coronant: 'they wreath the wine cups.' Cf. III, 525. The Romans, in Virgil's time, were accustomed to put a wreath round the drinking cup as well as round the mixing bowl or *crater*.

725. Fit strepitus tectis: 'the noise (of festivity) arises in the halls.'

726. *laquearibus aureis*: the concave spaces or panels formed in the ceilings by the beams intersecting each other were called *laquearia* or *lacunaria*, and were decorated with gold. *aureis*: a dissyllable, as in l. 698. Similar language occurs in Pope, Temple of Fame, 144:—

'As heaven with stars, the roof with jewels glows,
And ever-living lamps depend in rows.'

728. *Hic*: here, as frequently, an adverb of time. *gravem gemmis auroque*: 'heavy with gems and gold'; i.e. a massive goblet of gold studded with gems.

729. *pateram*: see Fig. 28. *quam*: is the object of *implere* understood, dependent upon *soliti*.

730. *A Belo*: sc. *orti*.

Fig. 11. — Bronze Hanging Lamp from Pompeii (l. 726)

[Taken from Mau's Pompeii: Its Life and Art. By permission of the publishers.]

731. *nam*: elliptical as in l. 65. *hospitibus dare iura*: 'that thou dost appoint the laws of hospitality.' Jupiter is *ἑξέριος*, the patron of guests. 'All strangers are from Jove,' Odyssey, 14, 57.

733. *velis*: H. 559; LM. 714; A. 266; B. 275; G. 263; (H. 484, 1). *hulus (diei)*: H. 454; LM. 588; A. 219; B. 206; G. 376; (H. 406, II).

736. *laticum libavit honorem*: 'poured a libation of wine'; a small portion of the wine was poured upon the table as a drink offering to the gods.

737. *libato*: for the participle alone in the ablative absolute, see H. 489, 7; LM. 642; A. 255, c; G. 410, N. 4; (H. 431, 4, N. 2). It is not necessary to supply any noun. *summo ore*: 'with her lips'; lit. 'the tip of the lips.'

738. *increpitans*: 'challenging'; calling upon him to drink the pledge. *impiger*: 'not backward.' *hausit*: 'drained.'

739. *se proluit*: 'drank deeply,' lit. 'drenched himself.' *auro*: meton. for 'the golden goblet.' H. 752, 3; A. 386, *metonymy*; (H. 637, III).

740. *pruces*: sc. *bibunt*. *Cithara*: ablative of means. He sings, accompanying himself with the harp. *Cithara* is often used for any stringed instrument. See Fig. 60. *crinitus*: Apollo, the god of the lyre, wore long, flowing hair, and hence his votaries are so represented. See Fig. 26.

741. *docuit*: refers not to the music, but to the natural science taught him by Atlas. *Atlas*: Virgil adopts here the idea that Atlas was a real personage, and an astronomer, and in IV, 247, that he was symbolized in Mount Atlas.

742. *Hic*: refers to Iopas.

743. *unde*: sc. *sint*. *ignes*: 'lightnings'; as in l. 90.

745. *tantum* : 'so much'; 'so early'; i.e. making the day so short in winter.

746. *vel quae mora*, etc.: refers to the 'winter nights,' lingering and retarded in their progress to the dawn.

748. *Nec non et*: as in l. 707.

750. *Multa — multa*: observe the chiasmic order of the words in this line.

751. *filius Aurorae*: i.e. Memnon. See note on l. 489.

752. *quantus*: 'of what stature'; heroes were conceived to tower above common men.

753. *Immo age*: 'nay, come (these disconnected details do but irritate our curiosity), recount to us from their very beginning the wiles of the Greeks.' *origine*: does not refer to the beginning of the siege of Troy, but to the final stratagem which led immediately to the sack of Troy; for it is with this stratagem of the "wooden horse" that Aeneas begins his narrative in the Second Book.

755. *septima aestas*: = *septimus annus*. See introductory note to Third Book.

BOOK II

Aeneas recounts to Dido the capture and sack of Troy.

1-249. After a brief introduction, Aeneas enters upon his narrative, which begins with the story of the wooden horse. The Greeks, now in the tenth year of the siege, disheartened by their ill success, resort to stratagem. On the night which precedes the burning of the city, they pretend to have abandoned the siege, and to have taken ship for Greece; they leave upon the plain, before the walls of Troy, an immense fabric of wood, made to resemble a horse, and of such size that it can be carried into the city only by enlarging the gate or breaking down a portion of the wall.

Within this fabric are concealed many of the Grecian chiefs, while the army, under the command of Agamemnon, instead of continuing the voyage, lies hidden beyond the island of Tenedos, a few miles from Troy.

The Trojan multitude issues from the gates, and, gathering round the strange image, hesitate whether to convey it into the city or to destroy it.

At this moment the cunning Sinon, who has purposely suffered himself to be made prisoner, is brought before King Priam, and by his artful story gains the confidence of the king, and leads him and his people to believe that the wooden horse, once placed within the citadel, will become, like the Palladium, the safeguard of Troy. The device of Sinon and the Greeks is aided by Minerva, who sends two serpents to slay the priest Laocoön for attempting to destroy the image consecrated to her. This prodigy confirms the Trojans in the purpose already formed; and by means of ropes and rollers they convey the wooden horse through the city up to the citadel.

1. **Conticuere**: '(all) were silent'; a completed action; **tenebant**: an action continuing. **intenti**: may be rendered adverbially, 'intently,' 'earnestly.' The beginning of this line has been found scratched upon the walls of Pompeii.

3. **renovare**: sc. *me*.

4. **ut**: 'how,' interrogative, as in I, 466. The indirect question depends on *renovare dolorem*, which here implies the notion of narrating.

5. **quaeque**: 'and (the things) which'; the antecedent, *ea* understood, is in the same construction as *dolorem*.

6. **fando**: 'while uttering'; a gerund in the ablative expressing the relation of time and equivalent to a present participle. This usage also occurs occasionally in prose.

7. **Myrmidonum, Dolopum**: join with **Quis** as a partitive. The Myrmidons and Dolopians were Thessalian soldiers, followers of Achilles, and, after his death, of his son Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus. They are specified here as being the most bloodthirsty enemies of Troy. Before **miles** sc. *quis*.

8. **Temperet**: 'could refrain.' See note on *nesciat*, I, 565. **caelo**: for *de caelo*.

9. **Praecipitat**: sc. *se*, as in IX, 670; XI, 617; 'is swiftly descending.' On the journey of night through the heavens, see note on l. 250. **suadent**: cf. IV, 81.

10. **amor**: sc. *est tibi*; 'if such a desire possesses you.' The infinitives **cognoscere** and **audire** depend upon *amor est*, which has the governing power of *cupis* or *vis*; the infinitive is thus equivalent to the genitive of the gerund. H. 608, 4, N. 2; LM. 956; A. 298, N.; G. 423, 2; (H. 533, II, N. 3).

11. **supremum laborem**: 'the final disaster.'

12. **meminisse** — **refugit**: 'though my mind shudders to recall it, and hath shrunk from it with grief.' The perfect may be used with the present, for while the mere act of shrinking is now past, the feeling of horror remains. Cf. also X, 726, 804.

14. **tot** — **annis**: 'while so many years were passing by.' The present participle denotes an action which has been going on and is still continuing. H. 533, 1; LM. 732; A. 276, a; B. 259, 4; G. 230; (H. 467, III, 2).

15. **Instar**: in apposition with *equum*, with the genitive depending upon it. It may be translated 'as large as.' **divina Palladis arte**: the actual builder of the horse was Epeos. See below, l. 264.

16. **intexunt**: 'they construct.' **abiete**: an ablative of means, scanned here as a trisyllable, *ab-ye-te*. See note on I, 73, and cf. *parietibus*, l. 442.

17. **Votum**: sc. *esse*. The Greeks possibly indicated by some inscription on the image that it was a 'votive offering,' or *votum*, to Minerva, and was intended to secure, through her favor, a safe return to their country.

18. **Huc**: equivalent to *in equum*. **lateri** (l. 19) explains *huc*, and refers

more definitely to the interior of the horse. Both terms limit *includunt*. Trans. as if it were written *huius in latus*. *virum corpora*: for *viros*.

20. *militē*: 'with soldiery'; used collectively.

21. *in conspectu*: 'in sight,' i.e. of Troy.

22. *opum*: for the genitive, see note on I, 14.

23. *Nunc tantum sinus*: 'at present there is only a bay'; it is no longer an opulent seaport. *male fida*: 'unsafe.' So *male amicum*, below, l. 735; *male sana*, IV, 8.

24. *Huc*: join with *profecti*.

25. *abiisse*: sc. *eos* as subject. *Myconas*: put for the whole of Greece, as in I, 284.

26. *Teucris*: for *Troia*. *luctu*: the ablative of separation. See H. 462; LM. 600, 601; A. 243, a; B. 214, 1, a; G. 390; (H. 414, 1). The woe occasioned by the ten years' siege is 'the long (continued) grief' referred to.

27. *Dorica*: for *Graeca*.

28. *tendebat*: 'encamped'; 'stretched' (his tents). See note on I, 469.

29. *locus*: subject of *erat* understood.

Fig. 12. — Athena (Farnese)

30. *stupet, mirantur*: H. 389, 1, N.; LM. 472; A. 205, c, 1, N.; B. 254, 4; G. 211, EXC.; (H. 461, 1, N. 2). *donum*: the horse was at once a gift to the Trojans (see ll. 36, 44, 49) and to Minerva (see above, l. 17). *exitiale*: the idea is that of the narrator, not of the Trojan multitude. *Minervae*: an objective genitive; 'the gift (offered) to Minerva.'

31. *Thymoetes*: is mentioned in the Iliad, III, 146, as one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted that a child should be born on a certain day who should cause the destruction of Troy. On that day both Paris, the son of Priam, and Munippus, the son of Thymoetes, were born. Hence Priam, supposing the prophecy had reference to Munippus, ordered both the infant and his mother, Cylla, to be put to death. Aeneas, therefore, is in doubt whether the advice of Thymoetes to carry the horse into the city is given out of resentment and treachery (*dolo*), or under the influence of fate (*sic fata ferebant*).

32. *arce*: see note on I, 2.

33. *ferebant*: 'tended' or 'directed.'

34. *Capys*: a Trojan chief, not mentioned by Homer, but by Virgil, I, 183, VI, 768, and elsewhere. *quorum — menti*: sc. *erat*; 'who entertained a better purpose.' The expression is equivalent to *quibus melior sententia erat*.

35. *pelago*: dative for *in pelagus*. See notes on I, 6 and 181.

37. **-que**: there are two plans suggested as to the disposition to be made of the horse: one, to destroy it at once; the other, to penetrate the fabric and ascertain what there is in it. These two main propositions are separated by *aut*. The first of them, however, contains two subordinate ideas as to the method of destroying the horse: some advise casting it into the sea; and others, burning it. Hence the propriety of *-que*, rather than *-ve*, a reading sometimes adopted here.

40. **Primus**: Laocoön was foremost, not in giving counsel, but in making any active demonstration.

42. **procul**: sc. *clamat*. **insania**: sc. *est ista*?

43. **Creditis**: in vehement language the interrogative particles *utrum* and *ne* are often omitted.

44. **carere dolis**: cf. *luctu*, l. 26. **sic notus Ulixes**: you should suspect that the craft of Ulysses is in some way connected with the wooden horse.

46. **machina** — **Inspectura**: Virgil has in mind the siege towers of a later period, which, being rolled up to the walls of the besieged city, enabled the assailants from the several stories and from the summit of the tower to hurl their missiles, and to pass over upon planks to the battlements of the besieged. Thus the Greeks might have intended to use the wooden horse. For the use of the future participle here, see H. 638, 3; LM. 1017, *c*; A. 293, *b*; B. 337, 4; G. 438, N; (H. 549, 3). *Ventura dèsuper* refers rather to the descent of those in the *machina* upon the city than to the fabric itself.

47. **urbi**: poetical use of the dative for *in urbem*.

48. **aliquis**: is occasionally employed, as here, in the sense of *alius quis*, 'some other.'

49. **Quidquid — est**: see note on I, 387. **et**: 'even.' **dona**: see note on l. 31.

51. **In latus inque — alvum**: he hurled the spear with such violence that it penetrated not only the frame, but even the inner cavities of the beast. **feri**: as in V, 818. **compagibus**: is joined with *curvam* (= *curvatam*) as an ablative of means; 'curving with jointed work.'

52. **illa**: the spear.

53. **gemitum**: of the hollow sound given back by the wooden fabric. Cf. III, 555; IX, 709.

54. **si fata**: sc. *fuissent*; 'if the fates of the gods had so willed.' Cf. l. 433. **si — fuisset**: 'if our minds had not been perverse'; referring to the infatuation of the multitude.

55. **Impulerat**: 'he had induced us'; put for the subjunctive, *impulisset*, which would not so vividly have expressed the conviction of the narrator. H. 525, 4; A. 308, *b*; B. 304, 3; G. 597, R. 2; (H. 476, 2).

57. **Ecce**: a striking incident now diverts their attention from the horse. **manus**: see note on I, 228.

59. **venientibus**: join with *Obtulerat*.
60. **Hoc ipsum**: 'this very purpose'; namely, that of being brought before King Priam. **strueret**: 'might execute.' The subjunctive denotes the purpose of *Obtulerat*.
61. **fidens animi**: H. 452, 1; LM. 575; A. 218, c, R.; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 7; (H. 399, III, 1). **in utrumque**: 'for either issue'; for either of the alternatives expressed in the following lines. For the gender, see H. 495, 2; LM. 487; A. 189, d; B. 237, 2, a; G. 204, N. 2; (H. 441).
62. **versare dolos**: 'to follow out his stratagems.'
64. **Circumfusa ruit**: more lively than *circumfunditur*; the youths 'gather rapidly round.' For the number of the verbs, see note above on l. 31.
65. **ab uno — omnes**: 'from one wicked act learn (to know) all the Greeks'; from the treachery of one, understand them all.
68. Observe the spondaic verse.
69. **Heu**: the first object of Sinon is to gain the pity and confidence of the Trojans by pretending to have been cruelly treated by his countrymen.
71. **super**: adverbially, 'moreover.'
72. **poenas cum sanguine**: 'bloody punishment.' Cf. IV, 514; X, 617.
73. **conversi**: sc. *sunt*. . **et**: in prose would stand before *compressus*. In poetry the conjunctions *et*, *nec*, *sed*, *enim*, are sometimes, as here, placed after the first word of the second of the two coördinate sentences.
74. **quo sanguine cretus**: 'of what lineage he is sprung.' *Sit* is understood.
75. **Quid ferat**: 'what (information) he brings.' Cf. l. 161; VIII, 119. **memoret**: 'that he declare.' For the omission of *ut*, see H. 565, 4; LM. 780; B. 295, 8; G. 546, R. 2; (H. 499, 2). *Hortari* may be followed by either the infinitive or subjunctive; as here by *fari* and *memoret*. **quae — capto**: sc. *sibi*; 'what ground of confidence he has as a captive.'
76. **formidine**: he lays aside his pretended fear. Since this line is inconsistent with l. 107 below, it is believed to have been interpolated here. The line occurs in its proper connection, III, 612.
77. **quodcumque fuerit**: 'whatever the result shall have been'; put for *erit*. *Quodcumque* is used here substantively for *quidquid*.
78. **me**: subject of *esse* understood.
79. **Hoc**: object of *fateor* understood. **Sinonem**: the name is here an emphatic substitute for *me*. Cf. I, 48.
80. **Finxit**: H. 573. CLASS I; LM. 933; A. 305, 306; B. 302; G. 595; (H. 507, 1).
81. **Fando**: 'by heresay.' **aliquod — nomen**: 'any mention.'
82. **Palamedis Belidae**: 'Palamedes, the descendant of Belus.'
83. **falsa sub proditione**: 'under a false charge of treason.'
84. **infando indicio**: 'on outrageous testimony.' Through the contrivance of Ulysses, a letter, purporting to be signed by King Priam, and a quantity of

gold, were secreted in the tent of Palamedes; and these being produced against him, he was stoned to death by the Greeks, on the charge of correspondence with the enemy.

85. *Demisere neci*: 'they condemned to death'; so *morti demittere*, V, 692. *lumine*: 'life.' H. 465; LM. 604; A. 243, *d*; B. 214, 1, *d*; G. 390, 3; (H. 414, 1). *lugent*: they now mourn him because they need his wise counsels. It was his reputation for wisdom which had excited the jealousy of Ulysses. Supply *et or quem* before *nunc* — *luget*.

86. *Illi — annis*: conclusion of the condition introduced by *si* (l. 81). *et*: connects *comitem* and *consanguinitate propinquum* as two considerations on account of which Sinon was sent.

87. *Pauper*: the term is calculated to excite compassion in the hearers. *in arma*: for *in bellum*.

88. *stabat regno*: 'stood safe in his royal dignity.' *regum vigeat Conciliis*: 'had weight in the assemblies of the princes.' The Grecian chiefs held frequent councils in their camp below Troy.

89. *et nos*: 'I also'; the plural, as in l. 139. *que — que*: cf. I, 18.

91. *Haud ignota*: 'things by no means unknown.' The cunning of Sinon shows itself in connecting his pretended misfortunes with the real ones of Palamedes, the account of which has doubtless already reached the Trojans. *superis — ab oris*: 'from the upper world'; from this region of the living to the lower world, *sub umbras*. Cf. IV, 660. For the tense after *postquam*, see note on I, 216.

92. *in tenebris*: 'in gloomy solitude.'

94. *me*: subject of *fore* understood. *tulisset*: 'should bring it about.' The pluperfect subjunctive represents a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse. H. 644, 2; LM. 804; A. 286, R.; B. 269, 1, *b*; G. 657, 4; (H. 525, 2).

95. *Argos*: for *Graeciam*. Cf. I, 285. Palamedes was from Euboea.

96. *odia*: the hatred, namely, of Ulysses.

97. *Hinc*: 'from this cause'; others regard it as temporal, 'from this time.' *prima labes*: 'the first ruinous step,' 'the beginning of misfortune.'

98, 99. The infinitives are historical. H. 610; LM. 708, 709; A. 275; B. 335; G. 647; (H. 536, 1). Cf. the language of Milton (Par. Lost, 5, 703):—

'Tells the suggested cause and casts between
Ambiguous words and jealousies.'

consciis: 'conscious (of wrong)'; i.e. *consciis sibi sceleris*; knowing his own guilt, and the danger of being exposed by me. *arma*: 'weapons'; means for my destruction.

100. *Calchante ministro*: 'with Calchas for his tool.' Sinon artfully breaks off here, in order to excite the Trojans to further inquiries.

101. **Sed autem**: 'but indeed.' The phrase is colloquial, intended to give naturalness to the narration. **ingrata**: 'unwelcome.' Sinon pretends to think that the narrative possesses no interest for the Trojans.

102. **si**: nearly equivalent to *quoniam*. **omnes**: all the Greeks, whether such as Palamedes and Sinon or such as Ulysses.

103. **Id**: i.e. *me Achivum esse*. **Iamdudum**: 'now at once.' It implies that the act has already been long delayed.

104. **magno**: for the case, see H. 478; LM. 652, 653; A. 252, *d*; B. 225; G. 404; (H. 422). With **velit** and **mercentur** the protasis, *si possint*, is to be supplied.

107. **Prosequitur**: 'proceeds.' This verb in this sense, and without an object, seems to occur only here.

109. **Moliri**: the term implies effort to overcome difficulties. **bello**: join with *fessi*.

110. **Fecissent**: 'would that they had so done.' See note on I, 576. If they had gone away at that time, Sinon would not have been condemned as the victim for sacrifice.

111. **euntes**: 'when departing'; not actually on their way, but when on the point of going.

114. **Suspensi**: 'uncertain'; not knowing what to do. **scitantem**: 'to consult'; a present participle denoting purpose. See note on I, 519.

115. **adytis**: 'from the sanctuary.'

116. **placastis**: for *placavistis*. See note on I, 201. **virgine caesa**: 'by the sacrifice of a maiden.' For the construction, see note on l. 413. The Grecian chiefs had assembled at Aulis before sailing for Troy, and being detained by contrary winds, were instructed to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, as a propitiatory offering to Diana.

118. **quaerendi**: sc. *sunt*. **litandum**: 'heaven must be appeased.'

119. **Argolica**: 'Grecian.' A Greek must now be slain, just as the victim at the beginning of the war was a Greek. **Vulgi**: 'of the multitude'; i.e. the common soldiery. **vox**: 'response.' **ut**: 'when.' See note on I, 216.

120, 121. **ima Ossa**: 'our inmost marrow.' Cf. III, 308; VI, 54.

121. **cui fata parent**: 'for whom the fates are preparing (death).' This and the following question depend on *tremor*, which implies some such word as *incertorum*. **quem poscat Apollo**: i.e. who it is that the oracle of Apollo means.

122. **Hic**: 'here'; as an adverb of time.

123. **Protrahit**: Calchas pretends to be reluctant. **ea numina divum**: 'these commands of the gods.' Ulysses demands of Calchas what person is meant by this revelation of Apollo.

124. **iam canebant**: 'were already foretelling.'

125. **Artificis**: 'of the plotter.' The cunning of Ulysses, as Sinon wished

the Trojans to understand, was exercised in turning the oracle to his private purpose by causing his tool, Calchas, to single out Sinon as the victim. *ventura*: 'what was to come.'

126. *Bis quinos*: cf. I, 71, 381, and notes. *tectus*: 'concealing his thoughts'; possibly also in its literal sense, 'shut up in his tent.'

129. *Composito*: for *ex composito*, 'by agreement'; i.e. with Ulysses.

131. *conversa* (*ea*): equivalent to *earum rerum conversionem*. See note on l. 413. 'They (readily) suffered the turning of those ills, which each feared for himself, to the destruction of one unhappy wretch'; i.e. when once I had been declared the victim, they were all relieved from farther apprehensions for themselves.

132. *parari*: historical infinitive.

Fig. 13. — Head of Bull adorned with *Vittae* (l. 133)
133. *salsae fruges*: for *mola salsa*, 'the salted meal.' Cf. IV, 517. Grain, parched, crushed, and mixed with salt, was thrown upon the victim. *vittae*: 'fillets,' or twisted bands of white and red wool.

134. *fateor*: the term implies that it might be considered culpable to have shrunk from a sacrifice demanded by religion. *vincula*: the cords with which he was bound when being led to the altar.

135, 136. *obscurus Delitui*: 'I lay hid and unseen.' *si—dedissent*: 'if perchance they should set sail.' See note on l. 94. *dedissent* is put by the law of sequence of tenses (after *delitui*) for the fut. perf. *dederint*. The clause is virtually in indirect discourse, depending upon the idea of *thinking* in Sinon's mind. There was the uncertainty whether the Greeks would, after all, set sail without having made the appointed sacrifice of one of their own countrymen.

139. *Quos*: accusative of the person; *poenas*: of the thing; 'from whom, perchance, they will also exact punishment.' H. 411; LM. 522; A. 239, c; B. 178, 1, a; G. 339; (H. 374).

141. *Quod*: 'wherefore,' lit. 'as to which.' H. 416, 2; LM. 507; A. 240, b; B. 176, 3; G. 334; (H. 378, 2). *te*: addressed to Priam.

142. *Per*: the following clause suggests the object: 'if there still be any inviolable pledge anywhere among men, by this I adjure thee.' For the separation of *per* from its case in adjurations, see note on IV, 314. *quae restet*: clause of characteristic.

143. *laborum*: for the case, see H. 457; LM. 586; A. 221, a; B. 209, 2; G. 377; (H. 406, 1).

144. *animi*: 'a spirit'; put for the person. *non digna*: 'undeserved.'

145. *lacrimis*: ablative of cause; 'by reason of these tears.' *ultra*: 'besides,' 'moreover.' This word is capable of a variety of significations, arising from the fact that it means that 'beyond' what is expected or required.

148. *amissos*: 'whom you have given up.' *hinc*: 'henceforth.'

149. *haec edissere vera*: 'declare these things truthfully.'

150. *Quo*: 'whereto,' 'to what end.'

151. *quae religio*, etc.: 'what sacred token is it, or (if none) what engine of war?'

154. *aeterni ignes*: sun, moon, and stars. Cf. III, 599; IX, 429.

155. *enses*: the sacrificial knives. All the holy objects Sinon appeals to are witnesses of the outrage he has suffered, and of his being bound by no tie of loyalty to his countrymen.

157. *Fas*: sc. *est*.

158. *ferre sub auras*: 'to bring to the light.'

159. *tegunt*: sc. *illi*; i.e. the Greeks.

160. *promissis*: the prose construction is *in promissis maneat*. Cf. VIII, 643.

163. *auxiliis*: ablative of means. *ex quo*: 'from what time'; antecedent is in *ex illo*, below, l. 169.

164. *sed enim*: as in I, 19.

165. *Fatale*: 'fateful'; the Palladium was so termed because the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. It was a small, rude image of Pallas, which was believed to have fallen from heaven, and was guarded by the Trojans with great care.

168. *vittas*: the fillets round the head of the image.

169. *fluere*, *referri*: historical infinitives. This metaphor seems to be drawn from the movement of a ship which the rowers have ceased to propel against the current, so that it again falls down the stream.

171. *ea signa*: 'tokens of this,' i.e. of her displeasure. Cf. III, 505.

172. *simulacrum*: the Palladium. *arsere*: would be regularly connected with the foregoing *vix positum* by *-que*, *et*, or *cum*. Cf. l. 692.

173. *Luminibus arrectis*: 'from her starting eyeballs.'

174. *ipsa*: the image itself, *per se*. *ter*: see note on I, 94. *solo*: H. 464; LM. 600; A. 243, *b*; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 434, N. 1). *dictu*: see note on I, 111.

176. That an image should show such miraculous signs of anger is a sufficient reason to the minds of the Trojans, as Sinon is well aware, for the advice of Calchas and the hasty departure of the Greeks. There is, therefore, no difficulty now in believing that the Greeks have actually gone, and that what Sinon adds about the destination of the wooden horse is reasonable and true.

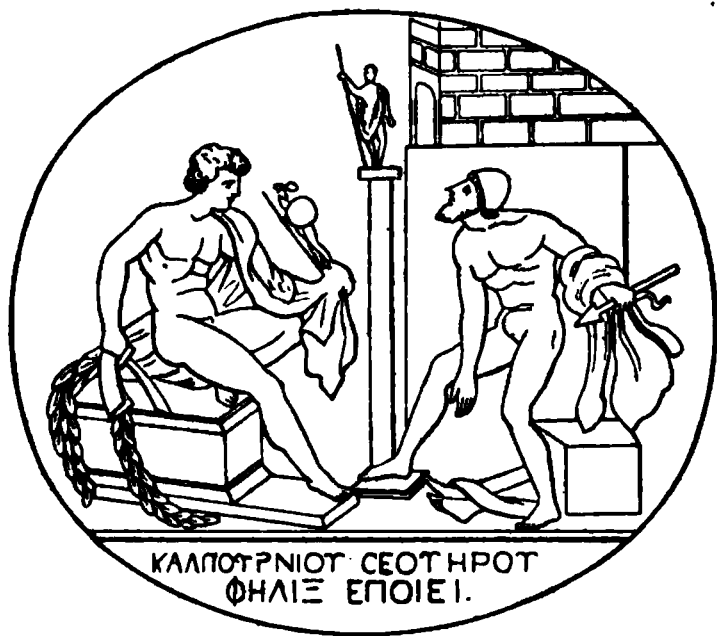


Fig. 14. — Diomedes and Ulysses carrying off the Palladium (ll. 165 sqq.)

178. **Omina ni repetant Argis**: 'unless they seek the omens again in Greece.' They had before sailing for Troy taken the omens at Aulis. Virgil may have in mind the practice of Roman generals, who, under certain circumstances, went back to Rome to renew the auspices. **numen**: 'the favor of heaven.'

179. **quod — avexere**: 'which (says Sinon) they brought away (of old) upon the sea.' The indicative mood shows this statement to be the language of Sinon, not of Calchas, which would have been quoted indirectly, and be put therefore in the subjunctive mood.

180. **quod petiere — parant**: 'as to the fact that they have sought — (it is because) they are preparing.' H. 588, 3, N.; LM. 847; A. 333, *a*; B. 299, 2; G. 525, 2; (H. 540, IV, N).

181. **Arma, deos**: i.e. reënforcements for war and the favor of the gods.

183. **moniti**: 'being instructed'; namely, by Calchas. **pro**: 'in place of.' Here Sinon comes to the most delicate part of his story; he must give a plausible reason both for the building of the horse and for its vast size, and he must make such suggestions as shall induce the Trojans to take it into the city.

184. **quae piaret**: 'to atone for.' See note on I, 20.

185, 186. The emphasis is on **immensam**, which should be joined to **attollere**. They were not only advised to build this in place of the Palladium, but to build it of vast dimensions, so that the Trojans might not get it into the city to serve as a new Palladium, and that they might be tempted through suspicion to lay violent hands upon it, and thus incur the anger of Minerva.

186. **Roboribus**: ablative expressing the means of *attollere*. **caelo**: dative for *ad caelum*. See note on *Latio*, I, 6.

187. **portis**: the instrumental ablative of way by which. H. 476; LM. 644; A. 258, *g*; B. 218, 9; G. 389; (H. 420, I, 3)). **moenia**: for *urbem*.

188. **Neu**: 'or lest'; = *et ne*. **antiqua sub religione**: under the same religious security as that which they had enjoyed under the Palladium.

189. **Nam — violasset**: this is the continuation, in the oblique form, of what Calchas had stated. An idea of saying is implied in the foregoing verb, *iussit* (l. 186). For the subjunctive, see note on l. 94.

190. **omen**: i.e. the fate or destruction indicated by the omen. **ipsum**: refers to Calchas.

193. **Ultro**: 'beyond' what you would expect; i.e. 'actually,' 'even.' See note on l. 145.

194. **nostros**: refers to the Greeks. **ea fata**: 'such fates,' namely, as the *exitium* in l. 190. This calamity would await the posterity of the Greeks if the horse should be received into the city by the Trojans.

198. **mille**: a round number. In the *Iliad*, II, 924 sqq., the number of the Grecian ships is stated as 1186.

199. **Hic**: see note on l. 122. **maius**: even a greater event than the adventure of Sinon.

201. **ductus sorte**: though priest of Apollo, Laocoön had been appointed by lot on this day to make sacrifices to Neptune.

202. **Sollemnes**: 'sacrificial,' 'where the sacrifices are customarily made.' Note the derivation.

203. **Ecce**: cf. l. 57. **gemini**: 'two'; implying similarity. Cf. I, 162. a **Tenedo**: they come from Tenedos as an omen that the enemy is coming from its concealment there to destroy the city.

204. **immensis orbibus**: an ablative of description, limiting *angues*.

205. **Incumbunt pelago**: 'they breast the sea'; with *tranquilla per alta*. **pariter**: 'side by side.' **ad litora tendunt**: 'make for the shore.'

207. **Sanguineae**: 'bloody'; of the color of blood. **pars cetera**: all except the head and breast. **pontum Pone legit**: 'courses the sea behind.'

208. **sinuatque**: in connection with *legit* may be translated as a present participle, 'curving.' **volumine**: 'in folds'; referring to the undulating curves made by the long bodies of serpents in propelling themselves over the waves.

209. **sonitus spumante salo**: note the alliterative effect. The repetition of the *s*-sound is intentional, in imitation of the plashing of the waves. **arva**: 'the shores.'

210. **oculos**: see note on I, 228.

212. **visu exsangues**: 'terrified by the sight.' **agmine certo**: 'in an undeviating course'; indicating that they had been sent, by a higher power, expressly to destroy Laocoön, and were not merely seeking for prey.

215. **morsu depascitur**: 'devours.'

216. **Post**: adverbially for *postea*. **ipsum**: refers to Laocoön. **auxilio**: dative of the end or purpose. See note on I, 22.

218. **medium**: sc. *eum*; 'around his body.' **collo**: 'around his neck.' For the dative, see H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, *d*; B. 187, 1, *a*; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

219. **superant**: 'rise above him.' **capite**: 'with their heads.' Cf. *volumine*, l. 208, for a similar use of the singular for the plural.

221. **vittas**: see note on I, 228.

223. **Qualis mugitus**: sc. *est*. If Virgil was familiar with the famous statue of Laocoön, now preserved in the Vatican, he chose rather, with true poetic taste, to transfer the spirit of that great work to his description than to adhere to the original in respect to all its details.

225. **At**: in transition. **delubra summa**: 'the lofty shrine'; the same as *arcem* in the following line.

226. **arcem**: for *templum*. It was situated on the summit of the Acropolis.

227. **Sub pedibus**: the statues of Minerva are often represented with serpents coiled at the feet.

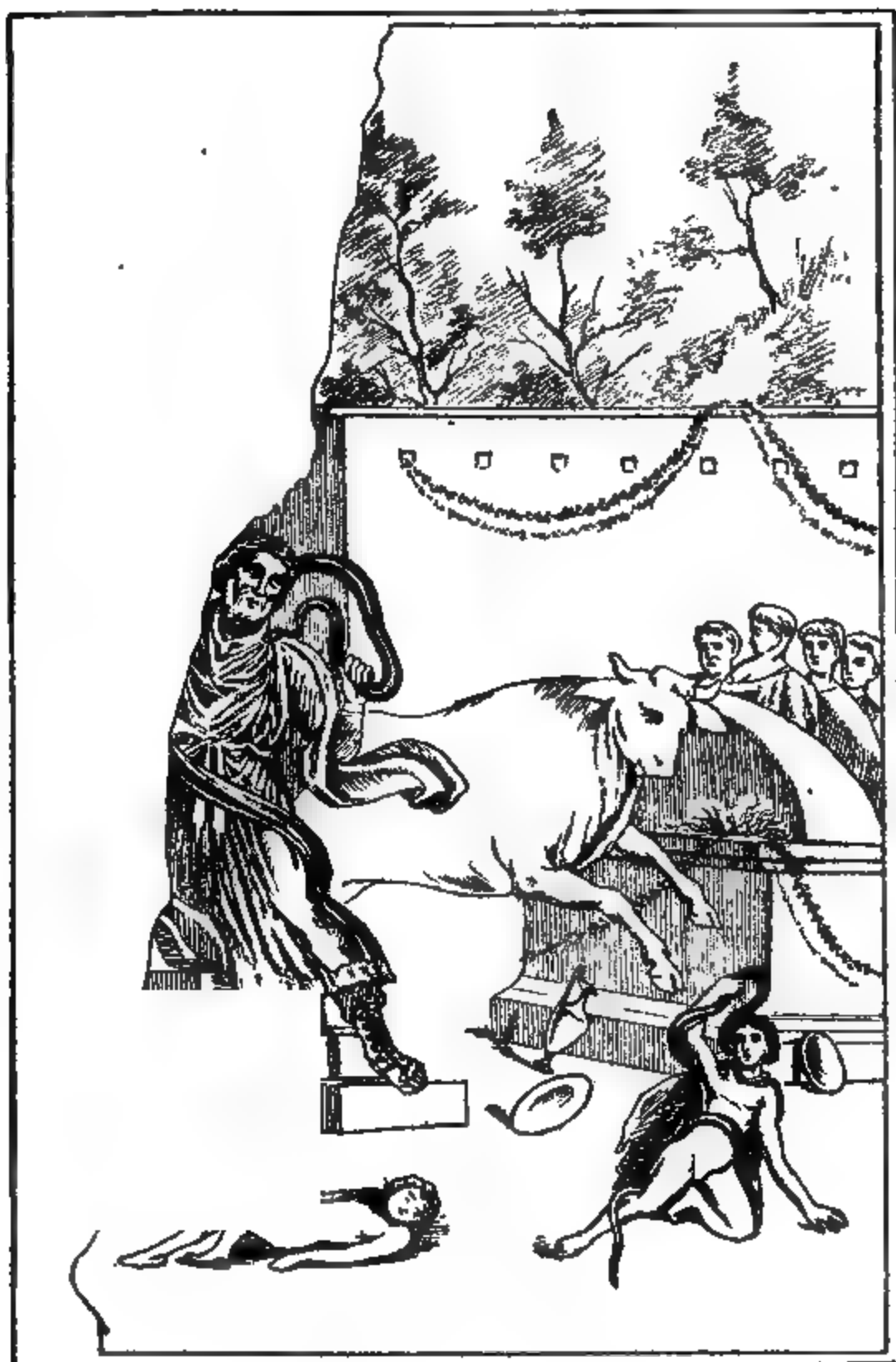


Fig. 15. — Laocoön and his Children attacked by the Serpents (ll. 212 sqq.)

228, 229. **novus pavor**: 'new terror'; no longer apprehension for our personal safety, as in l. 212, but fear of the goddess who has punished Laocoön, and thus shown the danger of committing any outrage upon the wooden horse. **cunctis**: for the dative, see H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4). **Insinuat**: sc. *sc.* **scelus expensis**: for *sceleris poenam solvisse*.

231. **Laeserit**: for the mood, see note on I, 388. **tergo**: for *corpori*.

232. **ad sedes**: 'to the shrine.'

233. **conclamant**: 'exclaim with one voice.'

234. **Dividimus—urbis**: 'we divide the walls and disclose to view the buildings.' The *muri* are the city walls; the *moenia*, the buildings within.

235. **Accingunt**: sc. *se*; 'apply themselves.' Cf. I, 210. **rotarum lapsus**: 'the gliding wheels'; put for the simple term *rotas*. Cf. I, 301. **collo**: 'about the neck'; dative.

237. **Scandit**: 'climbs' or 'mounts'; a bold figure, indicating the difficulties overcome in conducting the wooden horse through the walls and to the summit of the citadel.

238. **armis**: for *armatis*, as in I, 506. For the ablative, see H. 477, II; LM. 651; A. 248, c, 2; B. 218, 8; G. 405; (H. 421, II).

239. **Sacra canunt**: hymns were sung at the sacred festivals of the Romans by choirs of boys and girls.

240. The dat. *urbi* is governed by *inlabitur*. **minans**: 'towering'; as in I, 162.

242. **Dardanidum**: see note on I, 565.

243. **Substitit**: 'halted.' Stumbling on the threshold was considered an evil omen. **utero**: the ablative of place. The shock of the sudden halt caused the weapons of the Greeks secreted within the horse to clash and rattle.

244. **Instamus**: cf. I, 423, and below, l. 491. **immemores, caeci**: 'thoughtless' and 'blind' in respect to the circumstances which should have awakened suspicion, namely, the stumbling of the horse and the noise of the arms from within.

245. **Sistere** is followed by the accusative with *in*, or by the ablative either with or without *in*. Cf. X, 323.

246. **Tunc etiam**: 'then also' as an additional warning.

247. **credita**: is better joined with *ora* than with *Cassandra*. For the dative *Teucris*, see note on *ulli*, I, 440.

248. **esset**: relative clause of characteristic expressing the cause of *miseri*. See note on I, 388. Others make it concessive.

249. **velamus**: see note on I, 417.

250-437. While the city is buried in slumber, the Grecian fleet returns silently from the island of Tenedos, and Sinon, seeing the signal torch on

board the ship of Agamemnon, opens the wooden horse. The leaders issue forth and commence the attack on the city, setting fire to it in various places with the aid of Sinon, and are soon joined by their whole army at the Scaean gate. Aeneas is warned of the danger in a dream by the shade of Hector, and is roused from sleep by the increasing noise of the conflict and of the flames. He arms himself and hastens from the palace of his father, and, being joined by Coroebus and other warriors, undertakes to defend the city. After a momentary success, his party is defeated, Coroebus and others are slain, and he is left with only two companions, with whom he proceeds to the palace of Priam.

250. *Vertitur*: the sky itself is conceived to revolve, while the earth stands still. *ruit oceano*: 'ascends from the ocean'; i.e. Night rises in her chariot from the eastern ocean when the sun sinks in the west. Cf. V, 721; and for this sense of *ruit*, VI, 539; VIII, 369.

252. *Myrmidonum*: for *Graiorum*. *dolos*: refers especially to the stratagem of the wooden horse. *per moenia*: 'throughout the city'; not the fortifications merely. See note on l. 234.

254. *phalanx*: here = 'host' or 'army.' *instructis navibus*: 'with their ships drawn up in order.' They advanced in regular array, in order to be ready for an enemy, and to effect a simultaneous landing.

255. *amica — lunae*: 'the friendly stillness of the silent moon'; i.e. 'friendly,' or 'favorable' to the projects of the Greeks. According to the post-Homeric tradition, Troy was taken at the time of full moon. We should infer from ll. 340, 360, 397, 420, etc., that the moon was sometimes shining, and sometimes obscured.

256. *nota*: 'well known'; for the Greeks had been ten years encamped upon the shores.

Fig. 16.—The Greeks descending from the Wooden Horse (ll. 259 sqq.)

257. *Extulerat*, etc.: intensive for the perfect: 'suddenly raised the signal flame'; the signal by which Sinon was to understand when to open the horse. *defensus*: 'protected' from discovery in his nocturnal movements.

259. *Laxat*: this verb is adapted to both objects, *Danaos* and *claustra*, by *zeugma*: 'releases the Greeks, and loosens the bolts.' H. 751, 2, N.; A.

p. 430; B. 374, 2, a; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). The natural order of the ideas is also reversed. This license is termed *hysteron proteron*.

260. *se promunt*: for *prodeunt*. *robore*: see note on *Italiam*, I, 2.

262. *Demissum per funem*: 'along a rope let down.'

263. *primus*: this should probably be understood literally, and, in that case, would show that the speaker, in mentioning the names rapidly, was reminded at the moment when Machaon's name occurred, that he was said to have issued first from the horse.

264. *doli* (i.e. *equi*) *fabricator*: he was directed by Minerva. See l. 15.

265. *sepultam*: cf. l. 253.

266. *portis*: ablative of the way by which. See note on l. 187. *omnes socios*: those who have just landed from the ships.

267. *conscia*: 'confederate'; implying that those already in the city and those just arrived have a mutual understanding of the plan of attack.

268. Cf. IV, 522. *aegris*: 'sorrow-laden'; said of men, as compared with the gods.

Fig. 17.—Achilles dragging Hector's Body about the Walls of Troy (ll. 272 sqq.)

269. *doneo divum*: 'by the blessing of the gods.' Cf. Spenser, opening lines of *Vision of Bellay*:—

'It was the time when rest, soft sliding downe
From heaven's height into men's heavy eyes,
In the forgetfulness of sleepe doth drowne
The carefull thoughts of mortall miseries.'

270. *In somnis*: 'in slumber.' Cf. l. 302. Aeneas is repeatedly favored with warnings by visions and dreams.

271. *largos fletus*: 'a flood of tears.' Cf. I, 465.

272. *Raptatus bigis, ut quondam*: '(appearing) as formerly (he was), when dragged by the chariot.' Aeneas had seen the corpse of Hector in this condition after it had been brought back to Troy by Priam. The ghosts of the slain are conceived to have the appearance of their disfigured and mutilated bodies. See VI, 494.

273. *per—tumentes*: for *loris per pedes tumentes tractis*. *lora*: the

Greek accusative, used with somewhat more boldness than usual, as it is applied not to a part of the person, nor even to the dress. Cf. note on I, 228. The ordinary Greek accusative here would have been *pedes*, accompanied by *loris* in the ablative.

274. **Ei mihi**: H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, *b*; G. 351; (H. 389, N. 2). **qualis**: refers to the appearance of Hector's person.

275. **redit**: the present in vivid narration. H. 532, 3; LM. 733; A. 276, *d*; B. 259, 3; G. 229; (H. 476, III). **qui redit**: may be rendered 'returning.' **exuvias**: 'the spoils'; those, namely, which had been taken from the body of Patroclus, whom Hector had slain in battle, and who had worn the armor of his friend Achilles. Hence, they are called here 'the spoils of Achilles.' For the accusative, see H. 407; LM. 511; A. 240, *c*, N.; B. 175, 2, *d*; G. 338, N. 2; (H. 377); and cf. note on I, 320.

276. **iaculatus**: 'after he had hurled.' **puppibus**: 'upon the ships.' The ships were drawn up from the water, with the sterns toward the land, and surrounded on the land side by fortifications.

278. **quae plurima**: see note on I, 419. The wounds are those wantonly inflicted on the dead body of Hector by the Greeks, and the mutilations received when it was dragged by the chariot of Achilles. **Ultro**: 'at once,' 'first'; lit., 'of my own accord,' without waiting to be first addressed by the ghost; join with *compellare*. **flens ipse**: 'myself also weeping'; as well as he.

282. **morae**: in his dream Aeneas does not realize that Hector is dead, but fancies that he has been long absent, and anxiously waited for.

283. **Exspectate**: vocative by attraction for the nominative. H. 402, 3; LM. 493; A. 241, *b*; G. 325, R. 1; (H. 369, 3). **ut**: 'how'; i.e. 'how gladly'; join with *aspicimus*.

287. **nihil**: the object of *respondit* understood. **nec — moratur**: 'nor heeds my useless inquiries.'

290. **a culmine**: 'from the summit'; from top to bottom. Cf. below, l. 603.

291. **Sat — datum**: 'enough has been done by thee for thy country and for Priam.' (*Qua*) **dextra**: 'by (any) right hand'; i.e. by human prowess.

292. **hac**: 'with this'; i.e. with mine. For the construction, see H. 579; LM. 938; A. 308; B. 304; G. 597; (H. 510).

293. **Sacra**: sc. *sua*. A limiting word pertaining equally to two substantives is sometimes expressed only with the last. Cf. *surgentem*, I, 366. The *Penates* of Troy are those which pertain to the whole state in common, as distinguished from those of individual families.

294. **comites**: 'as companions'; in apposition with *hos*. **his**: dative. **moenia**: for *urbem*.

295. The order is: *quae magna, ponto pererrato, denique statues*. Although this city was Lavinium, the poet seems to have Rome in mind.

296, 297. The vision seems to bring the figure of Vesta with the fillets round her head, and other *sacra* which pertained to her worship, from the *penetralia*, or sanctuary of the house. Among the *Penates* of the city or state appear to have been included Jupiter, Juno, and Vesta; perhaps, also, Neptune, Apollo, and other great gods. These are also called *Dei Magni*. See III, 12, and VIII, 679.

298. Diverso luctu: 'with manifold sounds of woe.' Cf. XII, 620.

299, 300. secreta — recessit: the house of Anchises was remote from the Scaean gate, where the enemy were chiefly assembled, and it also stood by itself. *Recessit*, as *refugit*, III, 536, denotes situation rather than motion.

302. summi fastigia tecti: 'the battlements on the top of the roof.' Cf. below, l. 458, and note.

303. arrectis auribus: cf. I, 152; II, 206.

304. veluti cum, etc.: as the shepherd, ignorant (*inscius*) of the remote cause of the devastation around him, is amazed (*stupet*), so Aeneas, at first stupefied by what he hears and sees, does not comprehend the origin and nature of the uproar. Cf. X, 405; XII, 521. **furentibus austris:** ablative absolute, expressing time. *Austris* is used for winds in general, as in I, 536.

305. rapidus montano flumine: '(made) impetuous by the mountain flood.' With this and the following line cf. Spenser, *Faërie Queene*, II, 11, 18:—

'Like a great water-flood, that, tombling low
From the high mountaines, threatens to overflow
With suddein fury all the fertile playne.'

306. boum labores: by metonymy for *segetes*.

307. inscius: 'ignorant (of the cause).'

309. fides: 'the truth,' or 'the fact'; namely, that the Greeks had got possession of the city. *Est* is to be supplied.

310. Deiphobi: his death is described in VI, 509 sqq.

311. Vulcano: i.e. *igni*. See note on I, 215. **proximus:** 'next' to the house of Deiphobus.

312. Ucalegon: a bold metonymy for the 'house of Ucalegon.' Cf. III, 275. **Sigea freta:** 'the Sigeian waters'; about four miles northwest from Troy.

314. nec sat rationis (est mihi): 'nor have I sufficient deliberation'; 'I have not a clear purpose in seizing arms'; do not consider what is to be done or gained in fighting.

315. bello: dative for *ad bellum*. **arcem:** 'the citadel.'

317. pulchrum: the predicate accusative with *esse* understood, of which *mori* is subject. H. 394, 4; 615, 2; LM. 972; A. 189, *d*; B. 327; G. 422; (H. 438, 3 and 538, 2). **succurrit, etc.:** 'the thought comes over me'; in the midst of the excitement I have one thought only: 'that it is glorious to die in arms.'

318. **Ecce**: cf. l. 203.

319. **arcis Phoebique**: priest of the citadel only so far as he was priest of Apollo, whose temple, like those of the other tutelary gods, was on the citadel.

320. **Sacra, deos**: cf. l. 293. **victos**: as in I, 68.

321. **trahit**: 'leads.' Cf. l. 457. **cursu tendit**: 'hastens'; lit. 'holds (his way) with running.' **limina**: '(my) threshold'; the house of Anchises and Aeneas. The arrival of Panthus with the *sacra* is a fulfillment of the words of Hector's ghost: Troy commits to thee her gods. See l. 293. The poet leaves us to understand that the child and the sacred objects are left by Panthus at the palace of Anchises. See l. 717.

322. **res summa**: 'the common weal.' **Quo loco**: 'in what condition.' **Panthu**: the Latin vocative, from the Greek Πάνθου. **quam prendimus arcem?** 'what stronghold are we to seize?' The present is used for the future, as not infrequently in animated discourse. Cf. III, 88. H. 533, 2; A. 276, c; G. 228.

324. **summa**: 'final.'

325. **Fuimus, fuit**: an impressive way of saying, 'we have ceased to be Trojans; Ilium no longer exists.' H. 538, 1; LM. 743; A. 279, a; G. 236, 1. (H. 467, III, 5). **Dardaniae**: dative.

329. **Sinon**: see note on l. 259. **miscet**: 'scatters all around.'

330. **Insultans**: expresses the joy Sinon feels in the success of his stratagem, as well as his contempt for the victims of it. **alii**: 'others,' as opposed to that portion of the Greeks who have descended from the horse. **bipatentibus portis**: 'at the wide-open gates.' Cf. l. 266.

331. **Milia quot**: sc. the antecedent *tot*, the subject of *adsunt* understood. See note on I, 430. **Mycenis**: H. 491, II, 2; LM. 605; A. 258, a; B. 229, 1; G. 391; (H. 428, II).

332. **alii**: another portion of the main body from the ships. **angusta viarum**: 'the narrow passageways.' See note on I, 422.

333. **Oppositi**: 'opposed'; i.e. to the Trojans who attempt to resist. **stat Stricta**: a lively substitute for *est stricta*; suggesting the position of the blade firmly grasped, and raised for the blow. **mucrone corusco**: ablative of description.

334. **primi**: those who are foremost, or at the gate.

335. **caeco Marte**: 'in the blind conflict.' Cf. IX, 518.

336. **numine divum**: not by his own deliberate purpose, for he had not *sat rationis in armis*.

337. **tristis Erinys**: 'the grim Fury'; the gloomy spirit of conflict.

339. **Addunt se socios**: cf. VI, 778.

341. **agglomerant**: sc. *se*; 'gather around.' **nostro**: for *meo*, as in l. 139.

343. **insano**: 'frantic.'

344. *gener*: 'as a (future) son-in-law.'
345. *furentis*: 'prophetic.'
346. *Audierit*: cf. the use of *esset*, l. 248.
347. *Quos ubi vidi*: see note on I, 72. *audere*: 'venturing upon.' H. 613, 1; LM. 961; A. 272; B. 331, 1; G. 527; (H. 535, I).
348. *super*: as in I, 29. 'Besides' the enthusiasm they already manifest, I seek to enkindle more, and so 'begin with these words.' *his*: ablative of manner.
349. *Pectora*: as *animi*, l. 144, put for persons. *audentem*: sc. *me*. *si vobis*, etc.: sc. the indicative, *est*, since there is no uncertainty. *extrema*: 'a last hazard.' *cupido Certa*: 'a fixed resolve.'
350. *sequi*: for the infinitive depending on *cupido*, see note on l. 10.
351. *Excessere*: the ancients believed that the capture of a city or country was preceded by the departure of its tutelary gods.
352. *quibus*: 'through whom'; ablative of means.
353. *moriamur, ruamus*: 'let us die, and (to that end) rush into the midst of the enemy.' Also taken as an instance of *hysteron proteron*. See on l. 259. Cf. III, 662.
354. *Una salus*: predicate nominative: 'to hope for no safety (is) the only safety of the conquered.'
357. *caecos*: 'blind,' or 'furious' from hunger.
360. *nox atra*: the moon is at times obscured. See ll. 397, 420, and 621. But night in general, whether with or without a moon, may be understood as 'dark,' contrasted with day.
361. *fando*: 'in speech.'
- 364, 365. *-que -que*: 'both — and.' See note on I, 18. *inertia*: 'lifeless,' referring to the corpses of the slain; or 'helpless,' with reference to the bodies of old men, women, and children, and persons unfit for war.
366. *poenas dant sanguine*: 'suffer punishment with blood'; i.e. suffer death. Cf. l. 72.
369. *pavor*: H. 733, 5; LM. 1114; A. 359, *f*; B. 367, 2; G. 721; (H. 608, V). *plurima imago*: 'many a vision'; innumerable corpses, representations of death, everywhere seen.
371. *Androgeos*: a Grecian hero, not mentioned in Homer. *credens*: sc. *nos esse*.
372. *ultra*: 'at once,' 'first'; as in l. 279; without being first addressed.
376. *Responsa Fida*: 'reliable answers.'
377. *sensit delapsus*: lit. 'having fallen, he perceived (it)'; a Greek idiom for *sensit se delapsum esse*.
378. *retro repressit*: 'checked.'
379. *aspris*: for *asperis*. *sentibus*: ablative of place where.
380. *humi nitens*: 'with firm tread.' See note on I, 193.

381. **Attollentem iras**: 'rears its angry crest.' *Iras* is equivalent to *iratum caput*. **colla**: Greek accusative.

383. **densis**, etc.: 'and we surround them with our serried arms'; the verb is used in the middle sense; lit. 'we poured ourselves about them.' Cf. *implentur*, I, 215; and *teguntur*, l. 227.

384. **-que**: connects the verbs *circumfundimur* and *sternimus*.

385. **Adspirat**: 'smiles upon.' **labori**: 'conflict.'

386. **successu, animisque**: ablatives of cause; both success and boldness of spirit make the youth exult.

388. **ostendit se dextra**: for *ostendit se dextram*; 'shows herself favorable.'

389. **insignia**: 'martial ornaments'; the arms by which the Greeks were distinguished from the Trojans, especially their helmets and shields.

390. **Dolus**: sc. *sit*. **requirat**: see note on l. 8.

391. **deinde**: see note on I, 195.

392. **clipei insigne decorum**: 'the shield with its beautiful device'; *insigne* is a noun. Shields were often adorned with raised work in metal. For the accusative, see note on l. 275.

396. **haud numine nostro**: ablative of attendant circumstance; 'under an unfavorable divinity'; lit. 'under a divinity not our own.' The possessive sometimes has the force of *secundus*.

400. **Fida**: 'safe,' as affording a retreat to the ships.

401. **conduntur**: for *se condunt*. Cf. l. 383.

402. **nihil fas (est) fidere**, etc.: 'alas, men may not put their trust in unwilling gods'; i.e. the Trojans, in putting on Greek armor, placed themselves under the protection of the divinities who were unfavorable to them. The sentiment is intended to introduce the incident which immediately follows, and which turns the tide of success against the Trojans.

403. **Priameia**: 'daughter of Priam.'

404. **Crinibus**: see note on I, 480. **a templo Minervae**: she had fled to the shrine of Minerva for refuge. **adytis**: 'from the inner sanctuary.' This was the outrage referred to in I, 41, which provoked the wrath of Minerva against Ajax Oileüs.

407. **speciem**: 'spectacle.' **Coroebus**: see ll. 341 sqq. **furiata mente**: ablative absolute.

408. **periturus**: see note on l. 46.

409. **densis armis**: ablative of manner, as in l. 383. *Eis*, or *hostibus*, in the dative, is understood after *incurrimus*.

410. **delubri culmine**: a party of Trojans was hurling down missiles from the top of the temple of Minerva on the citadel.

411. **obruimur**: for the quantity of the last syllable, see note on *pavor*, l. 369.

412. **Armorum facie**, etc.: 'on account of the appearance of our arms, and the mistake arising from our Grecian crests'; so *facies* is used in V, 768.

413. *ereptae virginis*: 'at the rescue of the virgin'; a subjective genitive, like *tubarum* above. For the use of the participle, see H. 636, 4; LM. 1013; A. 292, a; B. 337, 5; G. 664, a, 2; (H. 549, 5, N. 2).

414. *Undique*: with *collecti*. *acerrimus*: Ajax was angered by the loss of Cassandra.

416. *Adversal*: 'opposed (to each other)' and hence 'opposing.' *turbine rupto*: 'when a whirlwind bursts forth'; ablative absolute, expressing time.

417. Cf. I, 85, 86.

Fig. 18.—The Tabula Iliaca

This stone tablet represents scenes from the Trojan war. Only a portion, showing the walled city, is reproduced here. The upper scene represents the strife and bloodshed that followed immediately after the Greeks descended from the horse (ll. 265 sqq.) The scene just below represents a court in the palace of Priam. The aged ruler is seated upon an altar, from which Pyrrhus is about to tear him (ll. 506 sqq.) On the right, Menelaus seeks to kill Helen. In the foreground at the left, Aeneas receives the Penates from a priest (cf. ll. 318-321). Directly in front, Aeneas, guided by Mercury, is issuing from the city gate, bearing his father on his shoulder and leading Ascanius. Just behind is Creusa. Cf. ll. 721 sqq.

418. *equis*: with *lactus*. Cf. *tegmine*, I, 275. The winds are sometimes described as riding on horses.

419. *imo fundo*: cf. I, 84 and 125.

420. *si quos*: = *quoscumque*. *per umbram*: cf. I, 397.

421. *insidiis*: see ll. 389 sqq.

422. *primi*: 'the foremost'; those in front. Cf. I, 334. *mentita*: 'deceptive,' with the regular active use of deponents. *Mentitos* is understood also with *clipeos*.

423. **Adgnoscent**: 'they recognize'; they perceive that our arms and shields are theirs, though worn by enemies. **ora sono discordia signant**: 'they (the *primi*, l. 422) mark our speech, differing (from theirs) in sound.' Virgil seems to have regarded the speech (*ora*) of the Greeks and Trojans as being dialects of the same language.

424. **Illicet**: 'instantly,' 'thereupon.'

425. **dextra**: cf. I, 98. **ad aram**: the great altar stood at the foot of the steps in front of the pronaos, not within the temple itself.

426. **unus**: emphatic, as in I, 15.

427. **aequi**: H. 451, 3; LM. 574; A. 218, *b*; B. 204, 1, *a*; G. 375; (H. 399, II).

428. **Dis aliter visum**: he deserved to live, but the gods willed it differently. Cf. below, l. 430.

429. **a sociis**: 'by their friends' on the summit of the temple, who are ignorant of their real character. See l. 410. **Panthu**: see l. 322.

430. **infula**: put by metonymy for the priestly office.

431. **flamma meorum** (*civium*). Aeneas speaks as if burning Troy were a funeral pile, in which his slain countrymen had been consumed.

432. **vestro**: may be referred both to Troy, implied in *Iliaci*, and to *meorum*.

433. **vices Danaum**: 'encounters with the Greeks.' **Vitavisse, meruisse**: the subject, *me*, is omitted. **fata fuissent**: contain the notion of 'decreeing,' 'commanding'; hence, the following subjunctive with *ut*.

434. **manu**: 'by my hand'; i.e. by my bold deeds.

435. **Iphitus et Pelias mecum**: sc. *divelluntur*; 'are separated (from the rest) with me.'

436. **vulnere Ulixi**: 'the wound of,' i.e. 'inflicted by, Ulysses.'

437. **vocati**: sc. *sumus*.

438–558. Aeneas is now attracted by the noise of the combatants to the palace of Priam. On reaching the palace, he finds the great body of the Greeks, led on by Pyrrhus, making a furious assault on the front. He effects an entrance by a private postern gate, and ascending to the roof, aids the defenders in hurling down missiles and masses of the building material on the assailants. From the roof he sees the Greeks under Pyrrhus finally burst through the principal gate, and rush into the interior courts. He sees Pyrrhus slay Polites, a son of Priam, at the feet of his father, and Priam himself, after a feeble resistance, near the family altar.

438. **ceu, etc.**: 'as if other battles were nowhere going on'; i.e. as if all the fighting were concentrated here. H. 584, 4; LM. 944; A. 312; B. 307, 1; G. 602; (H. 513, II).

440. **Sic**: explanatory of the foregoing words, and qualifies *indomitum*, *ruentes*, and *obsessum*. **Martem**: 'conflict.' For the participle after *cernimus*,

see H. 613, 4; LM. 1019; A. 292, *e*; B. 337, 3; G. 536; (H. 535, 4). The Greeks make an attack on the front of the palace in two divisions. One party, headed by Pyrrhus, storms the gate, under cover of their shields. These they join together above their heads, by lapping one shield over another, like the tiles or shingles of a roof, forming thus a *testudo*, under the shelter of which they are safe from the missiles hurled down upon them by the defenders (ll. 441 and 469 sqq.). The other party attempts, by scaling ladders, to gain the battlements (ll. 442-444).

441. *acta testudine*: 'with an advancing testudo.' *limen*: 'the gate.'

442. *parietibus*: for the case, see note on I, 226. On the pronunciation of the word here, *paryetibus*, cf. note on *abiete*, l. 16. *postes sub ipsos*: 'close to the very posts'; i.e. of the palace gate.

443. *Nituntur*: 'they climb'; referring to the assailants. *gradibus*: 'on the steps' of the ladders. Join *sinistris* with *obiciunt*. 'They present their shields with their left hands against the missiles (of the defenders), shielding themselves (thus, while) they grasp the battlements with their right hands.'

444. *fastigia*: 'battlements' of the parapet. See note on l. 458.

445. *tecta Culmina*: refers to the whole roofing, including also the gilded rafters, *auratas trabes*, underneath the tiles.

446. *His telis*: 'with such weapons,' or 'missiles, as these.' Notice the emphatic position of *His*. *ultima*: 'the end of things'; when they see that things have come to the last extremity.

447. *Extrema in morte*: 'in death's extremity.'

449. *alii*: these are Trojans in the vestibule and court, standing ready with drawn swords to meet the enemy, if they should burst through the doors. *imas fores*: 'the doors below,' as distinguished from the roof where Aeneas stood.

451. *Instaurati animi*: refers both to himself and to his two companions.

452. *vim*: 'force'; i.e. new impulse.

453. *Limen erat*, etc.: this passage serves to explain how Aeneas and his comrades made their way into the palace in the rear, while the host of Greeks was swarming round the front walls and the principal entrance. *Limen*, *fores*, and *postes* all refer to the private entrance in the rear (*relicti a tergo*). Within this were corridors, affording an easy communication (*pervius usus*) of the various buildings or parts of the palace with each other (*inter se*).

456. *incomitata*: in a more public place the custom of the Trojans and Greeks would have required the matron to be attended by a female servant.

457. *soceros*: Priam and Hecuba. So *patres*, below, l. 579.

458. *Evado*: 'I make my way'; by the private passage just described. *ad summi fastigia culminis*: 'to the battlements on the top of the roof.' Cf. l. 302, and note. The poet has in mind a roof resting in the rear, on the colonnade which surrounds the courts, and sloping upward to the top, or

terrace, of the outer wall, where it is fortified with a battlemented parapet, interrupted here and there with turrets. From this roof, or terrace, Aeneas commands the view both of what is going on outside of the palace in front of the walls and gate, and also in the courts within.

460. **Turrim**: object of **convellimus**, l. 464. **in praecipiti**: 'on the edge.' **summis Eductam tectis**: 'rising with lofty roof.'

462: **solitae**: sc. *sunt*.

463. **qua summa labantes**, etc.: 'where the topmost stories afforded yielding joints.' The *summa tabulata*, 'highest flooring' or 'highest stories' of the palace, served as the base, or floor, of the tower; and if the tower was of wood, it could be easily thrown down in one mass, when loosened and separated at that point.

464. **altis Sedibus**: 'from its lofty foundations'; the *tabulata* and *tecta*, or palace roof, just mentioned.

468. **interea**: refers to the time occupied in tearing up the tower, and in the replacing of the Greeks destroyed by its fall.

469. **Vestibulum**: 'the entrance' into the *atrium*, or first court. See note on l. 449.

470. **Exsultat**: 'springs to and fro'; indicates the swift movements of the warrior. **telis et luce aëna**: 'with the gleaming of brazen weapons.' A case of hendiadys (see note on I, 61).

471. **Qualis ubi**: the full expression would be *talis, qualis est coluber, ubi*, etc. See note on I, 316.

472. **sub terra**: is contrasted with *in lucem*. **tumidum**: he is supposed to be swollen by eating venomous herbs.

473. **positis exuviis**: 'his old skin laid aside.'

475. **Arduus ad solem**: 'uprising toward the sun.' **ore**: ablative of place.

477. **Scyria pubes**: 'the Scyrian band'; followers of Pyrrhus, from the island of Scyros, one of the Cyclades, which was ruled over by Lycomedes, the grandfather of Pyrrhus.

478. **Succedunt tecto**: 'advance to the palace.' They hurl firebrands up to the battlements, to prevent the Trojans from casting down missiles on Pyrrhus and the other assailants.

479. **Ipse**: Pyrrhus.

480. **Limina**: the lintel and threshold, for the door. **perrumpit, vellit**: the present denotes the continuance of the act, the 'attempt to break' and 'wrench,' contrasted with *cavavit* and *dedit* (ll. 481, 482), which denote the completion of the act. **postes**: = *fores*, 'the door.' **cardine**: the hole in the lintel and threshold, in which the pivots at the top and bottom of the door turned. See Fig. 19.

481. **Aeratos**: 'bronze,' 'covered with bronze.' Cf. I, 448, 449.

482. *ore*: limits *fenestram*; 'an opening with a broad mouth.' See note on *silvis*, I, 164.

483. *Apparet*: through this opening the great central apartments are at once visible to the Greeks; for the vestibule admitted directly to the courts, which were connected by open passages, so that the eye could range through the whole at one view.

485. *Armatus*: the armed guards defending the vestibule, mentioned in l. 449. *vident*: refers to the Greeks.

487. *cavae aedes*: a second court, or square, around which the more private apartments were built, was often called *cavaedium*, but Virgil may not necessarily have been thinking of this part of the Roman house in the expression, *cavae aedes*.

491. *Instat vi patria*: 'presses on with his father's fury'; with the impetuosity inherited from his father, the wrathful Achilles.

492. *sufferre*: 'to withstand (him).'

ariete: pronounced here *ar-ye-te*. See note on l. 16. The battering-ram in its primitive form is probably meant, i.e. a long stick of timber, wielded by men without the aid of machinery. *crebro*: as below, l. 627.

493. *cardine, postes*: see above, l. 480. Join *cardine* with *emoti*; 'started from the socket.'

495. *milite*: used as a collective noun. See note on l. 20.

496. *aggeribus ruptis*: 'the barriers burst.' The Po in many places was kept within its channel, like the lower Mississippi at the present day, by embankments; and Virgil was familiar with the disastrous floods produced by a *crevasse*, or breach in the dike.

497. *Exiit*: i.e. from its channel.

498. *cumulo*: 'in a mass'; ablative of manner, as in I, 105.

499. *Vidi ipse*: 'I myself saw.' Aeneas, who had been repelling the storming party of Greeks from the battlements, was compelled to witness the entrance of Neoptolemus and the other assailants at the gate, without the power to render help.

501. *nurus*: 'daughters'; put for both the daughters and daughters-in-law of Hecuba. *per aras*: usually explained as equivalent to *inter aras*.

504. *Barbarico*: 'barbaric'; because the gold and spoils which adorned the door posts were trophies captured from foreign or barbarian enemies of the

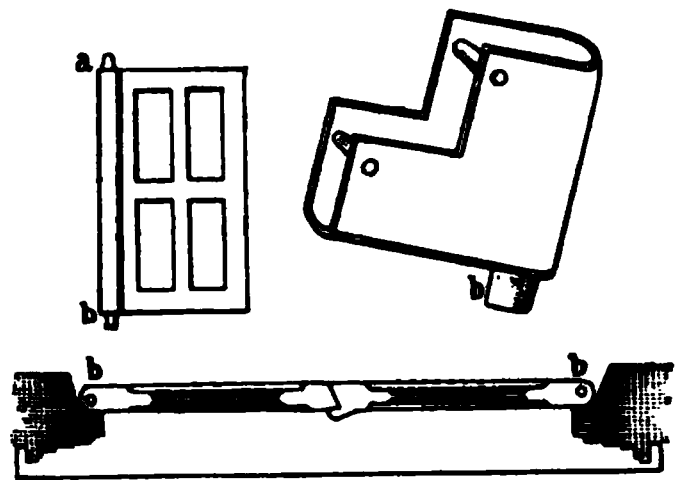


Fig. 19

The first illustration is designed to show the general shape of the ancient door. The *postis* was the upright pillar (*a, b*), at whose ends were fastened bronze pivots (shown on an enlarged scale in the annexed cut, *b*). These pivots moved in bronze sockets (*cardines*), made in the threshold and lintel. The third cut presents a horizontal cross section of the door with the threshold (ll. 480 sqq.).

Trojans. It was customary to hang such spoils on the door posts of houses, as well as of temples. Cf. V, 393; VII, 183. The same use of 'barbaric' occurs in Milton, *Par. Lost*, II, 3: —

'Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.'

506. *fuerint*: see note on *videat*, I, 181. The fate of Priam has just been indicated in general terms, but it is natural to ask the particulars of his death. *requiras*: H. 552; LM. 717, 718; A. 311, *a*; B. 280, 1; G. 257; (H. 486, 1).

507. *uti*: temporal, as *ut*, in l. 67.

508. *medium*: cf. I, 348.

509. *Arma*: especially the *lorica*. *diu*: join with *desueta*. *senior*: 'the aged king.'

510. *umeris*: dative. See note on I, 412. *ferrum*: accusative with *cingitur*, which has a middle force. See note on *exuvias*, l. 275.

511. *fertur*: 'is hurrying'; but he is interrupted by Hecuba. See l. 515. *moriturus*: cf. *periturus*, l. 408.

512. *Aedibus in mediis*: 'in the midst of the palace'; in the inner court. See note on l. 487. *nudo sub axe*: 'under the open vault.'

515. *nequiquam*: 'in vain'; for, in the end, its sacredness failed to save them. *circum*: see note on I, 32.

516. *Praecipites*: = *se praecipitantes*.

517. *sedebant*: it was the custom to flee for refuge, in time of peril, to the altars and images of the gods.

519. *mens*: 'purpose.'

520. *cingi*: sc. *te*.

521. *auxilio*: for the ablative, see note on l. 44. *defensoribus istis*: 'such defenses as those (weapons) of thine.'

522. *non, si*, etc.: 'not even if my Hector were now here.' For not even Hector could now help us with arms; it is only the altar, and the gods, that can save us.

525. *sacra in sede*: i.e. on the altar, or steps of the altar.

526. *Polites* has been defending the entrance to the palace, in company with those mentioned in l. 449. *Pyrrhus*, from whom he has already received a deadly wound, is on the point of dispatching him. *Pyrrhi de caede*: 'from the death-dealing hand of Pyrrhus.'

528. *Porticibus*: 'along the porticoes'; the ablative of the way or route. His flight is through the colonnades which surround the courts, and also across the courts. *vacua*: either 'empty,' referring to some of the courts not yet occupied by the Greeks, or 'open,' 'spacious.' Cf. l. 761. *lustrat*: 'traverses.'

529. **infesto vulnere**: 'with deadly aim'; join with *insequitur*.
530. **iam iam**: 'now, even now.' -que: connects *insequitur* with the following verbs. **premit**: 'is close upon him.'
533. **in media morte tenetur**: i.e. death is all around him; his son lies before him dead, and his own death is imminent.
535. **ausis**: 'reckless deeds.'
536. **si**: as in I, 603. **curet**: clause of characteristic.
538. **coram**: equivalent to *oculis meis*.
539. **foedasti**: 'hast violated.' It implies both the outrage to his nature as a father, and the defiling of his person with the blood of the slain; for the touch, or even the presence, of a corpse rendered the individual religiously impure.
540. **quo**: H. 469, 2; LM. 609; A. 244, *a* and N. 1; B. 215; G. 395; (H. 415, II). **mentiris**: 'you falsely pretend'; for you would dishonor such a father.
541. **in hoste**: 'in respect to (toward) his enemy.' **iura fidemque supplicis erubuit**: 'he respected (lit. 'blushed at') a suppliant's rights, a suppliant's trust.'
542. **sepulcro**: dative of the purpose; 'for burial.'
543. **Hectoreum**: see note on I, 200.
544. **senior**: cf. l. 509. **sine ictu**: 'without force' or 'effect.'
545. **repulsum**: sc. *est*.
547. **ergo**: 'so then.' The particle expresses bitter irony. The future here is almost equivalent to an imperative.
549. **Degenerem**: a scornful allusion to the comparison between father and son, just made by Priam, ll. 540 sqq.
550. **Hoc dicens**: 'while saying this.' **trementem**: not with fear, but with age. See l. 509.
552. **Implicuit comam laeva**: for *comae laevam*. Cf. l. 723.
553. **Extulit**: 'raised on high.' **lateri**: dative for *in latus*. See note on l. 18. **capulo tenus**: 'up to the hilt.' For the position of *tenus*, see note on I, 13.
555. **Sorte tulit**: 'befell by fate.'
556. **populis, terris**: ablative, denoting the cause of *superbum*.
558. **sine nomine**: 'without a name'; because deprived of the head, that by which the individual is distinguished.

559-631. Aeneas is reminded, by the fate of Priam and his house, of his own father and family, and is hastening homeward, when he discovers the Grecian Helen, the cause of all these misfortunes, hiding in the temple of Vesta. He stops, and is on the point of taking vengeance by putting her to death, but he is deterred by his mother, who appears to him in her own form, and reveals to

him the gods at work in the destruction of Troy. He submits to fate, and, guarded by Venus, arrives at his home in safety.

559. tum primum: Aeneas is now for the first time awakened to all the horrors of his own situation, and that of his family.

562. subiit: 'came to my mind'; sc. *mentem*. Cf. l. 575. **Creusa:** wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam.

563. domus: has the last syllable long under the ictus. See note on *pavor*, l. 369. **casus:** 'the fortune'; as in I, 623.

564. Respicio: 'I look about.' He has been absorbed in the scene in the court below, and the death of Priam. Now he withdraws his eyes to consider what is going on around him on the battlements. **sit:** subjunctive mood in indirect question. **quae copia:** 'what force?'

566. Ad terram, etc.: 'they have cast themselves (from the battlements) to the ground.' The perfect definite is used here with reference to the preceding historical present.

567. The passage, as far as l. 587, appears inconsistent with VI, 510-527, and is said to have been set aside by Tucca and Varius, the critics to whom the manuscript of Virgil was committed by Augustus. Hence, it is wanting in the best manuscripts; but it is regarded as Virgilian by recent commentators, and is retained in practically all texts. **adeo:** Virgil often joins this particle with *iam*. It may be translated, 'so now.' **super unus eram:** for *supereram*. **limina:** 'shrine.'

568. servantem: 'keeping'; i.e. holding, as a place of refuge, secure on account of its sacredness.

570. Erranti: he has left the battlements of the palace, but is still on the Acropolis, seeking to escape to his own house, without coming in contact with the enemy. Hence he pursues a devious course, looking about cautiously, *oculos per cuncta ferenti*.

571. eversa Pergama: 'the overthrow of Troy.' See note on l. 413.

572. poenas Danaum: 'punishment inflicted by the Greeks.' What genitive? Cf. *Ulixi*, l. 436. **coniugis:** Menelaus.

573. communis Erinyes: because she had been the cause of the ten years' war, which had been attended with many disasters to the Greeks, and was now closing with the destruction of Troy.

574. aris sedebat: i.e. on the steps of the altar. **invisa:** 'odious,' 'hateful.'

575. ignes: 'fury'; the fires of passion. **subit ira:** 'wrath enters (my soul).'

576. The infinitives as in l. 10. **sceleratas poenas:** = *sceleris poenas*. Cf. VI, 563.

577. Mycenae: put for *Graeciam*. Cf. I, 650.

578. **triumpho**: ablative absolute, with *parto*.

579. **Coniugium**: = *coniugem*. Cf. XI, 270. **patres**: 'parents'; as *soceros*, I. 457.

580. **comitata**: cf. I, 312, and note. **turba, ministris**: ablative of means. In the *Odyssey*, books IV and XV, Helen is reinstated as queen in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. It should be remarked that the impression given by Virgil of Helen is widely different from that which we get from the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, where she is represented rather as the victim of misfortune than as a deliberate evil-doer. See Fig. 18.

581, 582. The future perfects express the bitter indignation with which he conceives of her about to return in triumph after having occasioned all this woe.



Fig. 20. — Menelaus pursues Helen (l. 580)

583. **Non ita**: 'it shall not be thus.'

584. **Feminea**: possessive, as *Hectoreum*, I. 543.

585. **Exstinxisse**: the infinitive depends upon an idea of *saying*, implied in *laudabor*, which is equivalent to *cum laude dicar*. **nefas**: metonymy for *nefariam*.

586. **explesse**: more intensive than *implesse*.

587. **Ultricis flammae**: 'with avenging fury.' See note on I, 215. **sati-asse**: 'to have appeased.' The *Manes* of the slain cannot be quiet in the lower world until they are revenged.

590. **pura luce**: 'in clear light'; not in a cloud, as gods often appear.

591. **confessa**: put for the present, as *comitata*, I. 580; 'her godhead manifest'; not disguised, as in I, 314 sqq.

592. **quanta**: 'so great as'; for the gods are conceived to be of lofty stature. **dextra**: she seized the hand with which he was about to slay Helen. **prehensum Continuit**: sc. *me*. See note on I, 69.

595. **nostri**: Venus is represented as including herself with the family of Aeneas. Cf. I, 250.

596. **prius**: 'first'; i.e. before you think of slaying Helen. **ubi**: interrogative.

597. **-ne**: in prose would be joined to *superet*.

599. **resistat**: see note on I, 58.

600. **tulerint, hauserit**: the perfects suppose the completion of the action at the present time.

601. **tibi**: ethical. 'Not the hateful form of Helen, as you think, not the guilty Paris, but the stern will of the gods, is overthrowing this dominion for thee.'

602. **-ve**: trans. 'nor.'

603. **opes**: 'might,' 'power.' **a culmine**: cf. l. 290, and note.

604. **Aspice**: Venus now causes Aeneas to see all that the gods see. The great gods themselves are destroying the city.

605. **tibi**: dative of reference, equivalent to the genitive of possession. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350; (H. 384, II, 4, N. 2). **umida caligat**: 'gathers misty.'

606. **ne qua parentis Iussa time**: 'fear not to follow any commands of thy mother'; for now that your eyes are opened to things invisible, you may understand that her counsels are safe.

609. **undantem**: 'rising in waves.' **mixto pulvere**: 'mingled with dust.'

610. **Neptunus**: Neptune had built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, the father of Priam, and was defrauded by that king of his stipulated reward. Hence his hostility to Troy. **tridenti**: join with *emota*.

612. **Scaean**: the Scaean gate was on the west side of Troy, looking toward the sea. By this the Grecians were still pouring into the city. Cf. l. 330.

613. **Prima**: 'foremost'; as leader of the Greeks.

615. **Iam**: now at length even Pallas joins in the destruction. She usually aids in building, not destroying. **respice**: cf. l. 564. His attention had been directed thus far by Venus to the walls and the gate, where Neptune and Juno are acting; now he turns to behold Minerva, who sits upon the top of the citadel, probably on the pediment of her own temple.



Fig. 21. — Gorgon
(l. 616)

616. **nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva**: 'bright with her storm-cloud and Gorgon grim.' The *nimbus* refers to the aegis of Zeus, which the goddess often wore, and from which, if shaken, proceeded storm and lightning. The Gorgon's head was in the center of the shield.

617. **Ipse pater**: even Jupiter, though not unfriendly to the Trojans, must execute the decree of destiny.

619. **Eripe fugam**: 'hasten your flight'; while flight is still possible.

620. **limine**: for the case, see note on l. 244.

622. **dirae facies**: 'fearful forms'; the gods now made visible to Aeneas, and exerting their powers against Troy.

624. **Tum vero**: 'then indeed'; when my eyes were thus opened. **visum** (*est*): 'was seen.'

625. **Neptunia**: Troy is thus called because Neptune constructed its walls.

626. **Ac veluti Cum**: 'even as when.'

627. **ferro bipennibus**: *hendiadys* for *ferreis bipennibus*. See note on I,

61. **accisam**: limits *ornum*. **instant**: with infinitive, as I, 423.

628. **minatur**: 'threatens to fall.'

629. **comam**: 'leaf-crown'; the foliage of trees is often so called. **vertice**: join with *nutat* as an ablative of manner.

630. **supremum**: 'for the last time'; adverbially. Cf. III, 68.

631. **iugis**: 'from the hilltops'; join with *avulsa*.

632-746. Anchises at first refuses to join Aeneas in his flight, but yields at last to the signs and warnings sent by Jupiter. While they are making their way out of the city, Creüsa, the wife of Aeneas, is separated from her companions and lost; but she is not missed until they reach the place of rendezvous, outside of the gate.

632. **Descendo**: Aeneas descends from the Acropolis to his father's palace. **ducente deo**: 'under the guidance of the divine one (Venus).' Cf. l. 620.

633. **Expeditior, recedunt**: Aeneas, by the divine agency of his mother, is carried safely through the fire and the enemy, weapons and flames moving aside from him.

634. **perventum** (*est a me*): = *pervenit*.

635. **Antiquas**: the necessity of forsaking his home is the more painful, as it has been the abode of a long line of ancestors.

636. **primum**: in both instances agrees with *quem*. Aeneas must carry his father; for he had been formerly disabled by a stroke of lightning. See ll. 648, 649.

638. **integer aevi**: 'unimpaired in age.' H. 452, 1; LM. 575; A. 218, c; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 6; (H. 399, III, 1).

639. **Sanguis** and **vires** are also thus connected in V, 396. **stant robore**, etc.: 'whose strength remains firm in its own vigor'; needing the aid of none. For the ablative, see note on *regno*, I, 268.

640. **agitate**: 'urge forward'; implying both planning and executing.

642. **Satis superque**: there is an ellipsis of *est* — *quod*; 'it is enough and more, that I have seen,' etc. The plural as in l. 89. **una**: H. 166, 1; LM. 1081; A. 94, a; B. 81, 4, b; G. 97, 3; (H. 175, N. 1). Troy had been

captured and sacked by Hercules during the reign of Laomedon. Anchises has survived that capture.

643. *superavimus*: for *superfuimus*; as in l. 597.

644. *Sic — positum*: 'thus lying, yea, thus.' He reclines on a couch, in the position of one dead, or dying. Cf. IV, 681. *adfati*: 'having bid farewell to my body.' It was the custom, immediately on the decease of a Roman, for the nearest relative at the bedside to call on the dead by name, and utter three times in a loud voice the word *vale*. See note on *vocatos*, I, 219.

645. *manu*: 'by violence'; 'in conflict'; i.e. by provoking the enemy to attack me. *miserebitur*: 'the enemy will show compassion'; i.e. they will put me out of my misery by slaying me, while seeking to plunder my house and person.

646. *facilis iactura sepulcri*: 'the loss of burial is a light thing,' lit. 'easy (to bear).' This sentiment is very unusual for a Greek or Roman, but not unnatural for an old man in despair. Cf. IV, 620; VI, 333.

648. *Demoror*: H. 533, 1; LM. 732; A. 276, *a*; B. 259, 4; G. 230; (H. 467, III, 2). *ex quo*: sc. *tempore*.

649. *Fulminis adflavit ventis*: 'breathed upon me with the blasts of lightning.' See note on I, 45. Anchises was struck with lightning, and thus crippled, for divulging to mortals his amour with the goddess Venus.

650. *perstabat*: figuratively; 'he persisted.' *fixus*: used literally; 'fixed' in his position and place. Cf. l. 654.

651. *Nos*: cf. l. 139; the plural for the singular. *effusi lacrimis (sumus)*: equivalent to *effusi in lacrimas*; 'we were dissolved in tears.'

652, 653. *ne — vellet*: the purpose of the entreaty implied in the foregoing words.

653. *fato urgenti incumbere*: 'to add fresh weight to the fate (death) already impending.'

654. *haeret*: by a kind of zeugma is both figurative and literal in its use respectively with *incepto* and *sedibus*. *in*: prepositions belonging alike to two terms are sometimes joined by the poets to the second, instead of the first. See note on l. 293.

655. *in arma feror*: 'I rush to arms'; 'to the combat.'

656. *iam*: after every plan has been tried in vain to save my father. *fortuna*: 'resource.'

658. *Sperasti = expectavisti*; as in IV, 419. *tantum nefas*: 'so impious a thought'; as that a son should forsake his father in peril.

660. *sedet hoc animo*: sc. *tibi*; 'this is fixed in your desire.' For parallel expressions, cf. IV, 15; V, 418; VII, 368.

661. *isti leto*: 'to that death (which you choose).'

664. *Hoc erat (illud) quod*: 'was it this for which?' Cf. IV, 675. For

the accusative *quod*, see note on l. 141. *quod Eripis*: equivalent to a substantive idea, 'your saving me,' subject of *erat*, of which *hoc* is predicate. For the use of the present, cf. note on l. 275.

667. *in alterius sanguine*: 'in the blood of each other.' *mactatos*: H. 395, 2; LM. 479; A. 187, 2, *b*; B. 235, 2, *b*), *a*; G. 286, 1; (H. 439, 2). *cernam*: the present subjunctive is used, since the time of the main thought is really present; 'this is, I now see, the purpose of,' etc.

669. *revisam*: see note on *memoret*, l. 75.

670. *Numquam*: is an emphatic substitute for *non*.

671. *clipeo*: dative. The arm passes through the leather straps, the *insertoria*, which are fastened across the middle of the shield, and the hand grasps the handle between the center and the circumference. Observe the imperfect tense in this passage, as in l. 588.

674. *patri*: for *ad patrem*.

675. *et*: 'also.'

676. *expertus*: 'taught by experience.' *sumptis in armis*: 'in taking up arms.' See note on l. 413.

678. *quondam*: 'once' called, but now not treated as your wife.

680. *dictu*: see note on I, 111.

682. *levis apex*: 'a light, pointed flame.' It was the appearance of a flame, pointed like the peak of a priest's cap, and called 'light,' because it was unsubstantial. *vertice* — *summo*: 'from the crown of his head'; his head being uncovered.

683. *tactu innoxia*: 'harmless with its touch.'

685. *metu*: join with *pavidi*. *trepidare*: the historical infinitive. See note on l. 99.

686. *sanctos*: because sent by the gods.

688. *caelo*: for *ad caelum*; as in l. 186.

690. *Aspice*: 'look upon us'; i.e. with favor. *hoc tantum*: sc. *peto a te*; 'this only I ask of thee'; one look of pity.

691. *haec omina firma*: Anchises thinks he sees in this prodigy a token of divine favor, but desires some additional sign to confirm his hope.

692. It is customary for the poets to treat as coördinate two clauses, of which the first is introduced by *vix*, the second by *et*, as in III, 8, V, 857, or by *-que*, as in the present passage, or by no conjunction at all, as in II, 172, III, 90. In all these cases the second clause is logically dependent on the first in a temporal sense; i.e. the second clause may be translated as if it were introduced by *cum*. Cf. I, 586.

693. *Intonuit* is impersonal, and *laevum* is an adverb; 'it thundered on the left,' — a good omen in Roman augury.

694. Join *multa cum luce* with *facem ducens*.

695. *tecti*: the palace of Anchises.

696. *Idaea silva*: in the pine forest on Mount Ida, south of Troy. The course of the meteor showed that the family of Anchises must flee to Mount Ida.

697. *Signantem*: 'marking (its) path'; to be joined with *claram*. *tum*: 'at the same time.' *longo limite*: ablative of manner of *dat lucem*. *sulcus*: 'its track'; like a furrow in the air. Servius, the Virgilian commentator (see *Introd.*, p. 26), interpreted the brightness of the star as indicating the future glory of the house of Aeneas, its track (*sulcus*), that there was to be a journey by sea, and the smoke, that they were to experience the horrors of war.

699. *se tollit ad auras*: 'lifts himself up'; from his couch. See l. 644.

703. *vestro in numine*, etc.: 'Troy is in thy divine keeping.' Cf. IX, 247. That which survives of the family of Anchises and of the Trojan race represents Troy, and is destined to found a new Troy in another land.

704. *tibi*: H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350; (H. 384, 4, N. 2).

705. *clarior*: refers to the roaring of the conflagration.

706. *aestus*, etc.: 'the flames roll nearer their burning floods.'

707. *cervici*: H. 429; LM. 532; A. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; (H. 386). *Imponere*: passive voice, but with middle sense, equivalent to *imponere te*. Cf. l. 383.

708. *subibo*: sc. *te*. *umeris*: the ablative of means. *iste*: see note on l. 521.

711. *longe*: 'at some distance.' Cf. l. 725. The parties must not go in one body, as that would be more likely to attract the attention of the enemy.

712. *advertite*: with the ablative of *animus* instead of the accusative is very rare. Trans. as if *animos advertite vestros ad ea quae dicam*.

713. *egressis*: 'as you go out of the city,' etc.; lit. 'to those having gone forth.' H. 425, 4; LM. 546; A. 235, b; B. 188, 2, a; G. 353; (H. 384, 4, N. 3).

713, 714. *templum — Cereris*: for *templum Cereris desertum*.

717. *sacra*: see Hector's admonition, l. 293. The sacred objects had been conveyed to the house of Anchises by Panthus. See l. 320.

720. *Abluero*: to engage in religious rites, or to touch the sacred things, without first washing the hands in 'living,' i.e. running, water, was deemed impious.

721. *latos umeros subiecta*: 'stooping (to receive the burden).' See Figs. 18 and 22.

722. *super*: adverbial. *insternor*: middle force. Cf. l. 707.

725. *Pone*: cf. X, 226. *opaca locorum*: 'obscure places.' See note on l. 422.

Fig. 22. — Aeneas fleeing with Anchises and Ascanius

727. **adverso glomerati ex agmine**: 'crowded together in an opposing phalanx.' The ablative with *ex* expresses the composition of the crowd, the material of which it is composed.

729. **Suspensum**: 'anxious.' **comiti**: see l. 711.

731. **Evasisse**: 'to have passed through in safety.' Aeneas now relates the sudden panic which the near approach of a party of Greeks occasioned, and which led, in the confusion of the moment, to the separation of Creüsa from the rest of the party.

735. **mihi**: H. 427; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 347, R. 5; (H. 385, II, 2). **nescio quod** = *aliquod*; 'some.' H. 651, 2; LM. 818; A. 334, *e*; B. 253, 6; G. 467, R. 1; (H. 529, II, 5, 3)). **male amicum**: cf. l. 23; IV, 8.

736. **Confusam eripuit**: equivalent to *confudit et eripuit*. Cf. I, 69. **cursu**: cf. I, 157.

737. **nota regione**: 'from the familiar direction.'

738-740. The irregular construction and arrangement are occasioned by deep emotion. Below (l. 788), the ghost of Creüsa reveals to Aeneas that she is in the service of the goddess Cybele, but leaves him uncertain how she was taken away; and this is still a mystery at the time when Aeneas is telling the story. 'Alas! did my wife Creüsa, torn from me, unhappy wretch! by fate, remain behind? did she wander from the path? did she sit down weary? (It is) uncertain.' The questions are probably direct. The first interrogative, *-ne*, would come regularly after *misero*. For the case of *misero*, see note on l. 735. **nec** connects *incertum (est)* and *est reddita*.

741. **Nec amissam respexi animumve reflexi**: 'but I did not look back for the lost one, or turn my thoughts (to her).' **respexi**: in its literal sense.

742. **Cereris**: 'the temple of Ceres.' See l. 714. So *Apollo*, III, 275. For the omission of *ad*, see note on I, 2.

744. **Defuit — fefellit**: 'she alone was missing, and was lost by her companions,' etc.

745. **amens**: causal; 'in my madness.' **-que**: is joined, in scanning, with the following verse. See note on I, 332.

746. **eversa**: see note on l. 413.

747-804. Aeneas returns through the city, and wanders everywhere in search of Creüsa, even venturing into the midst of the Greeks, who now hold complete possession. The shade of Creüsa appears to him, consoles his grief, assures him of her happiness, and predicts his final settlement in Italy. He returns to his friends, who have been joined in the meantime by a multitude of fugitives, and conducts them to Mount Ida.

748. **recondo**: cf. the use of *occult*, I, 312.

749. **cingor**: with middle sense. Cf. l. 383. Aeneas had given his weapons to his attendants, while carrying his father.

750. **Stat**: sc. *mihī sententia*; 'I determine.' Cf. *sedet*, l. 660.
751. **caput**: for *vitam*.
753. **Qua**: see note on l. 83.
754. **Observata sequor per noctem**: 'I trace and follow my footsteps back in the darkness'; join *retro* with *sequor*. **lumine lustrō**: 'scan with my eyes.' Cf. VIII, 153.
755. **Horror**: put for the objects which occasion horror.
756. **si forte, si forte**: 'if by chance, if (but) by chance.' The repetition denotes the mingled feelings of hope and fear. H. 649, 3; LM. 812; A. 334, *f*; B. 300, 3; G. 460, I, (*b*); (H. 529, II, I, N. I).
759. **aestus**: as in l. 706.
761. **porticibus, asylo**: both ablative of place where. The temple of Juno was a place of refuge and safety, especially on the present occasion, because that goddess was revered more than any other by the Argives.
764. **mensae**: perhaps small tables and tripods of bronze, or of gold and silver.
765. **auro solidi**: 'of solid gold'; for *ex auro solido*. Cf. I, 655.
771. **sine fine**: 'incessantly.'
773. **maior**: the ghost of the dead was supposed to be larger than the living person.
774. **steterunt**: has the penultimate syllable shortened by *systole*. H. 733, 6; LM. 1115; A. 351, *a*, N.; B. 367, 3; G. 722; (H. 608, VI). This was the original quantity.
775. **adfari, demere**: see note on l. 99. The line is repeated in III, 153.
779. **Fas**: may be rendered 'fate.' **aut**: instead of *nec*. See note on l. 602.
780. **Longa — exsilia**: 'distant wanderings'; far from your native land. Sc. *sunt obeunda*.
781. **Lydius**: the Tiber was often called Etruscan, or Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria; and *Lydius* is here used by Virgil as synonymous with *Etruscus*, because, according to tradition, the Etruscans were from Lydia, in Asia Minor.
782. **virum**: as in I, 264, for *hominum*; join with *arva*.
783. **res laetae**: 'auspicious fortunes.' **regia coniunx**: Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus, was destined to be the wife of Aeneas.
784. **Parta**: 'destined for thee.' The participle must also be supplied with *res* and *regnum*. See note on I, 553. **Creusae**: objective genitive; 'tears for Creūsa.' See note on *lacrimae rerum*, I, 462.
785. Cf. l. 7. Creūsa rejoices that her fate will not be like that of Andromache, and other Trojan princesses, who are about to be carried away as slaves. See III, 325–327.
786. **servitum**: H. 633, 2; LM. 1005; A. 302, R.; B. 340; G. 435; (H. 546, 2 and 4).

788. *Genetrix*: Cybele.

792. *collo*: is the dative with *circumdare*, which is separated by tmesis. The lines occur again in VI, 700 sqq.

794. *somno*: for *somnio*, 'a dream.' Cf. a similar thought in Wordsworth, *Laodamia*: —

'Forth sprang the impassioned queen her lord to clasp;
Again that consummation she essayed,
But unsubstantial form eludes her grasp
As often as the eager grasp was made.'

797. *matresque virosque*: 'both matrons and men'; in apposition with *numerum*.

798. *pubem*: 'a band'; in apposition with the foregoing accusatives, and denoting, as in VII, 219, the whole body of the followers of Aeneas.

799. *animis*: 'in spirit.' Their resolution is fixed. Cf. XII, 788. *opibus*: 'in fortune.' They have gathered money, provisions, and the remnants of their movable property.

800. *velim*: H. 644, 1; LM. 805; A. 287, *a*; B. 268, 7, *a*; G. 628; (II. 525, I). General relatives regularly take the indicative in direct discourse. *deducere*: the proper expression to denote the planting of a colony.

801. *Lucifer*: a name applied to the planet Venus as morning star; which, as the evening star, is Hesperus, or Vesper. Cf. I, 374.

803. *portarum*: all the gates were now guarded by the Greeks. *opis*: 'of (giving) aid'; of delivering my country.

804. *Cessi*: 'I yielded to fate.' *montes petivi*: cf. I. 636.

Fig. 23. — Present View of the Height upon which Troy was built

[Taken from Schuchardt, Schliemann's Excavations. By permission of the publishers.]

NOTE. — The investigations of Dr. Schliemann, followed by those of Dr. Dörpfeld and others in 1893-94, have made it evident beyond any reasonable doubt that the site of ancient Troy was on the hill now called Hissarlik, situated about three miles and a half from the northwestern shore of the Troad, and between the Scamander and the Simois, which came together a short distance northwest of the hill.

The excavations made under the eye of these experts have brought to light nine successive strata, the remains of nine settlements that have occupied this site. Of

these, the lowest five strata are prehistoric, the second stratum dating, it is estimated, from about 3000 B.C. The sixth stratum is the most important and the most interesting, since this is the one that actually represents the Pergamos of Homer and the ancient Troia of Virgil. Remains of seven large buildings were discovered, of a construction that resembles that of the ancient sites of Tiryns and of Mycenae, the home of Agamemnon. Upon the acropolis were found remains of an ancient temple, surrounded by a wall of fortification, having a strong tower at the northeast angle. Traces of fire were also discovered.

BOOK III

The voyages and settlements of Aeneas before his arrival at Carthage.

THE time embraced in the narrative of this book is nearly seven years. It begins with the events immediately succeeding the fall of Troy, which occurred traditionally in 1184 B.C. The Trojan fugitives, under the command of Aeneas, spent the remainder of the summer, and the following winter, in building ships in the harbor of Antandros (*sub Antandro*), a city on the southern side of Mount Ida. This was the first year, i.e. the first summer and winter, after the fall of Troy. The second year begins with the departure of the exiles (early in the summer) for Thrace, and is spent in the attempt to establish a colony there (ll. 13-69). In the third year the new colony, called Aenos, or, as some think, Aenea, is abandoned, and the wanderers, stopping at Delos to consult the oracle (l. 73), proceed to Crete (l. 131), and commence the colony of Pergameum (ll. 132-134). Having passed the fourth year and part of the fifth in Crete, they are compelled by a pestilence to give up this settlement also (l. 190), and sail to Actium in Acarnania, where they remain during the fifth winter (l. 284). They resume their voyage in the beginning of the sixth summer, and first landing near Buthrotum, and meeting with Helenus and Andromache (ll. 294-505), they cross the Adriatic to Portus Veneris, in Apulia (l. 523), and from thence continue their voyage along the coasts of Italy and Sicily to Drepanum (l. 707), which they reach at the close of the sixth summer, and where soon afterwards Anchises dies (l. 710). In the beginning of the following, or seventh summer (see I, 34 sqq.), they start for Italy, but are immediately driven by a storm to the coast of Africa.

- 1-68. Aeneas, with twenty ships, built in Antandros, passes over to Thrace and attempts his first settlement of Aenea, or Aenos. After commencing his colony, he is warned by the shade of the murdered Polydorus to flee from Thrace, and again sets sail with his followers.

1. **res Asiae**: 'the fortunes of Asia.' Troy was the chief city of Asia Minor, and the head of an extensive league. Cf. *res Agamemnonias*, l. 54, for the power of Greece.

2. **Immeritam**: 'not having deserved (such a fate).' Laomedon and Paris were the guilty ones, not the Trojans in general.

3. **humo**: i.e. from its foundations. **fumat**: the present indicates that the ruins of Troy are still smoldering. **Neptunia**: see note on II, 625.

4. **Diversa**: 'remote.' **desertas**: 'solitary,' 'desolate.'

5. **Auguriis**: 'omens,' 'warnings.' **ipsa**: virtually emphasizes *sub*; 'close under.' **sub Antandro**: Antandros lay on high ground above its harbor.

7. **ubi sistere detur**: 'where it is granted us to settle.' For the infinitive, see note on I, 66.

8. **prima aestas**: 'earliest summer.' See note on I, 541.

9. **Et**: cf. II, 692 and note. **fatis**: dative.

10. **cum**: may be rendered 'and then.'

Fig. 24. — Ancient Vessel under Sail and Oars (l. 9)

12. **magnis dis**: see note on II, 297. For the spondaic verse, see H. 735 3; LM. 1131; A. 362, a; B. 368, 2; G. 784; (H. 610, 3).

13. **Terra Mavortia**: 'a land of Mars,' the tutelary god of the warlike Thracians.

14. **regnata**: 'ruled over.' **Lycurgus** was an early king of Thrace, who had fiercely opposed the rites of Bacchus. The present king, Polymnestor, had married Ilione, the daughter of Priam.

15. **Hospitium**: 'hospitable resort'; in apposition with *terra*. **sociique Penates**: sc. *erant*.

16. **Fortuna**: i.e. the prosperity of Troy.

17. **ingressus**: sc. *terram*. **fatis iniquis**: ablative of manner; 'under inauspicious fates.' They were not known, however, to be hostile from any previous indication, but from what turned out after the landing was made.

18. **Aeneadas**: there was a city, Aenos, at the mouth of the Hebrus, and another, Aenea in Chalcidice, both of which were by tradition founded by Aeneas. The name, *Aeneadas*, by which Aeneas calls his followers, implies that Virgil was in doubt which town to regard as the one founded by the hero.

20. **Auspicious**, etc.: 'patrons of,' or 'favorable to the work commenced.'
22. **tumulus**: 'a mound.' Polydorus had been left unburied on the shore, and the sand had covered his body. **quo summo**: 'on the top of which.'
23. **hastilibus**: 'spear-shafts.' Both myrtle and cornel were used in making spear-shafts. Join the ablative with *horrida*.
25. **Conatus**: a participle. **tegerem**: according to the custom (cf. II, 248) of adorning altars and sacred places with boughs and wreaths. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.
26. Observe the liveliness of the historical present *video*. It is joined by *-que* (in *viridemque*) to *accessi*.
28. **huic**: H. 428, 2; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 347, 5; (H. 385, 4, 2)). 'Drops of dark blood ooze from that shoot which is first torn up.' **sanguine**: descriptive ablative.
29. **Mihi Membra quatit**: cf. I, 92.
30. **gelidus**: an instance of prolepsis. The effect of fear is assumed instead of being predicated.
31. **alterius**: 'of a second.'
32. **penitus tentare**: 'to explore thoroughly.'
- 34, 35. Aeneas supposes that the preternatural appearance may have been produced by the Nymphs who preside over the spot, or by Mars (*Gradivus*), who is the guardian of Thrace; and he now implores them to give the signs (*visus*) a favorable issue, and to mitigate the omen; i.e. to send another token by which he may know that the gods are not displeased with him.
36. **secundarent**: 'make favorable.' For the omission of *ut*, see note on II, 75.
39. **Eloquar**: for the subjunctive, see note on I, 565.
41. **laceras**: every cornel or myrtle shoot is connected with the body of Polydorus. **iam**: 'now at least'; after having repeated the torture. **sepulto**: he is covered by the sand.
42. **Parce**: with infinitive expresses a prohibition; a poetical variation of *noli scelerare*.
43. **aut**: continues the force of the negative. Cf. II, 779. 'Troy produced me no stranger to you, nor does this blood flow from the stock'; but from my lacerated body. Forbear, then, for you are doing violence to a human body, and even to a friend and fellow-countryman.
- 45, 46. **ferrea**: because of the 'iron points,' or spear-heads. **iaculis increvit acutis**: 'has grown up in sharp javelins.' The spears, left in the body of Polydorus, have miraculously put forth roots in the accumulated sand, and sent up new shoots, straight and tapering; fitted, indeed, for javelins. *Iaculis* is the ablative of manner.
47. **ancipiti**: 'twofold'; occasioned both by the blood, and by the voice of the shade. **mentem**: 'in mind.' See note on I, 228.

50. **alendum**: H. 638, 3; LM. 994; A. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2); G. 430; (H. 549, 3).

51. **regi**: Polymnestor.

55. **Fas omne**: every obligation imposed by religion and the laws of hospitality.

56. **potitur**: here of the third conjugation. **Quid — cogis?** 'to what dost thou not force the hearts of men?' Both accusatives are governed by *cogis*, after the analogy of verbs of teaching or demanding. H. 412; LM. 524; A. 239, *c*; B. 178, 1, *d*; G. 339; (H. 375).

58. **primum**: he consults Anchises first as the most venerable and the most experienced in auguries.

59. **refero**: 'I report'; lay before them.

60. **animus**: for *sententia*. The infinitive follows in apposition. H. 616, 2; LM. 971; A. 270; G. 421; (H. 539, II).

61. **dare classibus austros**: for *classes austris*, by hypallage.

63. **Aggeritur**: 'is heaped upon,' 'added to.' **tumulo**: the mound mentioned in l. 22. **arae**: sometimes two altars were erected to the *Manes* of a deceased person. See below, l. 305. Such altars usually bore the inscription, *Dis Manibus*.

66. **Inferimus**: on the grave or ashes of the dead it was customary to pour libations of milk, honey, sacrificial blood, and unmixed wine.

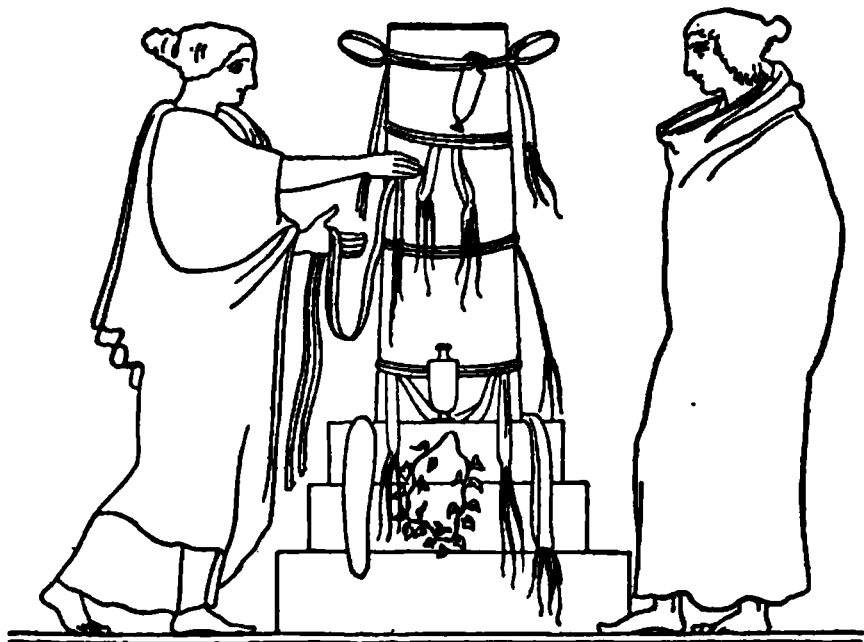


Fig. 25. — Offerings at a Tomb (ll. 64 sqq.)

68. **Condimus**: 'we put to rest.' Without these ceremonies the *Manes* were supposed to be wandering in misery. See VI, 318–330. **supremum**: 'for the last time'; according to the custom described in note on II, 644.

69–120. Aeneas arrives at the island of Delos, where he is hospitably received by King Anius, the priest of Apollo. On consulting the Delian oracle, the Trojans are told to seek out the land from which their earliest ancestors were derived. This Anchises pronounces to be Crete.

69. **pelago**: dative; sc. *erat*; 'when first the sea could be trusted'; i.e. in the spring or early summer.

70. **auster**: for *ventus*.

71. **Deducunt**: 'draw down.' Cf. below, l. 135. The ships were drawn

up and sheltered on the land after a voyage had been completed. **complent**: 'cover'; i.e. with the ships.

73. **Sacra tellus**: refers to Delos, a small island in the midst of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and the seat of one of the principal oracles of Apollo.

74. **matri**: Doris, wife of Nereus. The dative depends upon *gratissima*. This verse retains the final vowels in *matri* and *Neptuno*, unelided. See note on I, 617. Neptune is called the Aegean because, according to Homer, his palace was in the Aegean Sea.

75. **pius**: because in this act Apollo showed his filial piety to his mother, who had found shelter in Delos. **circum**: see note on I, 13.

76. **Mycono e celsa Gyaroque**, etc.: 'which, when wandering about all seas and shores, the grateful Archer bound fast to lofty Myconos and Gyaros.' With *revinxit e*, cf. *religavit ab*, VII, 106, and such expressions as *a sinistra*, *a fronte*, etc.

77. **coli, contemnere**: see note on I, 66. Before Delos was thus fastened it was uninhabited.

78. **fessos**: the voyage was somewhat more than two hundred miles.

79. **veneramur**: 'we approach with reverence.'

80. **idem**: H. 508, 3; LM. 1059; A. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; G. 310; (H. 451, 3).

81. **tempora**: see note on I, 228.

82. **Occurrit**: 'hastens to meet us.'

83. **hospitio**: 'in hospitality.'

84. **Templa**: the plural indicates the courts and porticos as well as the *cella*, or temple proper. **venerabar**: implies approaching the temple as a worshiper, and offering sacrifice on the altar. **saxo vetusto**: the material is expressed either by the ablative alone, as I, 655, II, 765, V, 663, or by *ex* with the ablative, as IV, 138.

85. **Da**, etc.: 'grant to us our lasting abode'; i.e. reveal to us the place which the fates destine for our permanent (*propriam*) abode.

86, 87. **serva altera Pergama**: 'save the second Troy'; i.e. by your counsel save us, who are to found the second Troy. **reliquias**: cf. I, 30.

88. **Quem sequimur?** 'what leader are we to follow?' For the use of the present, see note on II, 322.

89. **inlabere**: properly said of the inspiration of the priest, but here of information to be given to the suppliant directly by the voice of the oracle.

90. See note on II, 692.

91. **-que**: 'both'; is lengthened here by the ictus. **Limina**: is put for the whole temple, and with *laurus* is in apposition with *omnia*.

92. **Mons**: Mount Cynthus. **adytis reclusis**: ablative absolute. The earthquake is connected with the sudden opening of the inner sanctuary. Cf. VI, 81.

93. *Summissi petimus terram*: freely translated, 'we prostrate ourselves upon the ground.'

94. *quae*, etc.: 'the land which first bore you from the stock of your ancestors.' See note on I, 573.

95. *ubere laeto*: 'in her fruitful lap'; on her teeming soil.

97. *Hic*: as in I, 272, refers to the place just mentioned. *oris*: ablative of place where.

101. The oracle directs them to return to their mother country; but the question now is, what is the real mother country or cradle of their race.

102. *genitor*: Anchises. Cf. above, ll. 9 and 58.

104. *Iovia insula*: since Jupiter was born there.

105. *Mons Idaeus*: from this the Trojan Ida derived its name.

106. *Centum*: a round number. *regna*: 'realms'; properly so called because in every city there was an *ἀναξ*, or sovereign. Cf. I, 338.

108. *primum*: cf. I, 1. Some traditions made Teucer a native of the Trojan country, others a Cretan, who migrated to the Troad. He is called *maximus* as the *ἀρχηγέτης*, or original father of the race.

109. *regno*: dative. *nondum steterant*: 'had not yet been built.'

111. *Hinc*: from Crete was derived the worship of Cybele, mother of the gods, *magna mater*. *cultrix Cybelli*:

'inhabitant of Cybele.' She had a temple on the Phrygian mount Cybele. *aera*: 'brazen cymbals,' used by the priests, or Corybantes, in the worship of the goddess.

112. *nemus*: there was a grove on the Trojan Ida consecrated to Cybele, in imitation of that on the Cretan Ida. *silentia*: the strict secrecy of the mysteries, and the practice of exhibiting the figure of the goddess in a chariot drawn by lions, were also brought from Crete (*hinc erant*).

116. *Nec* — *cursu*: the distance from Delos to Crete is about 150 Roman miles. *adsit*: H. 587; LM. 920; A. 314; B. 310; G. 573; (II. 513, I).

118. *aris*: ablative of place where.

Fig. 26. — Apollo Citharoedus
(ll. 90 sqq.)

121-191. Aeneas lands in Crete without opposition, as King Idomeneus has fled from the country. His new settlement is soon visited with plague and famine, and the Penates declare to him in a vision that the Delian oracle referred not to Crete, but to Hesperia or Italy. Anchises recalls the tradition of the twofold origin of the Trojans (Teucer from Crete, and Dardanus from Italy), and advises him to set sail for Hesperia.

122. **Idomeneia**: accusative of the Greek declension ('*Ἰδομενῆα*). Idomeneus was one of the most distinguished of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy. In fulfillment of a vow made during a tempest, to sacrifice to the gods the first object which should meet him on landing in Crete, he was compelled to make his own son, Merion, the victim. A pestilence which befell the people soon afterwards being attributed to this act, Idomeneus was expelled from his country, and, therefore, planted a new dominion in the Sallentine district of Southern Italy. See below, l. 400, and XI, 264 sq.

123. **Hoste**: H. 462; LM. 600^e; A. 243, *a*; B. 214, 1, *c*; G. 390; (H. 421, II). The thought is: There is no one left in the country who will oppose us.

125. **Bacchatam iugis**: 'where Bacchus is worshiped on the hills.' There is no corresponding English term. This island, the largest of the Cyclades, was noted for the cultivation of the vine and for the worship of Bacchus.

126. **niveam**: referring to the white marble of Paros.

127. **Cycladas**: Aeneas has particularized some of the Cyclades and some of the Sporades, and now sums up the whole in the terms *Cycladas* and *terris*. **legimus**: 'we sail along.' It governs the accusatives, *Naxos*, etc. **concita**: 'disturbed.' The idea is that the number and proximity of the islands render the sea, thus pent up and interrupted in its currents, rougher and more dangerous.

128. **vario certamine**: 'in manifold strife'; i.e. with various cries of mutual encouragement and with rival effort.

129. **petamus**: see note on the use of *hortor*, l. 134, below.

133. **Pergameam**: sc. *urbem*. The real name was *Pergamum*. **cognomine**: see note on I, 275.

134. **arcem attollere tectis**: 'to erect a citadel with (lofty) buildings'; i.e. build the usual fortifications, temples, and public edifices on the acropolis. The infinitive with *hortor* is poetic. H. 608, 3; A. 331, *a* and *g*; B. 295, 5, N; G. 423, 2, N. 2; (H. 535, IV).

135. **Iam fere**: 'now all was well-nigh done'; *fere* limits in a general way the thought of the sentences following. **subductae**: see note on l. 71.

136. **Conubiis**: here a trisyllable; *conubyis*.

137. **Iura domosque dabam**: 'I was administering justice and assigning dwelling places.' Cf. I, 507. **tabida**: in an active sense; 'wasting.' **membris**: dat.; 'on our limbs.'

138. **Corrupto caeli tractu**: 'the expanse of heaven being infected'; i.e. the region, or tract, of atmosphere pertaining to Crete.

139. **satis**: 'upon our crops'; the same construction as *membris*.

140. **animas**: for *vitas*.

141. **steriles**: an instance of *prolepsis*; as in l. 30. **exurere**: historical infinitive. **Sirius**: its rising, which occurs in the hot season, was supposed to produce drought, and sometimes pestilence.

143. **Ortygiae**: see l. 124.

144. **ire**: see note on *attollere*, l. 134. **mari**: ablative absolute with *remenso*, as *pelago remenso*, II, 181. The deponent has here, as often, a passive signification. **veniam precari**: the favor to be asked of Apollo is a revelation, informing them 'what end, etc.'; the clauses introduced by *quam*, *unde*, and *quo* are thus dependent on the idea of responding or instructing implied in *veniam*.

145. **fessis rebus**: cf. I, 452. **ferat**: like *da* in l. 85, is said of Apollo, as being able to relieve them by declaring what the fates decree concerning them.

147 sqq. Cf. Tennyson, On a Mourner: —

'like a household god
Promising empire; such as those
Once heard at dead of night to greet
Troy's wandering prince, so that he rose
With sacrifice, while all the fleet
Had rest by stony hills of Crete.'

terris: ablative of place where.

148. **Effigies**: 'images.'

150. **visi**: it was a dream, as in II, 270. **iacentis**: sc. *mei*, limiting *oculos*.

151, 152. **se fundebat**: gives more fullness of meaning than *lucem fundebat*.

154. **delato**: 'when thou hast sailed.' **dicturus est**: 'is on the point of saying'; 'would say.'

155. **ultro**: 'unasked'; without being first invoked. See note on II, 145. This condescension is in return for the piety of Aeneas in saving the images of the Penates amidst such dangers.

156, 157. **secuti, permensi**: sc. *sumus*.

158. **Idem**: for *Eidem*. **in astra**: a phrase probably symbolical here, as *ad aethera*, l. 462, of the glory of the descendants of Aeneas in general.

159. **magnis**: is left indefinite, perhaps purposely. We may understand *viris*, or *rebus*; or *dis*, i.e. the Trojan *Penates*, who are speaking.

160. **para**: Aeneas was not actually to build the great city of Rome, but only to prepare the way for it by founding *Lavinium*. See note on II, 295.

161. **Non suasit**: 'did not point out.'

162. **aut**: see note on II, 602. **Cretae**: H. 484, 1; LM. 620; A. 258, c, R.; B. 232, 1; G. 411; (H. 426, 1).

163-166. Repeated from I, 530-533.

167. **nobis**: the Penates identify themselves with the Trojans. **Dardanus**: the brothers Dardanus and Iasius were natives of Corythus, a city of Etruria. They migrated from Italy to Samothrace, and from thence Dardanus passed over to the Troad, where he married the daughter of Teucer, and received with her a share of the kingdom, which thus took the name of Dardania. The later name of Troy was derived from his grandson, Tros.

168. **pater**: is applied to Iasius, as being, in common with his brother, an original member of the family, or one of the patriarchs. **quo**: must be referred to Dardanus as the conspicuous name; Iasius being merely appended as naturally associated with Dardanus.

170. **requirat**: 'let him (Anchises) seek.' Anchises is recognized as the chief adviser and director of their movements.

171. **tibi**: Aeneas.

173. **Nec sopor illud erat**: 'nor was that (all) a dream'; it was preternatural. **illud**: the regular construction would be *ille*. H. 394, 1; A. 195, d; B. 246, 5. Cf. VI, 129; (H. 438, 1).

174. **Velatas comas**: they were veiled or bound with the fillets.

175. **gelidus**: cf. l. 30. **corpore**: 'from my body.'

177, 178. **munera Intemerata**: 'libations of unmixed wine.' **focis**: 'on the hearth'; the altar of the Penates. **laetus**: join with *facio*, not *honore*. **honore**: 'offering.'

179. **ordine pando**: 'I narrate.'

180. **prolem ambiguum**: 'the twofold lineage.' **Adgnovit**: governs the accusatives and the infinitive *deceptum esse* as direct objects.

181. **nov0**: it was natural that at this late day Anchises should be liable to err in deciding which of the early homes of his ancestors the oracle meant. **veterum locorum**: an objective genitive after *errore*; 'new mistake about the ancient land.'

183. **tales casus**: 'such fortunes'; namely, as that we should wander so far and settle in Italy.

184. **repeto**: 'I recall.' **portendere**: sc. *eam*; 'that she prophesied.'

185. **vocare**: 'that she mentioned.'

187. **Crederet, moveret**: 'who could believe,' etc.; deliberative subjunctive. H. 557; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 486, II).

188. **moniti**: 'warned'; i.e. by the vision.

189. **dicto**: the 'word' or 'command' of Anchises.

190. **quoque**: 'also' this settlement as well as the one in Thrace. **paucis relictis**: 'leaving a few (of our number).' In Virgil's time, Pergamum and the supposed descendants of the Trojan colonists still existed in Crete.

191. *aequor*: accusative with *currimus*; 'we traverse.' See note on I, 67, and cf. V, 235.

192–266. The Trojans, having set sail from Crete, are driven about by a storm for three days and nights, and on the fourth reach the Strophades, small islands west of the Peloponnesus, where the Harpies dwell. They are annoyed by the Harpies and make an assault upon them. Celaeno, chief of the Harpies, pronounces a curse upon the voyagers, and they leave the island in terror.

193. *caelum* — *pontus* (*apparet*): sc. *sed* before *caelum*.

194. *adstitit*: a livelier word than *surrexit*.

195. *inhorruit unda tenebris*: 'the sea became ruffled with darkness'; the sea became rough, and was overspread with the gloomy shadow of the clouds. Cf. Tennyson's imitation (The Lady of Shalott, 12, 13):—

'Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever.'

199. *Abstulit*: cf. I, 88. *ingeminant*, etc.: 'the lightnings continually flash from the riven clouds.'

201. *discernere*, etc.: Palinurus does not perceive in the heavens (i.e. by looking at the heavens) when the day ends and the night begins. *Caelo* is the ablative of place.

202. With *Nec* supply *dicit*, which is occasionally omitted, as here, after *negat*. *meminisse*, etc.: sc. *se*; 'and says that he does not distinguish his course in the midst of the wave.'

203. *Tres adeo soles*: 'three whole days'; *adeo* qualifies *tres*; 'three, even so many.' *incertos caeca caligine*: the days are called 'uncertain,' since their course is uncertain on account of the profound darkness.

206. *aperire montes*: 'to disclose its mountains'; to bring its mountains into view. *volvere fumum*: therefore the Trojans suppose it to contain the dwellings of men.

207. *remis insurgimus*: they exchange sails for oars, in order to have the ships more under their command as they approach the shore, where there may be rocks and shallows.

209. *Strophadum*: the name of the islands is said to be derived from *στρέφειν*, since the pursuers of the Harpies, by the command of Jupiter, at this point 'turned back' to Greece.

210. *stant*: 'are situated'; a lively substitute for *sunt*, as *incedo*, I, 46, and *colitur*, above, l. 73.

211. *Insulae Ionio in magno*: the diphthong *æ* in *insulæ* is not elided, and is shortened. See H. 733, 2, N.; LM. 1110; A. 359, *e*, and 355, *d*; B. 366, 7, *a*; G. 720; (H. 608, II, N. 3.)

212. *alias*: the others, whose names are known, were Ocypete, Podarge, Nicothoë, and Aëlo.

213. *Clausa*: the house of Phineus was closed against the Harpies after they had been expelled by the Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, who pursued them over the sea. They had tormented Phineus by constantly devouring or defiling the food that was placed upon his table.

215. *Pestis et ira*: 'plague and curse.'

216. *Virginiei volucrum vultus*: 'the faces of the winged creatures are like those of maidens'; 'they are birds with the faces of maidens.'

220. *laeta*: 'abundant.'

Fig. 27. — Harpies (ll. 216 sqq.)

221. *Caprigenum*: agrees with *pecus*. *nullo custode*: ablative absolute. They were sacred to the Harpies, and left to feed, as was usual with sacred animals, without a herdsman.

222, 223. *divos* — *Iovem*: we devote a portion of the prey as a sacrifice to the gods, out of gratitude for our preservation. *In partem praedamque*: hendiadys for *in partem praedae*. Cf. I, 61.

224. *toros*: 'couches,' or 'seats' of piled-up turf. *dapibus*: H. 476; LM. 645; A. 248, c; B. 218; G. 401; (H. 421, footnote 1).

225. *subitae*: instead of the adverb, *subito*. *horrifico lapsu*: 'with terrific swoop'; ablative of manner.

226. *clangoribus*: refers to the loud flapping of their wings. Cf. I, 397.

229, 230. Cf. I, 310, 311.

231. *aris*: altars erected for the sacrifices mentioned in ll. 222, 223.

232. **diverso caeli**: 'from an opposite part of the heaven.' Cf. II, 716.

233. **pedibus**: see l. 217.

235. **Edico**: 'I order'; as a verb of commanding, followed by the subjunctive (ut) *capessant*, and, as signifying 'I declare,' also followed by the infinitive, *gerendum esse*.

236. **iussi**: sc. *facere*.

236, 237. **tectos, latentia**: proleptic. See note on I, 637.

239. **specula**: some high rock serves as a watch-tower.

241. **foedare**: in apposition with *proelia*. See note on l. 60.

242. **tergo**: 'on the body.'

246. **Infelix**: 'ill-boding.' **rumpit**: 'shrieks forth'; the word describes her fury.

247, 248. **Bellum etiam pro caede, bellumne**: 'war then in return for the slaughter of our oxen, is it war?' in return (*pro*) for the oxen of which you have robbed us. **Laomedontiadae**: in this passage a reproachful epithet, as Laomedon was faithless. Cf. IV, 542. But this is not always the case. See VII, 105; VIII, 18 and 158.

249. **patrio**: 'hereditary'; since the Harpies were daughters of Pontus or Poseidon.

251. **pater omnipotens**: Jupiter was the source of all the attributes of his children, and thus imparted to Apollo the gift of prophecy, and the power to inspire others with prophecy.

252. **Furiarum**: the poets do not always distinguish the Harpies from the Furies.

253. **ventis vocatis**: 'having invoked the winds.' Cf. above, l. 115.

254. **Italiam**: see note on I, 2.

256. **nostrae caedis**: 'of the murder of us'; your attempted slaughter of us.

257. **Ambesas**: see note on *summersas*, I, 69. **subigat**: after *antequam*. H. 605, I; LM. 878; A. 327, *b*; B. 292; G. 577; (H. 520, I, 2). **malis**: join with *absumere*. The prophecy was fulfilled, VII, 109 f.

259. **gelidus**: cf. l. 30.

260. **armis, etc.**: 'nor do they now wish to seek security with arms, but with vows and prayers.'

262. **sive — sint**: their vengeance is to be deprecated if they are goddesses; their continued persecution, if they are only horrible monsters. The subjunctive is that of indirect discourse, dependent on an idea of *saying* contained in *exposcere*.

266. **funem**: the 'hawser,' or 'cable,' which moors the ship to the shore.

267-277. The Trojans sail by the islands of the Ionian Sea, Zacynthus, Dulichium, Same, Neritos, Ithaca, Leucate, and reach Actium in Acarnania, on the bay of Ambracia.

267. **excussos — rudentes** (see note on l. 257): 'to loosen and fling free the sheets.' The *rudentes* were ropes which were fastened to the lower corners of the sails, and by which the sail was adjusted to the direction from which the wind blew. See V, 830 and note.

270. **Iam apparet**, etc.: they coast along the west side of Greece to Buthrotum.

271. **Neritos**: probably a small island near Ithaca, though some understand it to refer to the mountain of that name on the island of Ithaca.

275. **Et aperitur Apollo**: 'and (after we have passed by Leucadia) the temple of Apollo opens to the view.' This was situated on the promontory of Actium, near the town of the same name, at the entrance of the Ambracian gulf. Shipwrecks frequently occurred here, and hence the temple is said to be dreaded by sailors.

278-289. At Actium they celebrate games in honor of Apollo, and leave a shield suspended on the doorpost of the temple, with an inscription to commemorate their visit.

278. **insperata**: because they have encountered such dangers on the sea, and sailed so near the homes of their enemies.

279. **Lustramur Iovi**: 'we perform lustral sacrifices to Jupiter,' because of the recent adventure with the Harpies; the verb is used in the middle sense. Cf. II, 383. Virgil represents Aeneas and his followers as performing a lustration according to the practice of the Romans, thus referring that custom to their Trojan ancestors. Augustus had ordered quinquennial games to be celebrated in honor of Apollo at Actium, to commemorate his decisive victory achieved there, in 31 B.C., over Antony and Cleopatra. By representing Aeneas as performing lustral games at the same place, and as thus being the founder of the Actian games, the poet pays a high compliment to Augustus. **votis**: meton. for *sacris*, 'sacrifices.'

280. **celebramus litora ludis**: *hypallage* for *celebramus in litoribus ludos*. Cf. note on l. 61. *Celebrare* may perhaps be used here in its original sense of 'throng.'

281. **oleo labente**: ablative absolute. The oil with which they were anointed flowed from their bodies while wrestling. **palaestras**: here = 'athletic games.'

284. **circumvolvitur**, etc.: 'the sun completes the full year.' The accusative expresses duration of time.

286. **Aere cavo**: ablative of description. **gestamen Abantis**: 'the equipment of Abas'; carried by Abas. This was an ancient king of the Argives, some one of whose descendants, Virgil imagines, was slain by Aeneas at Troy, thus leaving to the victor his shield as a trophy. This is now fastened upon

the doorpost (facing the visitor, *adversis*), so as to meet the eye of one entering the temple.

287. *rem*: 'the fact' that it is an offering made by Aeneas. *carmine*: 'with the verse'; the verse following.

288. *Aeneas*: sc. *dedicat*; 'Aeneas (consecrates) these arms (taken) from the victorious Greeks.'

290-505. Aeneas sails again to the northward, and lands at Pelodes, the seaport of Buthrotum, in Epirus. At Buthrotum he has an interview with Helenus, the brother of Hector, and Andromache, formerly the wife of Hector, and more recently the slave of Pyrrhus, but now the wife of Helenus. By a wonderful combination of events, Helenus and Andromache have come to be the rulers of Chaonia, a district in Epirus. Just before parting with Aeneas, Helenus, who is a priest and prophet, gives him instructions about his future course; informing him that his new kingdom is to be planted, not on the nearest (or Adriatic) shore of Italy, but on the farthest (or Tyrrhenian) shore; that he must pass round the peninsula, shunning the new Greek colonies established by Idomeneus, the Locri, and Philoctetes; that he must not enter the straits of Scylla and Charybdis, but sail round Sicily by the south, and enter the Tuscan Sea from Drepanum; that he must seek an interview with the prophetess or Sibyl at Cumae, who will give him directions for his future guidance.

291. *abscondimus*: 'we lose sight of.' *arces*: 'heights' or 'mountains.'

292. *portu*: dative.

293. *Chaonio*: the harbor is so called because situated in Chaonia, a region of Epirus. The name of the port pertaining to Buthrotum was Pelodes. *celsam*: a common appellative of walled cities. The city was at some distance from the port, but not on high ground.

295. *Helenium*: one of the sons of Priam, renowned as a prophet. Being made prisoner by the Greeks, he was carried by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus. That the son of the principal enemy of the Greeks should now be a king in Grecian cities fills Aeneas with wonder. The position of the words aids the contrast of ideas.

296. *Coniugio*: as in II, 579.

297. *patrio marito*: 'a husband of her own country'; i.e. of Troy, the country which had become hers by marrying Hector. *iterum cessisse*: 'has again become subject to.' Helenus is her second Trojan husband.

299. The infinitives after *amore*, as in II, 10.

300. *Progredior*: Aeneas goes attended with a part of his companions only and without Ascanius. Afterwards the Trojans are all entertained by Helenus. *portu*: ablative; see note on I, 2.

301. *Sollemnes dapes*: 'annual funeral sacrifices.'

302. **falsi Simoentis**: 'the fictitious' or 'pretended Simois.' Helenus and Andromache had indulged their love of country by applying Trojan names to this stream and to other objects in their new kingdom. See ll. 335, 336, 349, 497.

304. **Hectoreum ad tumulum**: 'at the tomb of Hector.' This was a cenotaph. The real tomb was at Troy. **viridi**, etc.: 'which (formed) of green turf, a cenotaph (lit. empty), she had consecrated.'

305. **geminas aras**: see note on *arae*, l. 63. **causam lacrimis**: 'an occasion for tears'; because the tomb and the altars would remind her of Hector. For the dative, see note on *scaenis*, I, 429.

307. **magnis exterrita monstribus**: 'astounded at the great prodigy.' To her the sudden apparition of Aeneas and his followers was the more likely to seem supernatural, because her mind was on the deceased Hector.

309. **longo tempore**: for *longo post tempore*. H. 479; LM. 655; A. 250; B. 223; G. 403; (H. 430).

310. **Vera facies**: 'a living form.' **te**: addressed to Aeneas.

311. **recessit**: 'has departed (from thee).' The sense is: If thou art dead, and comest from the lower world, and from the assembly of Trojan heroes there, tell me where in that world is my Hector?

313. **clamore**: 'with loud lamentations.'

314. **Subicio**: 'I answer in reply.' **raris**, etc.: 'I gasp in faltering words.'

316. Answer to the question in l. 310.

317. **deiectam**: 'deprived of'; lit. 'cast down from.'

318. **Excipit**: 'awaits.'

319. **Hectoris Andromache**, etc.: 'dost thou, once the Andromache of Hector, preserve the marriage ties of Pyrrhus?' Not said in reproach, but in grief that her hard fate is such. With the genitive, *Hectoris*, cf. *Oili*, I, 41. *e* in the interrogative *-ne* is elided.

320. **Deiecit**: she is the victim of necessity and fate, but she can not escape some sense of shame in the thought of her connection with Neoptolemus.

321. **virgo**: the allusion is to Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, slain as a sacrifice at the tomb of Achilles, who had been enamored of her, and had sought her hand in marriage.

323. **Iussa**: 'when commanded.' The participle indicates the cause of *felix*. **sortitus**: 'allotments,' 'distributions by lot.' Compare the style of this passage with that of I, 94 sqq.

325. **Nos**: for *ego*; in contrast with Polyxena.

326. **Stirpis Achilleae**: for *fili Achilli*, i.e. Pyrrhus.

327. **Servitio enixae**: 'having borne children in bondage.' According to Pausanias, I, 11, she bore three sons to Pyrrhus, — Molossus, Pileus, and Pergamus.

328. **Lacedaemonios**: Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus of Lacedaemon, and of Helen, the daughter of Leda. Her grandparents, Tyndarus and Leda, had promised her in marriage to Orestes, but her father gave her to Pyrrhus. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother (*scelerum Furiis agitatus*), and still more maddened at the loss of his betrothed (*creptae coniugis*), came upon Pyrrhus either at Phthia, his paternal home, or at Delphi, where he was worshipping at the altar erected to Achilles (*patrias aras*), and slew him.

329. **famulamque**: the particle *-que* is grammatically unnecessary; 'gave me to Helenus a slave, (being) also myself a slave.'

332. **patrias**: equivalent to *patris*.

333. **Morte**: ablative of time; 'at the death.' **-reddita**: 'being delivered up.'

335. **Troiano a Chaone**: Chaon was a friend or brother of Helenus, for whom he is said to have sacrificed his life.

336. **Pergama Iliacamque arcem**: the second term defines the first by *epexegesis*. Cf. I, 2: *Italiam Lavinaque litora*. **iugis**: dative with *addidit*.

339. **Quid**: sc. *agit*; 'how fares the boy?' **vescitur**: cf. I, 546.

340. **Quem tibi**, etc.: this is the only fragmentary verse of the Aeneid in which an idea is not fully expressed. See note on I, 534. The general sense seems to be: 'whom Creüsa bore to thee when Troy was being besieged.'

341. **tamen**: 'still, (though she be no more).' The story of Creüsa's disappearance at Troy may have reached Andromache during the several years of the wanderings of Aeneas.

342. **Ecquid**: an emphatic indefinite interrogative particle. See H. 416, 2; LM. 507; A. 240, *a*; B. 176, 2; G. 333, R. 2; (H. 378, 2). Do their deeds, and the knowledge that he is related so nearly to them, stimulate him in any respect to noble conduct?

343. **avunculus**: Hector, according to one account, was the brother of Creüsa.

345. **Incassum**: 'in vain,' for grief can not restore the dead.

347. **suos**: 'his countrymen.'

349-351. **Troiam, Pergama**, etc.: see note on l. 302. **arentem — rivum**: 'the shallow stream with the name of Xanthus.' For the ablative, see II. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400; (H. 419, II). **amplector**: it was the ancient custom to embrace and kiss the threshold, the gate, and the doorpost, either on leaving or revisiting the ancestral roof. Cf. II, 490. The Trojan names bring Aeneas to his home again.

352. **Teucris**: after the interview between Aeneas and his friends above described, all the Trojans are summoned, and invited to share in the hospitalities of King Helenus.

354. *Aulai medio*: 'in the midst of the court.' *Aulai* is the archaic form of the genitive singular. See note on *media*, I, 505. *libabant pocula*: 'they poured out cups of wine in libations.' Cf. I, 736. So remarkable a meeting required special honors to the gods.

355. *Impositis auro dapibus*: 'having placed the feasts (or sacrifices for the gods) on golden chargers'; as at a Roman *lectisternium*. *pateras tenebant*: they held the goblets while making libations. These religious ceremonies open the banquet given to the guests.

Fig. 28. — Sacrificial Scene, showing Use of the *Patera* (l. 355)

359. *interpres divum*: the knowledge of future events was derived either from direct inspiration or from signs. Helenus had both gifts. He receives the direct influence of Apollo, like the Pythia on the tripod at Delphi, or like the priests in the oracular grotto

of Claros, in Ionia; he also understands the warnings of the stars, and the notes and the flight of birds.

362, 363. *prospera*: grammatically with *religio*, but logically with *cursum*. *numine*: 'by revelation'; by divine tokens. The clause is explanatory of the foregoing.

364. *repostas*: for *repositas*; 'remote.' Cf. VI, 59.

365. *dictu nefas*: H. 635, 1, 2; LM. 1007, A. 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; (H. 547, 1 and 2).

367. *Obscenam famem*: 'revolting hunger.' *vito*: cf. II, 322.

368. *Quid sequens*: '(by) pursuing what course.'

369. *de more*: cf. I, 318.

370. *vittas resolvit*: the fillets must be removed from his head when about to be inspired, that the god might work freely in him. See VI, 77 sqq.

Fig. 29. — Cortina and Tripod (l. 360)

371. *limina*: Virgil understands that Apollo has a temple in the new Pergama of Helenus, as in the old Pergama.

372. *multo*: 'powerful.' *suspensum*: 'awed.'

374, 375. *nam*: introduces the ground on which Helenus reveals the will of the gods to Aeneas; namely, the fact just mentioned by Aeneas in

ll. 362–364. **maioribus Auspiciis**: ‘under higher auspices’; i.e. under those of the greater gods. Jupiter himself directs Aeneas. **manifesta fides (est)**: ‘there is clear proof.’ *Ire* is the subject of *est*.

376. **Sortitur**: ‘determines.’ **volvit vices**: ‘disposes events.’ See note on *volvere*, I, 9 and 22. **is vertitur ordo**: ‘this is the fixed order of events that revolves’; i.e. upon the wheel of destiny.

377. **quo**: followed by the subjunctive. H. 568, 7; LM. 908; A. 317, *b*; B. 282, I, *a*; G. 545, 2; (H. 497, II, 2). **hospita**: ‘foreign.’

380. **fari**, etc.: ‘Juno (i.e. the fear of Juno) forbids him to utter.’

381. **Italiam**: not the whole of Italy, but that part which is destined for the Trojans. ‘A pathless (*invia*) path and long separates (that destined) Italy afar by continuous lands (*longis terris*).’

383. **terris**: an ablative of means, to be joined with *dividit*. It refers to the southern part of the peninsula, and also to Sicily, which they must pass round before they can reach their new country.

384. **lentandus**: ‘must be bent’; must be dipped.

385. **salis Ausonii**: ‘of the Ausonian sea’; that part of the sea which lies between Etruria and Sicily.

386. **Infernique lacus**: Lake Avernus. *Lustrare* here is used in the sense both of ‘traverse’ and of ‘survey.’ H. 751, 2, N.; A. p. 430, *zeugma*; B. 374, 2, *a*; G. 690; (H. 636, II, 1). **Aeaeae**: from *Aea*, a city of Colchis. **insula**: refers to the promontory of Circeium, having the sea on one side and the Pontine marshes on the other, and probably once an island.

387. **possis**: the subjunctive after *antequam*. See note on l. 257.

389. **Cum**, etc.: the sow and her progeny of thirty young, found near the Tiber (as described in VII, 82), will indicate the place where Aeneas shall build the new city. **tibi**: dative of the agent; to be joined with *inventi*. **secreti**: ‘solitary.’ Cf. VIII, 44 sqq.

392. **nati**: sc. *iacebunt*.

396. **Has, hanc**: ‘these coasts,’ ‘this part (of the Italian shore),’ near us, on the Adriatic and the gulf of Tarentum.

399. **Narycii Locri**: a colony of Locrians from Naryx, or Narycium, opposite Euboea, said to be the followers of the Oileian Ajax, settled on the coast of Bruttium.

400. **Sallentinos**: the Sallentine fields, between the Tarentine Gulf and the Adriatic. **milite**: ‘soldiery’; collective, as in II, 495.

401. **Idomeneus**: was driven from Crete, ll. 121, 122. **ducis Meliboei**: Philoctetes, being driven out of his native town, Meliboea in Thessaly, settled in Petelia, on the east coast of Bruttium.

402. **Philoctetae**: limits *muro*. **subnixa**: ‘resting on.’ Cf. I, 506.

404. **litore**: the shore where the first landing shall be made in Italy.

405. **velare comas**: imperative passive, with the force of the middle; ‘bé

veiled'; 'cover thy head.' Cf. II, 707. This was the custom of the Romans, not of the Greeks, when sacrificing.

406. *inter sanctos ignes*: 'amidst the holy fires'; i.e. 'during the holy sacrifices.'

407. *Hostilis facies*: 'adverse appearance'; the sight of any inauspicious object, which would vitiate the omens (*turbet omnia*) ascertained by inspecting the victim, rendering them either unavailing or evil. Some understand this to mean 'the face of an enemy.'

409. *religione*: 'religious custom.'

Fig. 30. — Scylla (l. 420)

410. *digressum*: after you shall have left that first landing place in Italy. *orae*: for the case, see note on I, 377.

411. *angusti*: logically would agree with *claustra*. *rarecent*: 'shall begin to open (to the view).'

412. *Laeva*: turn to the south, and follow the shore on your left, instead of turning to the right and going through the straits to the north.

414. *Haec loca*: the places on the right. The tradition seems to have been that the rent between Italy and Sicily was first produced by some volcanic convulsion, and that it was perpetuated and increased by the rush of the sea through the channel thus formed.

415. *Tantum valet mutare*: 'can effect such changes.'

416. *protinus*: join with *Una*.

417. **medio**: ablative of place; 'in the midst,' 'between.'

419. **Litore diductas**: 'separated in respect of their shores.' **angusto aestu**: ablative of manner with *interluit*; 'with a narrow tide.'

420. **Scylla**: on the Italian side of the strait, is a lofty rock, surrounded by smaller rocks. A roaring of the waves is produced, which is described in the fable as the barking of dogs. **Charybdis**: a whirlpool which is most noticeable when southerly winds force a great mass of waters into the strait, and against the Sicilian shore.

421. **ter**: 'thrice (daily).'

422. **in abruptum**: 'down to the bottom.' **sub auras**: see note on l. 576.

426. **Prima hominis facies**, etc.: 'the upper part of the form (is that) of a human being.'

427. **Pube tenuis**: 'as far as the groin.' **postrema**: sc. *facies*.

428. **Delphinum — luporum**: 'having the tails of dolphins joined to the belly of wolves.' *Caudas*, accusative with the passive participle, *commissa*, in imitation of the Greek. Cf. I, 320. *Lupi* is substituted here for *canes*. See l. 432. Cf. Milton, in his description of sin (*Par. Lost*, 2, 650 sqq.): —

'Woman to the waist and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting: about her middle round
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing barked
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and rung
A hideous peal.'

429. **metas**: properly the goal, or turning point, in the race course; here, the 'promontory,' around which they are to sail.

435. **pro omnibus**: 'instead of (i.e. worth) all other things'; one thing to be observed, even if all others are neglected.

437. **primum**: 'first of all'; before all other deities; join with *numen*. Cf. V, 540.

438. **cane vota**: vows are expressed in the rhythmical form, or chant, common to all religious formulas. Cf. II, 176.

439. **victor**: because he will have overcome all difficulties.

440. **finis**: for *ad fines*. **mittere**: 'thou wilt be conveyed.'

442. **Divinos lacus**: see note on l. 386. **silvis**: ablative of means or instrument. The lake was only about a mile and a half in circumference, and, at that time, hemmed in with woods. See VI, 238, and Fig. 51.

446. **Digerit in numerum**: 'places in order.' She arranges the leaves so that the words on them form sentences in verse.

448. **eadem**: sc. *folia*; object of *prendere*.

449. *ianua*, etc.: 'the door disturbs them' by admitting the wind.

450. *deinde*: 'thenceforth'; answering to the foregoing *cum*.

452. *Inconsulti*: 'uninstructed'; without any responses, since, when they enter, the leaves are so disturbed as to be unintelligible.

453. *Hic — tanti*: 'here let no expenditure of delay be of so much (value) in your eyes (*tibi*). *tanti*: H. 458, 1; LM. 578; A. 252, *a*; B. 203, 3; G. 380, 1; (H. 404, N. 1).

454, 455. *et vi cursus*, etc.: 'and though your voyage urgently invite your sails to the sea.' The more natural expression would be, *ventus vela vocet*.

456. *Quin*: 'so that not'; connects the dependent clause with *ne fuerint tanti*, which are equivalent to an expression of hindering. H. 591, 1; LM. 913; A. 319, *d*; B. 284, 3; G. 555; (H. 504).

457. *Ipsa canat*: that she may not in the case of Aeneas commit her prophecies to the uncertain leaves. Aeneas follows this injunction in VI, 74. The subjunctive depends on *poscas*. *volens*: 'kindly'; i.e. *sua sponte*.

459. *quo modo*: interrogative, 'how'; the question depends on *expedi*.

460. *dabit*: as in l. 85.

461. *liceat*: H. 591; LM. 838; A. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; (H. 503, 1).

462. *ingentem*: an instance of prolepsis.

463, 464. *postquam — dehinc*: like *cum — tum*; 'after — thereupon.' *auro gravia*, etc.: 'heavy with gold and carven ivory'; i.e. massive vessels of gold and carved ivory. The final vowel of *gravia* is long here under the *ictus*; or it may possibly be a retention of the original length of the vowel.

465. *stipat carinis*: 'stows away in the ships.' The expression is equivalent to *stipat carinas argento*. See note on I, 195.

466. *Dodonaeos lebetas*: 'vessels of Dodona,' so called because they resembled the bronze vessels of Dodona that rang loudly at the slightest touch. Dodona was in the dominions of Helenus.

467. *Loricam — triliticem*: a coat, or hauberk, of chain mail, in which the hooks, or rings, fastened into each other (*consertam hamis*), were of gold, and in three layers; i.e. it was of three-ply golden chain work. See Fig. 31.

Fig. 31. — Chain Mail (L 467)

468. *conum galeae*: is equivalent to *galeam*.

469. *Arma Neoptolemi*: see l. 333, and II, 470. *sua*: see note on *sua*, I, 461.

470. *duces*: 'pilots,' 'guides.'

471. **Remigium**: for *remiges*, 'rowers.' Aeneas might need oarsmen, as some of the Trojans had been left in Crète, and others may have perished. **socios**: the old companions of Aeneas, as opposed to *remigium* or *remiges*, those just added to his company. **armis**: in its usual meaning.

475. **dignate**: 'deemed worthy of.'

476. **bis erepte**: see note on II, 642.

477. **tibi**: see note on II, 274. **tellus**: see note on *en*, I, 461.

478. **hanc**: 'this,' the nearest shore of Italy, as in l. 396. **praeterlabare**: sc. *ut*, after *necesse est*.

480, 481. **Quid ultra Provehor**: 'why am I carried too far (in discourse)?' *ultra*, i.e. *quam opus est*.

483. **subtemine**: a thread of gold wrought into the cloth in figures.

484. **nec cedit honori**: 'nor does she fail to show due honor'; lit. 'nor does she yield to the honor due him.' For the form of the *chlamys*, see Fig. 76.

485. **Textilibus**: 'woven.' Phrygia was famous for beautiful woven fabrics.

486. **et haec**: Helenus has made appropriate presents to your friends; I make 'these also' to you.

487. **Sint, testentur**: see note on I, 20.

489. **Mihi**: with *super*, which has the force of an adjective; 'sole surviving image to me.'

491. **pubesceret**: 'would be growing up.'

493. **Vivite felices**: a parting salutation, like our 'farewell,' but more impressive, because less frequently used. **quibus**, etc.: 'whose destined (*sua*) fortune is already achieved.' **alia ex aliis in fata**: 'from one destiny to another'; nothing settled and fixed.

497. **Effigiem Xanthi**: see note on l. 302.

499. **Auspiciis**: see note on II, 396. **fuerint**: future perfect. **obvia**: 'exposed to.'

500. **Thybridis**: an older form for *Tiberis*, limits *vicina*. H. 435, 4; LM. 536; A. 218, *d*; B. 192, 1; G. 359; (H. 391, II, 4).

503. **Epiro, Hesperia**: '(situated) in Epirus (and) Hesperia'; referring to Rome and Buthrotum.

504. **utramque**: in apposition with *urbes*. 'We will make our kindred cities and nearly related nations both one Troy in spirit.'

505. **ea cura**: 'this duty.' Perhaps Virgil has in mind the friendly relations actually established by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, with the people dwelling in the Chaonian country.

506–587. Aeneas sets out again on his wanderings. He sails as far north as the Ceraunian promontory, and from thence crosses over to the port of

Venus (*portus Veneris*), on the Italian side, in Calabria. After sacrificing, and seeking, according to the directions of Helenus, to propitiate the favor of Juno, they resume their voyage, and pass by the harbor of Tarentum, the promontory of Lacinium, Caulon, Scyllaceum, and then come in sight of the volcano of Aetna, to the shores of which they are driven in seeking to shun the terrors of Scylla and Charybdis. The country about Aetna is inhabited by the giant race of Cyclops. The Trojans pass a night on the shore at the foot of Mount Aetna, and are terrified by the strange noises of the volcano.

506. *pelago*: 'over the sea,' as in II, 179. *Ceraunia*: mountains on the coast of Epirus, north of Buthrotum, forming the promontory nearest to Italy. *iuxta*: follows its case, as in IV, 255.

507. *Italiam*: see note on I, 2.

508. *ruit*: 'sets'; contrary to the signification of the same word in II, 250. *opaci*: proleptic, belonging in sense to the predicate. Compare Tennyson's imitation:—

'And the sun set and all the ways were dark.'

510. *Sortiti remos*: 'after assigning the oars by lot.' They determined by lot what men should be ready to take the oars when the signal was given at midnight to commence the voyage across the gulf. Otherwise there might be disorder and delay.

512. *Nox Horis acta*: night is conceived of as a goddess riding through the sky in a chariot conducted, like the god of day, by the hours, also personified. Cf. V, 721.

517. *Oriona*: the first two syllables here form a spondee. See note on I, 535.

518. *cuncta constare*: 'that all is settled.'

519. *clarum*: 'loud.' *signum*: Virgil is thinking of the Roman signal given by a trumpet. Cf. l. 239. *castra*: see note on IV, 604.

522. *humilem*: appearing low because distant in the horizon. In fine weather it is possible to see entirely across the Adriatic from Otranto to Albania.

527. *in puppi*: he stands near the image of the tutelar god in the stern of the ship.

528. The genitives are governed by *potentes*. See note on I, 80.

529. *vento*: an ablative of means. *secundi*: cf. *subitae*, l. 225.

530. *portus*: the harbor intended is probably *portus Veneris*, about six miles south of Hydruntum, in Calabria. The place, where the temple was located, was *Castrum Minervae*. *patescit*: cf. *rarescent*, l. 411, and note.

531. *in arce*: 'on a height.' The temple of Minerva, built by Idomeneus, was on a summit, and from a distance appeared to be near the shore. But as they approached, the lower grounds between this height and the water

gradually came in sight, and thus the temple seemed to recede (*refugere*) from the shore.

533. *ab Euroo fluctu*: '(sheltered) from the eastern wave,' i.e. the harbor, curved like a bow, seems to withdraw away from the waves driven on by the east wind. Cf. l. 570. Others make *ab fluctu* the personal agent in a poetical sense of *curvatus*.

534. *cautes*: 'cliffs,' or rocky promontories at each extremity of the harbor. These break the force of the waves, and also conceal the harbor itself (*Ipse latet*), though they open to the eye (*palescunt*) of the voyager as he draws near. They are the points of two ridges of towering rocks (*turriti scopuli*) which run out into the sea, on either side, in two natural walls.

535. *gemino — muro*: 'stretch down their arms in two similar walls.' Cf. I, 162.

537. *primum omen*: 'as the first omen.'

540. *Bello*: dative, as in II, 315. *armenta* and *Quadrupedes* (l. 542): are here varied terms for *equi*.

541. *olim*: 'sometimes.' *curru*: dative.

542. *iugo*: 'under the yoke'; an ablative of means or instrument.

543. *et*: 'also'; a token of peace 'as well as' of war.

544. *quae prima*: the temple of Pallas is the first shrine which presents itself on their arrival, and thus the goddess seems to be the first to greet them.

546. *Praeceptis*: 'according to the instructions.' See ll. 436 sqq. *maxima*: 'as the most important.' See note on I, 419.

549. *obvertimus*: supply the dative, *pelago*. Cf. VI, 3. The sail yards are turned by the ropes attached to the *cornua*. Hence, to turn the *cornua* is to turn the yards; and this, again, is to turn or give direction to the sails, which must receive the wind from aft and belly toward the front; i.e. in the present case, toward the sea.

550. *Graiugenum*: see ll. 398 sqq.

551. *Hinc*: 'then,' 'next.' *Herculei*: one tradition ascribed the founding of Tarentum to Taras, son of Neptune, another to Hercules, and still another to Phalantus, a descendant of Hercules.

552. *diva Lacinia*: the temple of *Iuno Lacinia*, one column of which is still standing, was on the promontory of Lacinium in Bruttium, six miles southeast of Croton. *contra*: 'opposite' to the Tarentine shore.

553. *navifragum*: on account of frequent gales and the lack of harbors.

554. *Tum*: 'then,' after having coasted the southern extremity of Italy, and doubled the Heracleum promontory, they come in sight of Aetna. *e fluctu*: far off on the sea and rising therefrom.

556. *fractas ad litora voces*: 'roar of the breakers on the shore.'

558. *haec illa*: 'this certainly is that Charybdis,' that, namely, which Helenus described to us.

559. **canebat**: see ll. 420 sqq.

560. **Eripite**: sc. *vos*.

561. **rudentem**: describes the noise made by the water as the prow rushes through.

565. **ad Manes**: a bold figure to signify down to the very bottom. **dese-dimus**: 'we have sunk.' The perfect, used with the present above (*tollimur*), makes the contrast still more striking. Page compares Psalm cvii. 26: —

'They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths: their soul is melted because of trouble.'

566. **clamorem**: 'a resounding echo.' *Clamor*, *voces*, and *gemitus* are all applied here to the noise of waves.

567. **elisam**: 'dashed forth.' **rorantia astra**: 'the dripping stars.' The expression is bold, but justified by the appearance of objects at the moment through the spray.

568. **reliquit**: 'has left.' This action precedes **adlabimur**: we float to the shores of the Cyclops, after we have been deserted both by sun and wind.

570, 571. So far as regards the haven itself, it is capacious and safe; but the noises and fires of the neighboring mountain suggest danger. **ruinis**: 'with desolation,' referring to the destruction caused by the eruption of stones and ashes.

573. **Turbine fumantem**, etc.: 'smoking with pitchy eddies and with glowing ashes.'

576. **sub auras**: is not high into the air, but simply up into the open air, as opposed to the inner depths of the mountain.

577. **glomerat**: 'rolls,' 'gathers up,' at the mouth of the crater.

579. **insuper**: cf. I, 61.

580. **flammam exspirare**, etc.: 'that huge Aetna piled above (him) emits flame from its broken cavities.' **caminis**: the openings forced (*ruptis*) by the flames through the sides of the mountain.

582. **subtexere**: 'overspreads.' The subject is *Trinacriam*, though we should have expected *Aetnam*.

583. **monstra**: 'prodigies'; the noises of the volcano, which the Trojans do not comprehend.

588-654. In the morning the Trojans discover a stranger approaching from the woods. He describes himself as a follower of Ulysses, lately deserted by his companions, who had fled in haste from the island, after escaping from the cave of the Cyclops, Polyphemus. The cave of Polyphemus and his bloody feasts are described by Achaemenides, the stranger.

588. **primo Eoo**: 'at the first dawn.' H. 486; LM. 630; A. 256; B. 230; G. 393; (H. 429).

590. **macie**: ablative of manner.

591. **cultu**: refers to his clothing and external appearance.

593. With the nominatives supply *erat illi*.

594. **tegumen**: for *vestis*. **cetera**: 'as for the rest.' Apart from his squalid appearance, the other indications of language, dress, and equipment proved that he was a Greek, and, indeed, he had been engaged in the Trojan war.

599. **testor**: equivalent to *precor*.

600. **lumen**: for *aëra*.

601. **terras**: for *ad terras*. See note on I, 2.

602. **Scio**: is by synizesis pronounced as a monosyllable.

605. **Spargite me**: equivalent to *me discerptum spargite*.

606. **pereo**: retains its final vowel before *hominum*, without shortening it; i.e. this is a case of hiatus. **hominum**: emphatic; 'of men'; not by the hands of monsters like Polyphemus.

607. **genibus**: ablative of place; 'prostrating himself (*volutans* sc. *se*), at our knees, he clung there.'

608, 609. **fari, fateri**: for the infinitive, see note on l. 134. **deinde**: belongs to *hortamur* understood. It does not always stand at the beginning of its clause. See I, 195. **agitet**: 'is (now) pursuing him.'

610. **multa**: cf. I, 465, and note.

611. **pignore**: the pledge is the giving of the right hand.

614. **Nomine**: ablative of specification. **genitore — Paupere**: 'my father Adamastus being poor,' denotes the reason why Achaemenides had engaged in the Trojan war.

615. **fortuna**: the poverty to which he was born.

616. **crudelia limina**: several of his companions had been killed and devoured by the Cyclops, Polyphemus, who had confined the whole party in his cave, until they escaped through the artifice of Ulysses. **linquunt**: see note on I, 494.

618. **sanie dapibusque cruentis**: '(the house) of blood and gory feasts.' Ablatives of quality or description. *Sanie* has no modifying adjective, contrary to usage (H. 473, 2; LM. 643; A. 251; B. 224; G. 400 (H. 419, II)), but the influence of *cruentis* extends to *sanie* also.

619. **Ipse**: Polyphemus. See note on I, 40. Sc. *est*.

621. **Nec visu**, etc.: no one can endure to behold him or to speak to him. **ulli**: limits the predicates *visu facilis* and *dictu affabilis*. For the supine, see note on I, 111.

629. **-ve**: see note on II, 602.

630. **simul**: for *simul atque*; 'as soon as.'

631. **per**: denotes extension, and suggests the enormous length of the giant's body.

633. *Per somnum*: join with *eructans*. *mero*: the wine given to him by Ulysses.

634. *sortiti vices*: 'having determined our parts by lot'; i.e. the parts, more or less dangerous, which each should take in the transaction.

635. *telo*: the instrument used was a sharp-pointed stake.

637. *Phoebeae lampadis*: cf. IV, 6. *instar*: properly, an indeclinable noun in apposition with *quod*. See note on II, 15.

641. *qualis*: refers to his appearance and his features, *quantus* to his size.

645. *Tertia iam — complent*: already the moon is coming to the full for the third time.

646. *Cum*: 'since.'

647. *ab rupe*: with *prospicio*.

651. *primum*: after long watching, now, for 'the first time,' he has caught sight of ships, and these the Trojan fleet.

652. *Huic — Addixi*: 'whatever it should prove to be, I resolved to give myself up to it.' *Fuisset* (after *addixi*) stands for the future perfect indicative of direct discourse. At the moment when he made the resolution his form of expression would have been *addicam, quaecumque fuerit*.

654. *potius*: rather than leave me to be destroyed by the Cyclops.

655-681. Polyphemus, who has been deprived of his eye by the artful Ulysses, descends to the shore to wash the blood from the socket. He overhears the Trojans as they attempt to sail away, pursues them far into the water, and then utters loud cries which call forth all his giant brethren. They stand about on the hills casting threatening looks in vain at the Trojans, who are already beyond their reach.

658. Observe the ponderous line adapted in sound to the object described.

659. *Trunca — firmat*: 'a lopped-off pine tree (held) in his hand guides and assures his steps.' Cf. VI, 30.

660. *ea*: see note on *hoc*, I, 17.

662. *ad aequora*: 'to the open sea'; where he could most easily bathe his eye. The expression elaborates the idea contained in *altos fluctus*. Some, however, take the line as an example of *hysteron proteron*.

663. *inde*: refers to *aequora*; he washes it with the water dipped with his hand from the sea.

664. *gemitu*: for *et gemens*; cf. II, 323. It denotes the manner of the act expressed in *dentibus infrendens*, while *dentibus* itself expresses the means or instrument of *infrendens*.

666. *inde*: of place. *celerare*: historical infinitive.

667. *sic merito*: 'so deserving'; i.e. to be received into our ships.

669. *vocis*: cf. l. 556. It refers here to the 'plashing noise' of the oars.

671. **Ionios**: i.e. coming from the direction of the Ionian Sea. **potis**: sc. *est* and *ille*. **aequare sequendo**: 'to match the waves in pursuing'; i.e. to overtake those who are borne on the swift waves.

673. **penitus exterrita** (*est*): 'far within (its borders) was terrified.'

676. For the difference of number in the verbs here, see note on II, 31.

677. **nequiquam**: qualifies the whole phrase, *adstantes lumine torvo*.

679. **vertice**: local ablative.

681. **Constiterunt**: see note on II, 774. The perfect of this verb often has the force of a present. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the cypress to Hecate, the Diana of Hades.

682-715. They leave the shores of the Cyclops, and coasting by the mouth of the river Pantagia, the towns of Megara and Thapsus, the bay of Syracuse, then by the river Helorus and the promontory of Pachynum, they sail west-erly by Camarina, Gela, Mount Acragas, or Agrigentum, and doubling Lily-baeum, the western cape of Sicily, arrive at Drepanum, where they are received by king Acestes, and where Anchises dies.

682. **Praecipites**: agrees with *nos*. **quocumque rudentes Excutere**: 'to loosen our sheets for any course whatever.' Cf. I. 267.

683. **ventis secundis**: dative; 'to the guiding winds'; to whatever course they may be favorable.

684-686. A perplexing passage. The sense, however, is perfectly clear. The wind was bearing the fleet to the northward, and directly toward the straits of Scylla and Charybdis. The warning of Helenus is opposed to this course, yet the danger from the Cyclops seems at the moment so much greater than any other that they resolve to sail back (*certum est*, etc.) toward the straits; but then suddenly a breeze is sent by a favoring divinity from the north, and thus they escape both the perils of the straits and of the Cyclops. The passage from *Scyllam* to *cursus* is in indirect discourse dependent upon an idea of *saying* implied in *monent*; hence the third person in *teneant*. **utramque viam**: subject of *esse* understood. **Scyllam** and **Charybdim** are governed by *inter*. **discrimine parvo**: ablative of description with *viam*; 'with small distance (of death).' Translate thus: 'On the other hand, the instructions of Helenus warn them that between Scylla and Charybdis the path on either side is but little distant from death, if they fail to hold their course.' **dare lintea retro**: must be understood of their return toward the straits, for the wind was then in that direction.

687. **angusta**: 'narrow'; because Pelorus is situated on the straits.

688. **Vivo**: see note on I, 167. The Pantagia flows into the sea below Leontini between rocky banks. Hence its mouth is 'of natural rock.'

689. **Thapsum**: a 'level' peninsula bounding the Megarean Gulf on the south side.

690. *Talia*: 'such spots (as these).' *relegens retrorsus Litora*: 'coasting back again along the shores.' Virgil conceives Achemenides to have approached the coast of the Cyclops from the southern point of Sicily. He is now sailing with Aeneas in the contrary direction. *errata*: = *pererrata*; 'by which he had wandered.'

692. *sinu*: dative with *praetenta*. The harbor of Syracuse is formed by Ortygia and Plemyrion.

Fig. 32. — The Fountain of Arethusa in Modern Times (ll. 694 sqq.)

696. The story was that the nymph Arethusa was loved by the river god Alpheus. When he pursued her, she was changed by Artemis into a stream that flowed beneath the sea to Ortygia. The god continued to pursue her, and his waters were mingled with hers in the fountain which bears her name.

697. *Iussi*: 'commanded'; i.e. by Anchises.

698. *Exsupero*: for *praetervohor*; 'I sail by.' *Helori*: the river Helorus runs into the sea a little above the promontory of Pachynum with a very gentle current, which is sometimes even rendered stationary by the easterly wind, so that the neighboring lands are overflowed and fertilized.

701. *Camarina*: not the city itself, but a lake near the city, was forbidden by the oracle of Apollo to be removed. When the inhabitants, on account of pestilence, caused the lake, in spite of the oracle, to be drained, the city was thus exposed to its enemies, who passed over the bed of the lake and captured it.

702. *Immanis*: 'impetuous,' to be taken with *Gela*. *Gela*: takes the long *a* final from the Greek.

703. **Acragas**: a hill on which was situated the splendid city of Agrigentum, some ruins of which are still in existence.

704. **magnanimum**, etc.: this would seem to be the remark of the poet rather than of Aeneas.

705. **datis ventis**: ablative absolute. **Selinus**: mentioned both by ancient and modern writers as remarkable for the abundance of palm trees in its vicinity.

706. **saxis caecis**: 'by reason of the hidden (or submerged) rocks.' Join with *dura*, 'dangerous.'

711. **nequiquam**: '(saved) in vain'; because he was not suffered to see the end of all their wanderings, and the accomplishment of their enterprise.

718. **Conticuit**: refers to the voice of the speaker; 'he ceased to speak.' **quievit**: to the task and fatigue of narrating; 'he rested.'

BOOK IV

Dido — her love and death.

1-89. Dido confides to her sister Anna the passion she has conceived for Aeneas, and, encouraged by her, she begins to think of winning him to an alliance in marriage; meanwhile the public works of Carthage and the duties of government are neglected.

1. **At**: denotes the return from the narrative of Aeneas to that of the poet, which was interrupted at the end of the first book. **gravi cura**: 'with deep passion.' **saucia**: see I, 719-722.

2. **alio**: not voluntarily, for at first she resists the feeling.

3. **Multa, multus**: to be taken closely with *recursat* and equivalent to adverbs, 'oft . . . oft.'

4. **honor**: the glory of his family, as sprung from Jupiter and Venus. Cf. I. 12, and X, 228.

8. **male sana**: cf. II, 23.

9. **insomnia**: = *somnia graviora et terribilia*, 'startling dreams.'

10. **Quis — hospes**: an elliptical expression, equivalent to: *quis est hic novus hospes, qui successit?*

Fig. 33. — Cupid bending his Bow

11. *Quem*, etc.: 'presenting what a noble mien!' lit. 'bearing himself what in countenance!' *pectore et armis*: ablatives of quality with *hospes*. Supply *est*. *Armis* is from *arma*.

12. *genus*: predicate accusative with *esse*. *Eum* (understood) is the subject.

13. *Degeneres animos*: 'souls of base descent.' The heroism of Aeneas confirms his claim to a divine origin.

15. *fixum immotumque*: in agreement with the following clause, which is the logical subject of *sederet*.

17. *deceptam*: see note on I, 69.

18. *pertaesum*: sc. *me*. H. 457; LM. 585; A. 221, *b*; B. 209; G. 377; (H. 410, IV).

19. *potui succumbere*: 'I might have yielded.' H. 525, 1; LM. 693; A. 308, *c*; B. 270, 2; G. 254, R. 1; 597, R. 3; (H. 476, 4). *culpae*: loving and marrying another after Sychaeus was, to her mind, a fault; for she had resolved to remain true to him.

21. *sparsos Penates*: for the construction, see note on II, 413.

22. *hic*: refers to Aeneas. The quantity here is short, as in VI, 792. *labantem*: an instance of prolepsis, 'has shaken my resolution until it totters.'

24. *optem*: H. 556; LM. 719; A. 267, *c*; B. 280, 2, *a*; G. 260; (H. 484, I). *prius*: is expressed again in *Ante*, l. 27, owing to the length of the intervening passage.

24, 25. *dehiscat, adigat*: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

26. *Erebi*: a god of Hades, put for Hades itself.

29. *habeat*: sc. *eos*, referring to *amores*; 'let him keep them.'

30. *sinum — obortis*: 'she bedews her bosom with gushing tears.'

31. *luce*: in prose would be *quam vita*. *sorori*: 'to thy sister'; more expressive than *mihi*.

32. *Solane — iuventa*: 'wilt thou through thy whole youth in loneliness pine away with grief?' lit. 'be wasted away grieving.' *Iuventa* is an ablative of time, modifying the phrase *maerens carpere*.

33. *noris*: future perfect (*noveris*) with the sense of a future.

34. *Id*: i.e. your abstaining from marriage. *sepultos*: naturally transferred from the buried body to the *Manes*, at rest in Hades and free from earthly anxieties.

35. *Esto*: 'granted (that)'; referring to what follows. *aegram*: 'in thy grief'; mourning for Sychaeus.

36. *Libyae*: locative case. *Tyro*: ablative of place where.

37, 38. *triumphis Dives*: because it abounded in warlike tribes and chiefs continually engaged in internal wars.

38. *amori*: *pugno, bello, certo*, and *luctor* take the dative by poetic usage.

40. **Gaetulae urbes**: the Gaetuli dwelt in the country south of Numidia. **genus**: in apposition with *urbes*. See note on *genus*, I, 339.

41. **inhospita syrtes**: inhospitable on account of the barbarian tribes in its neighborhood.

42. **siti**: ablative, expressing the cause of *deserta*.

43. **Tyro**: 'from Tyre.' The idea of motion from is implied in *surgentia*. **dicam**: see note on *temperet*, II, 8.

44. **Germanique minas**: added by way of *epexegesis*, to define more particularly the nature of the war.

45. **Iunone**: ablative absolute with *secunda*. As Juno is the guardian of Carthage, if she has favored the coming of the Trojans, it must be for some good to her people.

49. **quantis rebus**, etc.: 'with what fortune will the Carthaginian glory raise itself!'

50. **Tu**: both here and in l. 47 is used to impress the advice more forcibly.

54. **incensum**: '(already) burning.'

55. **pudorem**: her regard for the memory of Sychaeus led her at first to look upon the love of Aeneas as a violation of duty and as a cause of shame.

56. **per aras**: 'at the altars'; namely, of the gods immediately mentioned.

57. **de more**: join with *mactant*. Cf. III, 369. **bidentes**: *bidens*, as a victim for sacrifice, usually, though not invariably, means a 'sheep,' i.e. a sheep intended for sacrifice. Sheep two years old have two conspicuous teeth of the permanent set.

58. **Legiferae**: a Greek title (= *θεσμοφόρος*), the 'lawgiver' as goddess of civilization.

61. **inter cornua fundit**: 'she pours the libation between the horns'; thus consecrating the victim. She is occupied both in propitiating the gods by sacrifice, and in divining the future by inspecting the entrails (*inhians exta*).

62. **pingues**: because of the numerous victims sacrificed upon them.

63. **Instaurat**: 'celebrates the day with offerings'; 'renews' the sacrifices throughout the day.

64. **Pectoribus**: has the final syllable long.

66. **Est**: from *edo*; 'consumes.' **molles**: 'melting,' 'tender.'

69-73. **qualis — arundo**: 'such as the hind, struck by an arrow, which unawares a shepherd, hunting with his weapons, in the Cretan woods, has transfixed from afar unwittingly, leaving the winged weapon (in the wound).' **liquit**: is closely appended by *-que* to the foregoing proposition, and is equivalent to a present participle.

75. **Sidonias opes**: 'Phoenician wealth'; the splendor of her new city. **paratam**: 'prepared' to receive Aeneas, and thus to save him from longer trial and delay.

77. **eadem convivia**: i.e. a repetition of the banquet of yesterday.

80. **ubi digressi** (*sunt*): 'when they (the guests) have retired.' **vicissim**: 'in her turn'; in contrast with *labente die*.

82. **stratis relictis**: 'on the couch left' by Aeneas.

84. **Ascanium**: he too is absent, but in fancy she caresses him; in the same sense as she hears and sees Aeneas. Conington, however, takes *Detinet* literally.

85. **si**: '(seeking) whether.' See note on I, 181.

87. **bello**: dative with *parant*.

88, 89. **minae Murorum ingentes**: for *muri ingentes et minantes*.

89. **machina**: 'derricks,' or 'cranes.'

90-128. Juno seeks to entrap Venus, and to prevent the founding of the destined Trojan empire in Italy, by proposing to bring about a marriage between Aeneas and Dido, to which Venus, knowing that the fates cannot thus be frustrated, artfully consents.

90. **Quam**: refers to Dido.

91. **famam**: i.e. care for fame.

94. **numen**: subject of *est* understood; 'your power is great and famous.' Others read *nomen*, 'fame.'

96. **adeo**: adds force to *me*; 'nor me, at least'; even if it escapes others. **veritam**: limits *te*.

98. **quo**, etc.: sc. *tenditis*. What further object have you to accomplish by such a contest? You have already entrapped Dido.

102. **Communem**: 'in common.'

102, 103. **paribus Auspiciis**: 'with joint authority.'

104. **dotaes**: 'as a dowry.' By the Greek and Roman custom, a gift was presented by the bride, or by her father, to the bridegroom. Here Juno takes the place of the parent. **tuae dextrae**: i.e. to thy protection and control.

105. **Olli**: see I, 254, and note. Venus meets Juno with still deeper dissimulation.

106. **regnum Italiae**: 'the (destined) kingdom of Italy,' the Roman empire that the fates had decreed. Juno intends, if possible, to detain Aeneas and the Trojans in Carthage, so that Libya, instead of Italy, may be the seat of the great dominion; thus the destined empire would be 'turned away' or 'diverted' to Africa.

109. **factum**: 'the act'; namely, of uniting the two races.

110. **fatis**: ablative of cause of *incerta feror*, not of *incerta* alone. 'I am moved with doubt by the fates.' **si**: interrogative; 'whether.'

114. **excepit**: 'replied'; lit. 'took (the discourse) from (her)'; i.e. took it up where she ceased.

117. **Venatum**: see note on II, 786.

121. **alae**: applied frequently to the cavalry of a legion; here, to horsemen or mounted huntsmen.

123. **nocte**: as in I, 89.

124. **Speluncam**: see note on I, 2.

125. **Adero**: as *Iuno pronuba* she presides over nuptials.

126. **Conubio**, etc.: cf. I, 73.

128. **dolis repertis**: 'in her detection of the stratagem (ablative absolute).' She smiled, for she knew from her late interview with Jupiter (I, 227 sqq.) that the fates would prevent the fulfillment of Juno's design of keeping the Trojans away from Italy.

129-172. Aeneas and Dido, with their attendants, go to hunt among the mountains. Through the contrivance of Juno, they are overtaken by a storm, and both are brought together into the same cave.

131. **lato ferro**: see note on *silvis*, I, 164.

132. **ruunt**: is joined by zeugma with all the nominatives. *Efferuntur* would have been more proper with *retia*, *plagae*, and *venabula*. **odora canum vis**: for *canes acri odoratu*; 'the keen-scented hounds.'

137. **chlamydem**: for the accusative with *circumdata*, see note on *exuvias*, II, 275. **limbo**: ablative of description.

138. **in aurum**: her hair is either bound with a band of gold or by a net of golden threads.

139. **fibula**: apparently a clasp, fastening the girdle round her waist. Cf. I, 492; and see also note on I, 448.

143-150. Aeneas is compared to Apollo, as (in I, 498-504) is Dido to Diana.

142. **agmina iungit**: 'joins his train' with hers. Cf. II, 267.

143. **hibernam**: 'his winter home.'

146. **picti**: 'tattooed.'

148. **Fronde**: i.e. the laurel, sacred to Apollo. **figens**: his statues represent the hair neatly arranged. **auro**: a golden diadem.

149. **Tela**: the arrows in his quiver. Aeneas is as buoyant in movement, and as glorious in his looks, as Apollo.

151. **ventum (est)**: for the tense with *postquam*, see note on I, 216.

152. **deiectae**, etc.: 'driven down from the summit of the rock'; cf. X, 707.

154. **Transmittunt cursu** = *transcurrunt*. The reflexive *se* is sometimes omitted with *transmittere*, as often with *traicere*.

155. **montesque relinquunt** = *montibus relictis*.

158. **votis**: perhaps better taken as indirect object with *dari*.

164. **amnes**: 'torrents'; quickly formed by the rain in hilly regions.

166. **Prima**: adverbial. In this and the following lines the various parts of a Roman wedding ceremony are represented. The witnesses are Earth

and Juno pronuba, both of whom foster marriage rites. The lightning's flash furnish the nuptial torches, and the shrieking of the nymphs is the wedding song (*hymenaeus*).

167, 168. *consciis Conubiis*: 'witness to the nuptials'; referring both to the lightning and the air. For the dative with *consciis*, see H. 453, 3; LM. 536; A. 234; B. 192; G. 359; (H. 400, 1).

170. *specie famave*: 'by propriety or report.'

173-195. Fame, a monster whose form and character are described, reports the alliance of Aeneas and Dido to Iarbas, a powerful Gaetolian prince, who is a suitor for the hand of Dido, and from whom she had purchased the right to settle in Africa.

175. *Mobilitate*—*eundo*: 'she is refreshed by speed and gains strength by traveling.'

176. *primo*: adverb. When a rumor first springs up, it is reported with something of doubt and timidity.

178. *ira*—*deorum*: 'incited with anger against the gods'; because her offspring, the Titans, had been hurled down to Hades. *Deorum* is objective genitive.

181. *cui*: introduces *sunt* (understood with *oculi*), and *sonant*. *quot*—Tot: for every feather there is an eye, a tongue, and an ear.

184. *caeli medio terraeque*: for *inter caelum et terram*.

185. *Stridens*: refers to the rushing sound of her wings. *somno*: ablative of manner.

186. *custos*: 'sentinel'; that she may detect everything. *tecti*: 'the private house'; as opposed to *turribus*, 'palaces,' or 'public buildings.'

188. *nuntia*: in apposition with *illa*.

189. *tum*: 'now'; while Aeneas was at Carthage.

192. *Cui viro*: 'to whom as a husband.' *dignetur*: subjunctive in indirect discourse.

193. *hiemem fovere*: a bold expression for *hiemem inter voluptates transigere*. *quam longa (sit)*: 'as long as (it is)'; i.e. the entire winter. Cf. VIII, 86.

194. *Regnorum*: the kingdoms of both; that of Dido, as well as the future kingdom of Aeneas.

195. *virum*—*ora*: 'the mouths of men.'

196-218. Iarbas calls upon Jupiter, his reputed father, to avenge the insult cast upon him by Dido in rejecting his offers of marriage, and in receiving Aeneas, a mere fugitive from Asia.

201. *Excubias aeternas*: 'unceasing sentry'; in apposition with *ignem*. The fire was keeping, as it were, never-ending vigils in the service of the gods.

202. *Pingue*: see note on l. 62. *varia*: 'changing'; 'ever renewed.'
solum, limina: accusatives with *sacraverat*.

203. *animi*: an old locative. See note on II, 61.

204. *media inter numina*: 'in the very presence of the gods'; in the temple.

205. *nunc*: hitherto the worship of Jupiter has been unknown in this country; it is I, Iarbas, who have honored Jupiter by establishing it here.

207. *Lenaem honorem*: 'the libation of wine.'

209. *caeci*: 'without aim.' Are the lightnings, after all, not under thy direction?

210. *inania murmura*: 'empty mutterings.' *miscens* refers to the 'confused' sound of thunder.

212. *pretio*: see I, 367.

213. *leges*: for *imperium*, 'dominion (over the place).' Others translate, 'conditions' under which the 'land' is held.

Fig. 34 — Jupiter Ammon
(l. 198)

215. *Paris*: the term is applied to Aeneas in contempt of his nation, as well as of his present connection with Dido. Iarbas would claim to be another Menelaus.

216. *Maeonia*: more strictly a Lydian country, but distinguished by the same habits of dress as Phrygia, whose inhabitants wore a peaked cap with lappets passing round the face, and meeting under the chin. In Fig. 35 the lappets are folded up on the temples. *madentem*: anointing the hair with perfumed oils was also a custom of Asiatic origin.

217. *Subnixus*: 'supported.' *Potitur*: note the shortened form. See note on II, 774.

218. *inanem*: 'empty'; that brings me no real advantage; referring to the general report that Jupiter is all-powerful.

Fig. 35. — Phrygian or Trojan
Youth (Il. 215 sqq.)

219-278. Jupiter sends down Mercury to reproach Aeneas for his forgetfulness of his destiny and duty in lingering so long at Carthage, and to require him to prepare immediately for his departure.

219. *aras tenentem*: to be taken literally. Worshipers laid hold upon the altars as if thus to come into close contact with the god.

220. *moenia*: i.e. of Carthage.

225. *Expectat*: 'tarries'; intransitive.

228. *ideo*: 'for such a purpose'; namely, as that of dwelling at Carthage. *his*: Aeneas was rescued by his mother from Diomed (see note on I, 97),

and again when in danger of perishing in the sack of Troy. See II, 632, 633. *vindicat*: the present tense implies 'has saved and is still saving.'

229. *fore*: sc. *illum*. The infinitive depends on *Promissu*. *gravidam imperiis*: 'teeming with empire'; referring to the future power of Rome.

230. *qui regeret*: H. 591; LM. 836; A. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 1; (H. 503, 1).

231. *Proderet*: 'should propagate.' *mitteret*: Aeneas was destined to subjugate the world through his descendants, the Romans.

232. *accendit*: sc. *cum*.

233. *ipse*: in contrast with Ascanius.

234. *pater*: if the father has no high ambitions, he should not grudge his son.

235. *spe*: is not elided before *inimica*. Such a hiatus occurs often in the *thesis* of a foot.

237. *hic — esto*: 'let this be our message.'

242. *virgam*: the *caduceus*, or 'wand.'

244. *morte — resignat*: 'unseals the eyes (of the deceased) at death.' He unseals the eyes of the dead before conducting them to Hades.

245. *Illa fretus*: 'depending on this.'

248. *Atlantis*, etc.: 'even Atlas, whose pine-bearing head,' etc. *cui*: dative of reference nearly equivalent to the genitive of possession. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350, 1; (H. 384, 4, N. 2). 'Pine-bearing' is a frequent appellative of mountains.

250. *mento*: ablative, 'from his chin.'

252. *nitens*: 'poising himself.' Mercury first rests on Mount Atlas, and then darts down to the place of his destination.

253. *toto corpore*: 'with his whole weight'; allowing the weight of his body to have its full effect, without any resistance from the wings.

254. *avi*: some bird of the kind that feeds on fish, and darts down to the water, when it has caught sight of its prey.

257. *ad*: governs *litus*. Cf. note on I, 13. *secabat*: has the same termination as *volabat* in the foregoing verse. Such *ολμοιστελευτα*, or verses with like endings, though perhaps accidental, are occasionally met with in Virgil. See I, 625, 626; III, 656, 657; V, 385, 386; VI, 843, 844.

259. *totigit*: for the tense, see note on I, 216. *magalia*: see note on I, 421.

260. *tecta novantem* = *nova tecta aedificantem*.

264. *discreverat*: she had interwoven between the long threads of the cloth (*telas*) cross threads of gold. The cloak was woven, therefore, by Dido herself, in accordance with primitive customs.

265. *Karthaginiis*: art thou, Aeneas, laying the foundations of mighty Carthage, Carthage, the city of that Juno, who seeks your destruction?

268. *tibi*: for *ad te*.

271. *teris otia*: 'dost thou squander idle hours?'

274. *Iuli*: see note on I, 267.

276. *Debentur*: they are 'due' or 'destined' to him by fate.

277. *Mortales visus*: 'human vision'; here referring only to Aeneas. *medio sermone*: 'in the midst of his words'; when he had scarcely ceased to speak, and without waiting for an answer.

279-295. Aeneas calls his captains together in secret, and orders them quietly to get everything in readiness for the voyage.

283. *agat*, etc.: dubitative subjunctive; 'what can he do,' etc. See note on I, 565. *ambire*: 'approach'; for the purpose of conciliating her. The word is used regularly of those who canvass for votes.

286. *In partes rapit varias*: 'speeds (his thoughts) along different paths'; i.e. thinks rapidly of various expedients. Cf. Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*, 228: —

'This way and that dividing the swift mind.'

287. *Haec*: with *sententia*.

288. *vocat*: his plan is explained by what he does.

289-291. *aptent*, *cogant*, *parent*, and *Dissimulent*: subjunctive in indirect discourse after an idea of commanding implied in *vocat*. These words would be expressed in the imperative in direct discourse.

290. *Arma parent*: they must arm themselves that they may be ready to resist any attempt to prevent their departure. See below, ll. 592 sqq. *rebus novandis*: 'for forming new plans.'

292. *Nesciat*, *speret*: see note on *dignetur*, l. 192. *rumpi*: the present, because the matter is already in progress.

293. *Temptaturum (esse)*: the construction passes over into indirect discourse, depending on *dicens* or *putans* implied. *aditus*: 'the approaches'; the ways of addressing her so as to give the least offense. Sc. *sint* with *Tempora*, and *sit* with *modus*.

294. *rebus*: is in the dative with *dexter*; 'adapted to circumstances.' *omnes*: the Trojan chiefs.

296-449. Dido becomes aware of the secret preparation of the Trojans, and bitterly reproaching Aeneas, still begs him, with entreaties, and by repeated messages, conveyed by Anna, to change his purpose, or at least to postpone his departure.

297. *prima excepit*: 'the first to detect.'

298. *Omnia — timens*: 'fearing all things (even while) secure.' *Eadem*: 'the same' that had already roused Iarbas. *impia*: 'fell.' *furenti*: is prophetic. The report rendered her furious.

300. **inops animi**: cf. l. 203 and II, 61.
301. **commotis sacris**: when the vessels and symbols are brought forth from the temple.
302. **audito Baccho**: 'when Bacchus is heard'; i.e. when the cry, *Io! Bacche*, is heard, announcing the Bacchanalian rites.
303. **Orgia**: subject of *stimulant*.
305. **Dissimulare — sperasti**: 'didst thou hope also to conceal?' Not only has he resolved to leave her, which she regards as an outrage, but he expected to conceal his departure.
307. **data dextera**: the right hand given in mutual pledge of love.
308. **moritura**: 'destined to die.' He must know that neither her honor nor her disappointed love will suffer her to live if he departs.
309. **moliris**: for *paras*. Cf. III, 6.
310. **aquilonibus**: ablative of time; 'at the time of the stormy winds'; 'in the wintry season.'
314. **Mene fugis?** 'is it I whom you flee?' **Per**: for the separation of this preposition from its case in adjurations, see H. 676, 2; G. 413, N. 2; (H. 569, II, 3). **dextram**: cf. l. 307.
316. **conubia**: their secret union, as opposed to **hymenaeos**, the formal marriage. **inceptos**: the formal marriage had not yet taken place, but Dido understands that a private betrothal, or the 'beginning' of the nuptials, has been made.
317. **quicquam meum**: 'anything in me.'
318. **domus labentis**: 'my house (or family) falling (i.e. ruined, if you now desert me).'
320. **Nomadum**: for *Numidarum*.
321. **infensi Tyrii**: nothing was more natural than that her Carthaginian or Tyrian nobles should be jealous of Aeneas and the newcomers.
322. **qua — adibam**: 'by which alone I was approaching immortality.' *Sidera adire* = 'to win immortality.' Cf. III, 462.
323. **moribundam**: see note on l. 308.
324. **Hoc nomen**, etc.: since I am permitted now to call thee only stranger, instead of husband.
325. **Quid moror?** i.e. to die. **an**: 'is it then?'
326. **Destruat**: H. 603, II, 2; LM. 921; A. 328; B. 293, III, 2; G. 572. (H. 519, 2).
327. **suscepta fuisset**: among the Greeks and Romans it was the custom for the father of the new-born infant to lift it up (*suscipere* or *tollere*) in his arms, in token of his intention to protect and rear it; hence, *suscipi* in a secondary sense, 'to be born.' *Suscipio* is used here in the same sense with reference to the mother.
329. **tamen**: 'after all.'

330. **capta**: 'captured,' either by Iarbas, or some other enemy.

332. **obnixus**: 'struggling' against his emotions. The perfect participle for the present. Cf. I, 155.

333. **plurima**: trans. in the antecedent clause, as in I, 419; 'never will I deny that thou hast done me very many favors (lit. deserved of me), which thou canst mention (*fando Enumerare*)'; i.e. no matter how many claims you may make to my gratitude, I own them all.

337. **Pro re**: 'for (in defense of) my conduct.'

339. **Praetendi**, etc.: 'I have never carried before thee (i.e. caused to be carried before thee in bridal procession) the (marriage) torches of a husband'; with the accessory idea of 'make pretense of a marriage.' **aut**: see note on II, 602. **foedera**: marriage 'contracts.'

340, 341. **meis Auspiciis**: 'under my own direction'; at my own will. **componere curas**: 'to end my toils.'

342, 343. **dulces Reliquias**: 'the dear remnant.' Cf. I, 30. **colerem**: 'I should cherish'; should be now cherishing in my own native land.

344. **posuissem**, etc.: 'I should have built for the conquered with my own hand a new-created Troy.'

346. **Lyciae sortes**: 'Lycian oracles'; so called from the Lycian oracle of Apollo at Patara. Cf. l. 143.

347. **Hic amor**: 'this is my love'; this destined Italy is the land which I must love as my own.

349, 350. **Quae Invidia est (tibi)?** etc.; 'what cause of jealousy is it that the Trojans settle?' etc. **Et nos**, etc.: 'it is right for us also (as well as you).'

353. **turbida imago**: the countenance of his father, seen in his dreams, seems to be troubled, and to reproach him for dallying in Carthage. See VI, 696.

357. **Testor utrumque caput**: i.e. both thine and mine.

362. **iam dudum**: 'long before' he had finished.

363. **totum**: 'his whole person'; from head to foot.

364. **Luminibus tacitis**: 'with silent glances.' Join **sic** with **accensa**: 'being thus enraged.' **profatur**: historical present.

366. **cautibus**: construed with *horrens*; 'rough with jagged rocks.'

367. **admorunt ubera**: 'gave thee suck.'

368. **Nam quid**, etc.: 'why do I conceal my indignation? For what greater wrongs (**ad quae maiora**) do I reserve myself?'

369. **fletu**: ablative of cause. The third person of the verb, *ingemuit*, indicates that, in her scorn and distraction, she does not address Aeneas directly.

371. **Quae quibus anteferam**: 'to what (emotion) shall I first give utterance?' lit. 'what shall I say before what?'

373. **Nusquam tuta fides**: if Aeneas has violated his faith, nowhere in the world can man be trusted. **litore**: ablative of place where.

374. **Excepi**: not *accepi*, as if he had come of his own accord to Carthage.

376. **incensa feror**: cf. l. 110. **Nunc**: 'now'; when it suits your convenience.

379. **Scilicet**: in bitter irony. **is-labor, ea cura**: see note on II, 171. The fortunes of Aeneas, forsooth, are the occasion of labor and anxiety to the gods in their tranquillity.

382. **pia**: cf. II, 536. **quid possunt**: 'have any power'; *quid* is a kind of cognate accusative used with an adverbial force. Cf. note on I, 465.

383. **hausurum**: 'that you will suffer'; drain to the bottom, take in the whole, suffer all extremes; *te* would be expressed in prose. **Dido**: accusative, object of *vocaturum*.

384. **atris ignibus**: 'with smoky fires'; suggested by the idea of the Furies, who pursue the guilty with flaming and smoking torches. The sense of the passage is: as long as I live I shall, though absent, be present to your conscience, like a Fury; and when I am dead, my ghost shall haunt you everywhere.

387. **Manes**: for *Hades*.

388. **medium sermonem**: see note on l. 277. **auras**: for *lucem*, 'the light of day.'

390. **multa**: adverbial. See note on I, 465. **metu**: 'through fear' that if he says anything more in his own defense he will but increase her anger.

392. **thalamo**: dative for *in thalamum*. H. 419, 4; LM. 540; A. 258, 2, N. 1; B. 193; G. 358, N. 2; (H. 380, 4). Cf. V, 451. **stratis**: ablative of place.

397, 398. **litore Deducunt**: 'draw down (the ships) from the shore'; i.e. launch. Cf. III, 71.

399. **Frondentes**: in their haste the Trojans bring branches from the woods with the leaves still on, and timber unhewn, for forming oars, yards, benches, etc.

401. **cernas**: the second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive is the usual form in prose for expressing the indefinite 'one might,' 'could,' etc.; H. 552, 555; LM. 720; A. 311, 2, N. 1; B. 280, 3; G. 258; (H. 485, N. 1); but the present here is more lively.

404, 405. **It — Convectant**: both agree with *agmen*. See note on II, 31.

406. **Obnixae**: for the construction, see H. 397; LM. 477; A. 187, *d*; B. 235, *B*, 2, *c*; G. 211, EXC. (*a*); (H. 438, 6). **agmina cogunt**: 'muster ranks.'

407. **moras**: = *morantes*.

409. **fervere**: 'is aglow'; animated with the stir of the multitude hastening their departure.

412. **quid cogis**: see note on III, 56.

413. **Ire in lacrimas**: 'to resort to tears'; i.e. to tearful entreaties.

414. **animos**: 'her proud spirit.'

415. **frustra moritura**: she would die in vain if it should after all be true that Aeneas may be won back.

418. **imposuere coronas**: in token of joy at their departure.
- 419, 420. **si — potero**: 'if (= since) I could have expected so great a sorrow, I shall also prove able to endure it.' It is what I ought to be expected to sustain, inasmuch as it was easy to foresee that it would come.
- tamen**: 'yet,' though I express this hope of bearing up under the trial.
422. **colere, credere**: historical infinitives.
423. **molles aditus et tempora**: hendiadys for *tempora viri molliter ad-undi*.
424. **hostem superbum**: 'the haughty foe,' once a friend, now, like a disdainful enemy, unmoved by prayers.
426. **Aulide**: see note on II, 116. **-ve**: see note on II, 602.
428. **Cur** = *ut ea re*: 'so that.'
430. **ventos ferentes**: cf. III, 473.
433. **Tempus inane**: 'mere time'; i.e. a brief period 'free from' the love and passion of the former period. **spatium**: 'respite'; opportunity for my grief to subside.
434. **dolere**: 'to endure grief.'
435. **oro**: sc. *te*.
436. **Quam — remittam**: 'and when you shall have granted it to me, I will repay (it) generously (*cumulatam*, lit. heaped up) at my death.' **morte**: an ablative of time, as below, 502, and III, 333; or possibly ablative of means. No interpretation of this much-disputed passage is thoroughly satisfactory.
438. **Fertque refertque**: 'both bears, and bears again (to Aeneas).' Cf. V, 709; XII, 866.
440. **placidus**: he is disposed to give a kindly hearing, but duty forbids.
443. **it stridor**: 'the rush (of winds) resounds.' **altae**: proleptic, taken closely with *consternunt*, 'deeply strew.'
- 445, 446. Cf. the similar expression in Dryden, *Eleonora*, 93, 94: —
- 'And lofty cedars as far upward shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root.'
448. **Tunditur**: 'is assailed.'
449. **Mens**: the resolution of Aeneas. **lacrimae**: the tears of Dido and Anna.
450. **fatis exterrita**: 'rendered frantic by her destiny,' now fully confronting her.
- 452, 453. **Quo magis peragat — Vidit**: 'that she may the more readily accomplish her design, she saw,' etc. The sequence of tenses is irregular. The subjunctive here with *quo* denotes the destination or purpose of some higher power; as if she were made to see these signs, that she might thus be led on to her fate.

455. *obscenum*: 'ill boding.' Cf. III, 262.

456. *visum*: used substantively; 'appearance.'

457. *in tectis*: 'within her palace.' In the open court of the palace there was a memorial temple dedicated to the Manes of Sychaeus, Dido's *coniunx antiquus*.

459. *Velleribus niveis*: 'with snowy woolen bands (fillets).' See note on I, 417.

462. *bubo*: feminine only in Virgil. It was a bird of ill omen, and whenever it appeared in Rome an expiatory sacrifice was made. *culminibus*: 'on the (palace) roofs.' Tennyson is indebted to Virgil, in *Lancelot and Elaine*, in the following lines (992 sqq.): —

'Death like a friend's voice from a distant field
Approaching through the darkness, called; the owls
Wailing had power upon her.'

464. *piorum*: 'holy.'

467, 468. *semper — terra*: an impressive foreshadowing of death. *viam*: H. 409; LM. 504; A. 238; B. 176, 4; G. 333, 2; (H. 371, II).

469–473. Her mind is filled with diseased fancies; she is like Pentheus, who was driven mad by the Furies (the Eumenides, or Dirae) because he opposed the introduction of the Bacchanalian rites into his kingdom of Thebes; or, like Orestes, also represented on the stage (*scaenis*) as pursued (*agitatus*) by the Furies. In the *Bacchae* of Euripides, l. 918, which Virgil may have in mind, Pentheus says, 'I seem to see two suns, and Thebes, and the seven-gated city double.' In the Eumenides of Aeschylus, Orestes, fleeing from the avenging shade of Clytemnestra, and from the Furies (cf. III, 331), seeks refuge in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Furies follow to the door of the sanctuary, which they are afraid to invade, and therefore sit, guarding the entrance (*sedent in limine Dirae*).

474–552. Dido makes preparation for her suicide by causing a funeral pyre to be erected in the court of the palace, ostensibly for the purpose of burning an image of Aeneas, and the arms and clothing left by him; which ceremony, she assures Anna, will magically work the cure of her love for Aeneas, or else restore him to her affections. A sorceress from the Hesperides has given her instructions to perform the ceremony, with the promise of such a result; and Dido causes Anna to believe that she intends nothing more than to go through with these magic rites. In the night, when by herself, she gives utterance to her bitter anguish.

475. *secum*: 'with herself (alone)'; without the knowledge of Anna, or any confidant. *modum*: the mode of accomplishing her death.

476. **Exigit**: 'plans'; 'determines.' The deceptive conversation with her sister, which immediately follows, is a part of the plan.

477. **spem** — **serenat**: 'shows calm hope in her countenance.' Cf. I, 209.

479. It was a common superstition that incantations had power to bind or release lovers.

482. **aptum**: lit. 'fitted with,' i.e. 'studded with.'

483. **Massylae**: i.e. Libyan.

484. **Hesperidum templi**: the 'temple' or 'sacred inclosure' of the *Hesperides* is the fabulous garden where the golden apples were guarded by the dragon. **epulasque**: the connective **-que** joins **custos** and the antecedent of the relative clause, *Quae dabat*, 'the keeper and the one who.' **servabat**: the priestess preserved the fruit by keeping the dragon watchful.

486. **Spargens**, etc.: 'sprinkling liquid honey'; i.e. on the food. **sopori-ferum**: has no reference here to the present action, but is used as the general appellative of *papaver*.

487. **carminibus**: 'by her incantations'; magical rites accompanied by forms of words in verse.

488. **curas**: 'pangs of love.'

490. **videbis**: is applied to *mugire*, because visible motion as well as sound is conceived of in the quaking of the earth.

493. **invitam**: the apology is rendered necessary by Roman rather than by Carthaginian manners; for magic rites were not reputable at Rome. **accingier**: sc. *me*; 'that I have recourse to'; lit. 'gird myself.' For the archaic infinitive in **-ier**, see H. 244, 6; LM. 389; A. 128, *e*, 4; B. 116, 4, *a*; G. 130, 6; (H. 240, 6). For the accusative **artes**, used with *accingier*, which has a middle force, see note on *exuvias*, II, 275, and cf. II, 383.

494. **secreta**: 'unobserved.' **tecto interiore**: 'in the interior (court) of the palace.' **sub auras**: 'heavenward'; i.e. in the open air.

496. **exuvias**: 'relics.'

498. **iuvat**, etc.: 'it pleases (me), and the priestess (so) directs.'

500. **tamen**: though the deadly paleness that suddenly overspreads the countenance of Dido might have excited suspicion, yet Anna does not believe that her sister is contriving her death under the pretext of sacred rites.

501, 502. **nec mente Concipit**: 'nor does she imagine.'

502. **aut**: see note on II, 602. **morte**: an ablative of time. She apprehends nothing more serious than such funeral rites as were performed at the death of Sychaeus.

504. **penetralli in sede**: 'in the secluded court'; namely, the *tectum interius* mentioned in l. 494.

505. **taedis** — **secta**: join with *ingenti*.

506. **Intendit** — **sertis**: for *intendit locoserta*.

507. **super**: adverbial, 'above,' on the couch.

508. **Effigiem**: an image of wax, which, as it melted in the fire, was supposed to betoken either the softening and yielding of the estranged lover, or else his wasting away and death. **futuri**: 'of what is to come'; i.e. of her approaching death.

509. **sacerdos**: the sorceress mentioned in l. 483.

510. **Ter centum**: = *trecentos*; for a large and indefinite number. **tonat ore**: 'she utters aloud' the names of three hundred gods. Cf. VIII, 716. **Chaos**: is sometimes applied to the infernal regions, as denoting immeasurable void space, and here personified as an infernal god.

511. **Tergeminam Hecaten**: 'triple-formed Hecate.' Compare also the following words, **tria ora Dianae**, 'Diana of three faces,' since the goddess was worshiped as Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in Hades. See Fig. 52.

512. **simulatos**, etc.: 'feigned waters of the Avernian lake'; common water being used instead of the genuine water of the Avernus.

513. **messae quaeruntur**: 'are sought and cut.' **aënis**: bronze was more potent in magic than iron.

514. **lacte**: 'juice.'

515, 516. **Quaeritur — praereptus amor**: 'and search is made for the love charm, torn from the forehead of the colt just foaled, and snatched away beforehand from the mother.' **amor**: 'love charm,' is put for the *hippomanes* or excrescence on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, which the dam was supposed instantly to seize and swallow, unless anticipated.

517. **Ipsa**: Dido. **piis**: 'pure.' Before making a sacrifice the hands are washed in running water.

519. **Testatur deos**: she calls upon the gods to witness and avenge her wrongs.

519, 520. **conscia fati Sidera**: the stars look down upon the destinies of men.

520. **non aequo foedere**: 'not on equal terms'; i.e. with unrequited love.

521. **Curae**: dative of purpose or end; lit. '(has) for a care'; i.e. has under his protection.

526, 527. **Quaeque — quaeque**: both water fowl and land birds.

527. **somno**: ablative. **positae**: 'lulled.'

528. From the fact that this line occurs elsewhere (IX, 225) with a slight change, and is not given by all the manuscripts, it is believed to be an interpolation.

529. **At**, etc.: 'but not thus did Dido (soothe her woes).' **animi**: see note on II, 61. Compare Tennyson's imitation (The Marriage of Geraint, l. 531): —

'She found no rest, and ever failed to draw
The quiet night into her blood.'

531. *ingeminant curae*: 'her griefs redouble.'

532. *aestu*: cf. VIII, 19.

533. *Sic adeo insistit*: 'so therefore she begins.' Cf. XII, 47.

534. *quid ago?* 'what shall I do?' The present as in II, 322. *rursus*: join with *experiar*. *inrisa*: 'set at naught'; namely, by Aeneas.

536. *sim dedignata*, etc.: H. 593, 2; LM. 839; A. 320, *e*; B. 283, 3, *b*; G. 634; (H. 515, III) 'though I have so often already scorned them as suitors.'

537. *igitur*: supposes that the answer 'no' has been given to the foregoing question. *ultima Iussa*: 'the most debasing commands'; putting myself under their power as the humblest slave.

538. *quiane iuvat*, etc.: sc. *eos*; 'because (forsooth) it is a pleasure to them to have been formerly relieved by my aid.'

539. *bene*: join with *memores*.

540. *fac velle*: 'suppose (me) to be willing.' *Quis sinet*: 'who (of them) will suffer me?'

542. *Laomedontaeae*: used reproachfully, as in III, 248, with reference to the falsehood of Laomedon toward Apollo and Neptune, and afterward to Hercules, a character which his descendants are supposed to have derived from him.

543. *ovantes*: as taking away the Carthaginian queen in triumph, and also rejoicing to start on the voyage.

544. *stipata*: see note on *comitatus*, I, 312.

545. *Inferar*: 'shall I attack them?' lit. 'be carried against them.'

546. *pelago*: ablative; 'on the sea.'

547. *Quin morere*: 'nay, die'; the imperative, addressed to herself.

548. She accuses, in the excess of her grief, her absent sister, recalling the first conversation between Anna and herself about Aeneas (see ll. 9-55).

550. *Non licuit (mihi)!* may be rendered interrogatively: 'might I not have?'

551. *more ferae*: i.e. in solitude.

554-584. A youthful form, like that of Mercury, appears to Aeneas in his sleep, and warns him instantly to depart. The Trojans immediately set sail.

554. *certus eundi*: 'resolved on departure.' Here the genitive of the gerund is used, and in l. 564, the infinitive, with *certus*.

556. *Vultu redeuntis eodem*: the vision appears 'with the same countenance' as of the god himself when delivering the message in ll. 265 sqq.

558. *Omnia*: the Greek accusative. This line is hypermetrical, the final *-que* being elided before the initial *Et* of the next line. Cf. note on I, 332.

561. *quae — pericula*: 'what dangers immediately await you?' *deinde*, as in VI, 756, 890, of the time immediately coming.

566. *Iam mare*, etc.: 'presently you will see the sea agitated with her ships.'

569. *Varium et mutabile*: see H. 394, 5; LM. 482; A. 189, c; B. 234, 2; G. 211, EXC. (b), 4; (H. 438, 4). Compare Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, Act III, Scene 6: —

'You know what Virgil sings,
Woman is various and most mutable.'

571. *subitis*: with reference to the sudden appearance and vanishing of the divine form (*umbris*).

573. *Praecipites*: 'swift,' = 'swiftly'; join with *vigilate* and *considite transtris*.

574. *citi*: 'quickly'; used like *praecipites*, equivalent to an adverb.

575. *tortos*: 'twisted'; an appellative; not 'coiled.'

577. *Quisquis es*: it was only a vision resembling Mercury.

578, 579. *sidera — feras*: 'render the stars in the sky (i.e. the weather) propitious.' The stars were supposed to influence the weather.

581. *rapiuntque ruuntque*: 'they lay hold and rush to and fro'; seizing upon the ropes, arranging the sails and rigging, hastening to their places at the oars.

582. *Litora deseruere*: 'they have (even now) left the shores.' The perfect expresses the rapidity of the act.

584–665. Dido, at dawn, perceiving from the watch tower of her palace that the Trojans are already on the sea, utters a terrible and prophetic curse on them. She rushes frantic down to the court, and ascends the funeral pyre. After a few words, partly in grief for her misfortunes, and partly in pride at her success in establishing a kingdom, she seizes the sword of Aeneas and plunges the weapon into her body.

586. *speculis*: 'from the watch tower'; the same as *arce ex summa*, l. 410.

587. *aequatis*: 'with steady sails'; with the wind filling them evenly.

588. *sine remige*: 'without a sailor'; this defines *vacuos*, 'forsaken'; not an oarsman being left.

589. *pectus percussa*: cf. I, 481. The passive has the force of the middle voice. See note on II, 275.

591. *inluserit*: the future perfect has peculiar force here: 'shall it be said that he mocked at my power?' etc. See also note on II, 581. *advena*: with emphasis.

592. *Expedient*: sc. *alii*. *tota*: from the 'whole' city; will not all Carthage join in the pursuit?

593. *Ite*: has the more force from its position at the end of the verse, where it is unusual to place a word of two syllables after a long pause.

594. *citi*: as in l. 574.

595. *mentem mutat*: 'unseats my reason.'

596. *facta impia*: refers to her violation of duty, her faithlessness toward Sychaeus, in yielding to the love of Aeneas (see l. 552); 'now thy impious conduct affects thee!' now thy unfaithfulness is meeting its just punishment.

597. *Tum decuit*: sc. *facta impia te tangere*. *sceptra dabas*: cf. l. 214.

598. *Quem*: the antecedent is *eius*, understood with *dextra* and *fides*. 'Witness the right hand and faith of him who,' etc.

599. *umeris*: see note on II, 708.

600. *Non potui — divellere*? cf. l. 19.

602. *patriis — mensis*: she might have murdered Ascanius, as Atreus did the sons of Thyestes, or as Procne the son of Tereus, and have caused the body to be placed on the table as food for his father.

603. *fuerat*: for *fuisset*. See H. 525, 4; LM. 940; A. 308, *c*; B. 304, 3; G. 597, 3; (H. 476, 2). *Fuisset*: 'suppose it had been'; concessive subjunctive. H. 559, 3; LM. 716; A. 266, *c*; B. 278; G. 264; (H. 484, III).

604. *Quem metui*? 'whom did I fear,' i.e. 'had to fear?' being already resolved on death. *castra*: 'the camp'; the place where their ships were drawn up on land.

605, 606. *tulisse*m, *Implesse*m, *extinxem*, *dedisse*m: 'I should have carried, I should have filled,' etc. H. 559, 6; A. 266, *c*; (H. 483, 2, N). For the shortened forms, cf. note on I, 201.

606. *Cum genere*: 'with the whole race'; all the surviving Trojans. *super*: 'moreover.' Cf. I, 29.

607. *Sol*: the witness of all things on the earth is invoked, as the stars, l. 520.

608. *interpres*: Juno is the agent and witness of her woes.

609. *Hecate*: see note on l. 511. *ululata*: 'whose name is shrieked.'

610. *di*: those deities who pity and revenge such unhappy lovers as Dido (cf. ll. 520, 521).

611. *haec*: 'these prayers.' *meritum — numen*: 'turn to my woes your power (of vengeance) they (the authors of my woes) deserve.'

612. *Si*: with the indicative here is an expression of her conviction that so it must be; it is thus almost equivalent to *quoniam*. Dido upon the verge of death is gifted with prophetic power. Her curse was fulfilled in the dangers and losses which Aeneas met with in the war with Turnus, who, with his brave Rutulians, came near destroying the Trojans. Aeneas was on this occasion obliged to leave Ascanius and his followers in the camp near the Tiber, and to seek help from Evander. He perished in the fourth year after finishing the war and making a treaty with the Latins, in which treaty the name of Trojan had to be sacrificed (hence *pacis iniquae*, l. 618). See XII, 828. He was finally deprived of burial (the heaviest curse of all) because his body could not be found.

613. *caput*: put for the person.

614. *hic terminus haeret*: '(and if) this end (destiny) is fixed.'

618. *Funera*: on his return from Evander, he witnessed the havoc which had been made in his army.

620. *-que*: connects *ante diem* (taken as an adjective = *immaturus*) and *inhumatus*. Cf. l. 484, and note.

624. *populis*: i.e. the Carthaginians and Romans, between whom, until the destruction of Carthage in the Third Punic war, there was bitter hatred and almost incessant hostilities, broken only by temporary periods of peace for recuperation.

625. *Exoriare*, etc.: 'arise, some avenger'; she seems to see and address the future avenger. The allusion is to Hannibal. *ex ossibus*: not descended from her, but rising up to represent her, to reëmbodify on the earth again all her hatred to the Trojan race, as if he had risen from her very ashes.

626. *Qui sequere*: 'to pursue.' A relative clause of purpose. See note on I, 20.

627. *Nunc, olim*: 'now (or) hereafter.'

629. *ipsique nepotesque*: 'both themselves (those of the two races now living) and their descendants.'

631. *lucem*: see note on l. 31.

633. *patria*: i.e. in Tyre.

634. *mihi*: join with *siste*.

635. *properet*: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

636. *piacula*: 'offerings of atonement'; meaning the sacrifices which were to aid either in setting her mind free from Aeneas, or in restoring him to her. So Anna understands the object. See ll. 478 sqq. *monstrata*: 'directed' by the sorceress.

637. *Sic*: 'thus'; i.e. after observing these directions.

638. *Iovi Stygio*: i.e. Pluto.

639. *Perficere*: she will now execute the rites commenced, ll. 509 sqq.; including the burning of the funeral pyre.

644. *genas*: see note on I, 228.

645. *Interiora domus limina*: 'the inner court of the palace.'

647. *in usus*, etc.: 'a present not asked for use like this'; implying that in some happy moment she had begged of Aeneas the sword which he had used in the Trojan war, and which, in l. 507, is mentioned as having been left by him.

649. *mente*: 'in thought'; in recalling the past.

651. *dum*: closely related to *dulces*.

652. *Accipite*: it will be upon these mementos of Aeneas that she will fall.

653. *Vixi*: 'I have lived'; 'my life is closed.' Cf. *fuimus*, II, 325.

654. *magna*: 'illustrious.' Her shade will retain the glory which attaches to her character as a successful founder of a state.

656. *poenas recepi*: 'I have taken vengeance.'

659. *os*: as in I, 320.

660. *Sic*: even by this violent death, and even though unavenged.

661. *Hauriat oculis*: for *percipiat oculis*. Let him expect the fulfillment of my curses upon him, as the author of my ruin. Cf. ll. 385 sqq. The poet here removes us from the immediate scene of the suicide, and describes it indirectly through the spectators, or attendants of Dido, who witness the act.

663. *media inter talia*: i.e. when she had scarcely ended her words. See note on l. 277.

664. *comites*: 'her attendants.'

665-692. The news flies through the city, and Anna rushes wild with grief to the side of her dying sister.

666. *bacchatur*, etc.: 'the rumor flies wildly through the horror-stricken city.'

671. *Culmina*: = *tecta* and is governed by *per*.

675. *Hoc illud fuit*: was this, then, thy aim in thy commands to me? me: even me, your sister? *fraude petebas*: 'were you deceiving (even) me?' lit. 'were you attacking me with deceit?'

676. *iste*: see ll. 494, 495.

678. *vocasses*, etc.: 'you should have called me.' See note on *tulisse*, etc., ll. 604-606; or possibly it is the optative subjunctive. Cf. X, 854.

681. *sic posita*: 'when thou wast lying thus.' Cf. II, 644.

682. *Exstincti*: see note on I, 201.

683. *Date (ut) — Abluam*: 'give, that I may wash her wounds with water'; i.e. bring water that I may wash her wounds.

685. *Ore legam*, etc.: this was the office of the nearest relative present at the bedside of the dying.

686. *Semianimem*: four syllables: *semyanimem*.

689. *stridit*: 'gurgles.'

692. *ingemuit reperta*: '(the light) perceived, she groaned'; mourning at the last moment to leave the world.

693-705. Iris is sent down from heaven by Juno to release the struggling soul from the body.

The dead are regarded as an offering to Pluto and Proserpina; and thus a lock of hair is cut from the forehead of the dying as a sign of dedication to the gods below, just as hair is cut from the forehead of the victims slain in sacrifice, and cast upon the altar fire. Cf. VI, 245. But as Dido is not taken away in the course of nature (*fato*), nor by a death justly incurred (*merita*

morte), but dies through the pressure of overwhelming misfortune and despair, life lingers, reluctant to leave her; Proserpina delays; and thus Iris takes the office of Proserpina in obedience to the command of Juno, whom she serves as messenger.

695. *animam* — *artus*: Iris was sent down 'to set free the spirit from the limbs entangled with it.'

701. *sole*: for *ex sole*. The rainbow was supposed to be caused by the descent of Iris from heaven to earth.

'The episode of Dido was not told, primarily, to excite our pity and compassion, but to show the effect of a willful resistance to the commands of Heaven. It is the story of *δίκη* [just retribution] in a Roman form' (Nettleship).

BOOK V

Aeneas in Sicily. Funeral games in honor of Anchises, and departure for Italy.

1-41. Aeneas far off at sea sees the light of Dido's funeral pile, and with sad feelings divines the cause. His fleet is soon overtaken by a storm, and forced to steer for the coast of Sicily, where he is again kindly received by Acestes.

1, 2. *medium tenebat iter*: 'was well on his way.' Any part of the way on the open sea, after the harbor is left, is *medium*. Cf. I, 505.

2. *Certus*: 'resolved.' He was sure that he was obeying the behest of Jupiter, and hence unwavering in his resolution to continue the voyage. *aquilone*: for wind in general. The north wind would have been adverse to them, and would have driven them from their course still more than the west wind, which (ll. 19 sqq.) compelled them to turn aside and land in Sicily. Some editors join *aquilone* with *secabat* (cf. *vento petiisse*, II, 25); others prefer, perhaps more correctly, to connect it with *atros*.

3. *respiciens*: cf. IV, 661.

4. *accenderit*: for the mood, see note on *videat*, I, 181.

5. *amore Polluto*: ablative absolute, expressing cause, containing also an idea of time, 'when love is profaned.'

6. *notum*: agrees with the following interrogative clause. The passage may be freely translated: 'But the knowledge of the bitter pangs caused by violated love, and of what a frenzied woman can do, leads the thoughts of the Trojans through sad foreboding.' The participles *noti* (understood) and *notum* are used as *ereptae* in II, 413; the 'thing known' the 'knowledge.'

7. *augurium*: their 'conjecture' or 'foreboding' as to the fate of Dido. *pectora*: for *animos*.

14. *deinde*: join with *iubet*.

15. **Colligere arma**: 'to reef the sails.'

16. **Obliquat sinus**: 'turns the canvas obliquely to the wind'; he turns it to such a position that it takes the wind on the side of the ship (not as in IV, 587); i.e. he tacks.' Palinurus was unable to keep to his course (almost directly north) to Italy, but, as the wind shifted, was compelled to turn westward toward Sicily. The ancient ships could not lie as close to the wind as modern sailing vessels.

17. **Iuppiter auctor**: 'Jupiter as adviser.'

18. **Spondeat — sperem**: see note on *sinat*, I, 18. **hoc caelo**: ablative of attendant circumstance; 'with weather (lit. 'sky') like this.'

19. **transversa**: 'athwart our course'; the neuter plural accusative used adverbially.

21. **tantum**: 'so much' as the strength of the wind requires, if we would overcome them: 'We have neither power to struggle against them, nor even to hold our course.'

24. **fraterna**: Eryx was also the son of Venus.

25. **Si — astra**: 'if only remembering well, I retrace (measure again) the stars I observed (before)'; i.e. observed on our former voyage from Sicily to Africa. **rite**: = *recte*, with *memor*.

28. **Flecte viam velis**: 'turn your course by (means of) the sails.' **sit**: see note on I, 565.

28. **ulla**: sc. *tellus*.

29. **Quove**: 'or (any land) whither.'

30. **Acesten**: see note on I, 195.

37. **Horridus**: can properly be said both of the spears pointed and, as it were, bristling, and of the shaggy hide of the bear.

38. **Criniso — flumine**: 'conceived of the river (god) Crinissus.'

39. **Veterum parentum**: 'of his early (Trojan) progenitors.'

40. **reduces**: sc. *eos esse*; 'he congratulates them on their return'; 'welcomes them.'

42-103. Arrived in Sicily, and entertained by Acestes, Aeneas assembles the Trojans, and proclaims a sacred festival and games in honor of his father, the anniversary of whose death has now come round. He then conducts them to the tomb of Anchises, and there performs a solemn sacrifice.

42. **Oriente**: see note on III, 588.

43. **litore ab omni**: 'from the whole shore'; from all along the shore, where the Trojans were near their ships, or on board them.

44. **tumuli ex aggere**: 'from the summit of a mound'; a tribunal made by throwing up the soil, as was customary in preparing the tribunal from which the Roman general addressed his soldiers in camp.

45. **a sanguine divum**: because Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.

46. *exactis mensibus*: ablative absolute.

47. *Ex quo (tempore)*: 'since.'

49. *Iam* — *adest*: the actual day has returned. *nisi fallor*: the poet ascribes this uncertainty to Aeneas, perhaps, on account of the known imperfection of the ancient method of reckoning time.

50. *honoratum*: a day on which *honores*, or sacrifices, are rendered to the gods.

51. *Hunc*: sc. *diem*.

54. *struerem* — *donis*: 'I would cover with their appropriate sacrifices.' To make sacrifices to a hero after his death, as to a god, was in accordance with the ancient customs. See note on III, 328.

Fig. 37. — The Rising of Helios (l. 42)

55. *ultra*: 'beyond' all expectation, or hope. Besides the motive that I should have to keep the day anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, I am 'actually' on the very ground.

59. *Poscamus ventos*: 'let us pray (i.e. Anchises) for favorable winds.'

59, 60. 'And that he (Anchises) may suffer me, when my city shall have been built, to offer yearly these sacrifices in temples consecrated to him.' (*Ut*) *velit* depends on *poscamus*.

61, 62. *Bina* — *naves*: 'two head of cattle for each of the ships.' *numero*: qualifies *bina*.

64. *si*: equivalent to *cum* (temporal). Cf. VI, 828. *nona*: in allusion to the Roman custom of making sacrifices for the deceased on the ninth day after his death; this period was called *novemdiale*.

66. *Prima ponam certamina*: 'I will fix as the first contests (of the day)'; I will appoint contests, the first of which, etc.

67. *viribus*: ablative of cause with *audax*.

68. *incedit*: cf. I, 46, and note.

69. *Seu*, etc.: 'or if (any one) dares.'

71. *Oro favete*: lit. 'favor with the lips'; i.e. 'keep solemn silence.' This was the common formula addressed to the assembly by the priest, lest some word of ill omen be accidentally spoken. These words, and, in fact, the whole verse, refer to the ceremonies now immediately to be performed at the tomb of Anchises.

72. *materna*: the myrtle was sacred to Venus.

73. *aevi*: see H. 452, 1; LM. 575; A. 218, c; B. 204, 4; G. 374, 6; (H. 399, III, 1).

Fig. 38.—Carchesium (l. 77)

77. *mero Baccho*: this and the following ablatives limit *carchesia* as ablatives of description.

78. *humi*: see note on I, 193.

80. *iterum*: 'once more.' The *salve* was uttered for the first time at the burial.

Fig. 39.—Painting from a Pompeian Lares Chapel, showing the Serpent partaking of the Offerings (ll. 84 sqq.)

80, 81. *recepti Nequiquam*: 'in vain rescued' from Troy and from the sea, because he did not, after all, survive to reach Italy. *animae, umbrae*: 'soul,' 'shade'; plural for the singular. So *umbrae*, IV, 571.

83. *quicumque est*: for they have only heard the name. *quaerere*: sc. *me* or *michi*.

84. *adytis*: the inmost part of the shrine is in this case the interior of the tomb. The snake was looked upon as a token of good, and his form was

supposed to be assumed by the *genius loci*. In the present instance it is uncertain whether it is the genius of the place or the attendant spirit (*famulus*) of Anchises.

87, 88. 'Whose back azure streaks (adorn), and whose scales a brightness spotted with gold illumined.' The plural *terga* has reference to the multiplied coils of the snake.

89. *Mille* — *colores*: cf. IV, 701. *adverso sole*: ablative absolute.

91. *serpens*: 'gliding.'

94. *Hoc magis*: 'so much the more'; because he regards it as a good omen. *instaurat honores*: 'commences anew the sacrifices'; which had been disturbed.

Fig. 40. — The Suovetaurilia (ll. 96, 97)

96. *bidentes*, etc.: the *suovetaurilia*, or sacrifice of a boar, a sheep, and a bullock.

97. *nigrantes*: black victims were offered to the Manes and deities of the lower world.

99. *remissos*: 'released.' The Manes were supposed, when invoked (*animam vocare*), to come back from the lower world, and partake of the sacrifice.

100. *quae* — *copia*: 'according to the ability of each.'

102. *aëna locant*, etc.: cf. I, 213 sqq. The feast accompanies the sacrifice.

104-285. The appointed day having arrived, the games are opened with a race of ships. Four galleys enter the lists. Gyas in the Chimaera takes the lead, followed by Cloanthus in the Scylla; the Pristis and Centaur, under Mnesteus and Sergestus, side by side, pursue the others. As they approach the goal, Menoetes, the old pilot of the Chimaera, fears the rocks and keeps too far away. The Scylla takes advantage of the error, and shoots between

the Chimaera and the goal, and, having passed round it, turns back toward the shore, leaving Gyas behind. He in his fury casts the pilot overboard, and takes the helm himself. Meanwhile Mnestheus and Sergestus are vying with each other to pass the Chimaera. Sergestus at first has the advantage, but only by a part of the ship's length, and, in his eagerness to round the goal at the nearest point, runs his ship on the rocks. The Pristis rushes by, and now strives to overtake the Scylla. But Cloanthus prays to the gods of the sea, with whose aid the ship speeds to the land, and receives the first prize, while that of Mnestheus takes the second, and the Chimaera the third. Sergestus, with difficulty, brings his ship to land.

105. *Phaëthontis*: put for the sun.

108. *pars et parati*: 'a part also (besides coming to see the Trojan strangers) prepared,' etc. For the plural with *pars*, see note on *Obnixae*, IV, 406.

109. *circo*: either the *circus* mentioned in l. 289 or it is translated the 'encircling throng.'

110. *sacri*: tripods are sacred because so frequently consecrated to the gods or used for sacred purposes.

113. *tuba*: an anachronism. The trumpet was an invention of the Etruscans, and unknown to the Trojans. *commissos ludos*: 'the beginning of the games.'

114. The race of ships, substituted for the chariot race in the Iliad, is an idea original with Virgil, and has produced one of the most stirring and entertaining passages of the Aeneid. *pares*: 'well-matched'; the four that were known as the best and most nearly equal, and therefore 'chosen' (*delectae*) by Aeneas from the whole fleet. *gravibus remis*: ablative of manner with *ineunt certamina*; 'four well-matched ships — open the first contests with heavy oars.'

116. *remige*: join with *agit*. *Pristim*: the name is indicated by the image used as the figurehead. Cf. the representation of a fish on the *rostrum*, Fig. 41.

117. *Mox Italus*, etc.: he is destined soon to become an Italian, and to give origin to a family which shall be called the race of Memmius (*gens Memmi*). The relation of names is analogous to that of *μνησθαι* to *meminisse*. As Mnestheus is descended from Assaracus, Virgil pays a high compliment to the Memmii by assigning to the family such an ancestor.

118. *ingenti mole*: ablative of description.

119. *Urbis opus*: 'as great as a city.' *triplici versu*: 'in triple row.' There are three banks of oars on each side of the ship. Such vessels, however, were unknown before the time of the Peloponnesian war.

120. *terno ordine*: 'in three ranks'; a poetic repetition.

127. **Tranquillo**: 'in calm weather'; ablative of the neuter adjective used substantively, and expressing time.

128. **Campus** and **statio** are in apposition with *unda*; 'a level spot and a resort.'

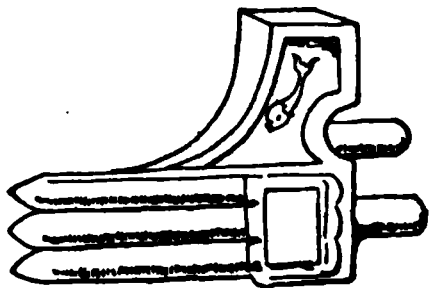


Fig. 41. — *Rostrum*, or Beak of a Vessel (l. 143)

130, 131. **unde, ubi, Scirent**: relative clauses, denoting purpose.

132. **auro, ostro**: join with *decori*.

134. **populea**: because these were funeral games. The poplar was sacred to Hercules, who is said to have brought it from Hades.

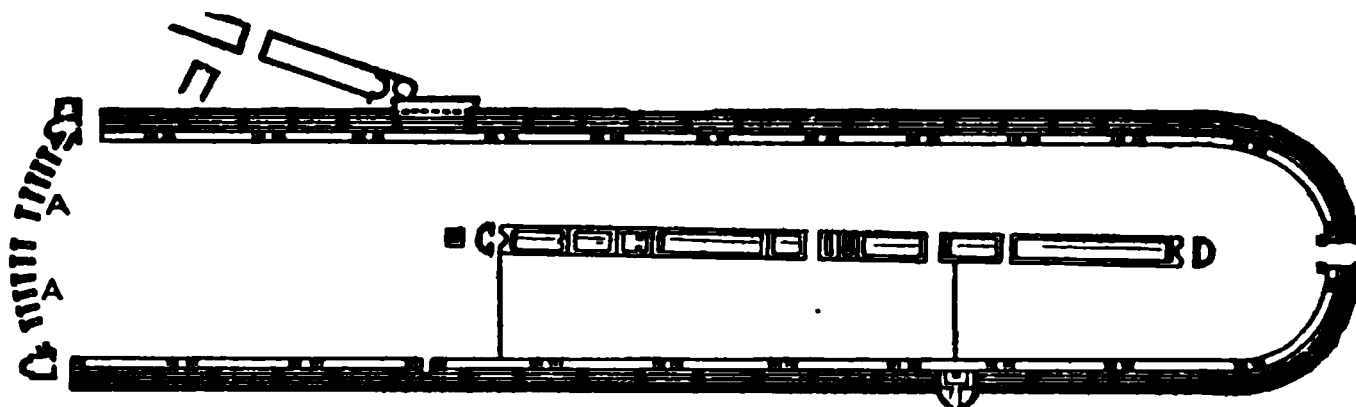
137. **Intenti**: 'eager.'

137, 138. **exsultantia — cupidō**: 'throbbing fear (the trembling hope of success) and the ardent desire of glory thrill their panting breasts.'

140. **prosiluere**, etc.: the ships seem as animated as the horses in the chariot race.

141. **versa**: 'upturned' (from *vertere*). **adductis lacertis**: expresses the means of *versa*; 'by their straining (lit. 'pulled toward' the body) arms.'

142. **pariter**: 'side by side'; but only at the start.



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148. **studiis faventum**: 'cheers of partisans.'
- 149, 150. **inclusa Litora**: wooded hills inclose the shore, and thus the shouting is the more loudly reëchoed.
152. **Turbam inter fremitumque**: 'amidst the din and tumult.'
155. **locum priorem**: they are running side by side, each striving to gain the lead, or the place ahead.
157. **iunctis Frontibus**: 'with even prows.'
156. **habet**: 'gets' the *priorem locum*.
159. **metam tenebant**: 'were nearing the goal'; epexegetical of *propinquabant scopulo*.
160. **princeps**: 'foremost'; i.e. in the race thus far. **gurgite**: 'in the boiling deep.'
162. **Quo abis?** 'whither are you bearing away?' **mihi**: 'pray'; the *dativus ethicus*. H. 432; LM. 541; A. 236; B. 188, 2, *b*; G. 351; (H. 389).
163. **ama**, etc.: 'hug the shore and let the oar blade graze the rocks on the left.' For the omission of *ut* after *sine*, see note on *memoret*, II, 75. They turn the goal to the left, and strive to gain time by making the turn as near to it as possible.
166. **diversus**: 'away from the track'; a usage similar to that of *dexter*, above, l. 162.
167. **clamore revocabat** = *clamabat revocans*.
168. **Respicit**: 'he looks back and sees.' **tergo**: dative with *instantem*. **propiora**: 'the inside course'; i.e. 'nearer' the goal.
169. **Ille**: i.e. Cloanthus.
170. **interior**: between Gyas and the rocks. Cf. XI, 695. **priorem**: i.e. Gyas.
172. **ossibus**: ablative of place.
174. **socium**: génitive case, an older form.
179. **Iam senior**: one reason for *gravis*; another is *fluens*, 'dripping.'
184. **Mnesthei**: here a dissyllable. **superare**: see note on II, 10.
185. **capit ante locum**: 'takes the place ahead'; 'the lead,' the *priorem locum*, for which the two were contending, as mentioned in l. 155. The Centaur is now ahead, but by only a part of the ship's length, as we learn in the next line, where *prior* contains the same idea as *ante locum*. *Ante* is, therefore, an adverb. Cf. II, 348. **scopulo**: the 'signal rock' or 'goal.'
187. **rostro**: 'with her beak.' Her beak is close opposite to the side of the Centaur.
190. **Hectorei socii**: i.e. my comrades, once the comrades of Hector.
- sorte suprema**: 'in the final destiny' or 'overthrow (of Troy).'
192. **usi**: sc. *estis*.
194. **prima**: 'the first prize'; used substantively.
195. **Quamquam**: see note on I, 135.

196. *hoc vincite*: 'win this (at least)'; referring to the preceding words, *Extremos pudeat rediisse*.

199. *Subtrahitur solum*: 'the sea is drawn beneath them.' Their speed is so furious that the water itself seems to rush beneath the vessel. *Solum*, 'the surface (of the sea)'; properly the surface of the earth.

202. *furens animi*: see note on II, 61.

203. *iniquo*: there was not room enough between the *Pristis* on his right and the rocks on his left.

204. *procurrentibus*: 'jutting out,' but covered by the water, and hence *caeca*, as they are called in l. 164.

205. *murice*, etc.: 'the oars striking on the jagged rock were broken with a crash (*crepuere*).'

206. The prow was held fast upon the rock; the rest of the ship was afloat.

211. *Agmine remorum*: 'with the steady movement of the oars.' *ventisque vocatis*: ablative absolute, expressing attendant circumstance.

212. *Prona maria*: 'smooth waters'; i.e. the waters now unobstructed by any rock or ship, a clear and open sea. Others trans. *prona* 'shoreward'; i.e. lit. 'sloping (toward the shore).'

215, 216. *exterrita tecto*: 'frightened from her home.'

217. Cf. Milton's line, *Par. Lost*, 2, 634:—

'Shaves with level wing the deep.'

218, 219. *ultima Aequeora*: 'the final waters' of the race; those from the turning of the goal to the shore.

220. *alto*: 'high' relatively; high for a ship to rest upon.

224. *cedit*: 'she falls behind'; allows the other ship to pass her.

227. *cuncti*: all the spectators. *sequentem*: sc. *Mnesthea* or *illum*.

229. *proprium*: the crew of the *Scylla* regard the victory as already 'their own.' *partum*: '(already) won.'

231. *Hos — alit*: 'success incites these'; i.e. the crew of *Mnestheus*. Cf. l. 210. *pōssunt — videntur*: 'they can, because they think (*videntur*) they can.'

233. *ponto*: 'toward the sea'; for *ad pontum*. Cf. I, 6. *utrasque*: the plural is properly used only when each of the two objects referred to is plural; but exception is made, as here, when they are things naturally associated.

234. *in vota*: 'to his vows'; to bear witness to his vows. A vow, or conditional promise, was attached to a prayer; some offering was to be made on condition that the gods fulfill the wishes of the suppliant. If the prayer is answered, he will be bound to fulfill his promise (*reus*, or *damnatus voti*).

235. *aequora*: see note on I, 67.

237. *voti*: H. 456, 4; LM. 573; A. 220, a; B. 208, 3; G. 374, N. 2; (H. 410, III, N. 2).

241. *manu magna*: 'with his mighty hand'; as below, l. 487. Gods and heroes were larger than men. *euntem*: join with *navem* (understood).

243. *condidit*: see note on l. 145. *alto*: i.e. 'deep' inland, the deep bosom of the bay.

244. *cunctis*: all who had been engaged in the contest.

247, 248. *optare*,

ferre: explanatory infinitives with *dat.* See note on l. 66. There are several bullocks ready for presents and prizes (see l. 366), three of which he allows each of the commanders to choose for his crew; beginning of course, with Cloanthus.

248. There is also a present wine and of silver for each of ships. *magnum*: not the so-called great talent; but merely appellative, 'heavy.'

250, 251. *quam—cucurrit*: 'around which ran a wide border of Meliboean purple in two ring stripes.' *plurima*: refers the width of the border. *meandro duplici*: i.e. in two wending and parallel lines.

252. Two scenes are repeated: one the chase, in which Ganymede is hunting the stag Mount Ida; in the other the eagle of Jupiter is bearing Ganymede up to the sky.

254. *anhelanti similis*: 'like panting (in the chase).' The figure is lifelike.

255. *Sublimem*: proleptic; bore 'aloft in the air.' *Iovis armiger*: the eagle was often



Fig. 43. — The 'Maeander' Pattern (l. 251)

Fig. 44. — Ganymede carried up to Heaven by the Eagle of Jupiter (l. 252)

represented as bearing in his claws the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

256. *Longaevi*: the old men, guardians of the youth, are stretching their hands in despair toward the eagle as he ascends, while the dogs, resting on their haunches, bark furiously at the supposed bird of prey. See Fig. 44.

257. **in auras**: because they are looking upward.

258. **qui deinde**: Mnestheus.

259. **Lēvibus**: note the quantity of the first syllable. **hamis consertam**, etc.: see note on the same words, III, 467.

260. **ipse**: Aeneas.

261. The *o* in **Ilio** is retained (hiatus), and made short. See note on III, 211.

262. **habere**: for *habendam*. See above, note on l. 247. **viro**: repeats the *huic* (l. 259), because of its distance from the verb, *Donat*.

264. **Multiplicem**: 'with its heavy folds'; emphatic and explaining *vix*.

265. **cursu**: 'in swift pursuit'; join with *agebat*.

267. **argento**: ablative with **perfecta**, 'well made.' **aspera signis**: 'embossed with figures.'

268. **Iamque adeo**: 'now at length'; *adeo* strengthens the *iam*. Cf. II, 567.

269. **taenis**: for *taeniis*.

271. **ordine debilis uno**: 'disabled in one row of oars'; i.e. one side is partially disabled. *ordine*, ablative of specification. By a natural figure, quite frequent in nautical phrase, the captain, instead of the ship, is said to be crippled (*debilis*).

273. **Qualis**: cf. I, 430, and note. **saepe**: as in I, 148. **viae in aggere**: 'on the raised pavement of the road.' The entire surface of the road is an *agger*.

274. **obliquum**: 'lying across the track.' **ictu**: join with *gravis*.

275. **saxo**: join with both adjectives, *seminecem* and *lacerum*.

276-279. **Nequiquam — plicantem**: 'in vain throws forth long wreaths with his body, while attempting to flee; in one part fierce and glowing with his eyes, and stretching high his hissing neck; (the other) part crippled by the wound, holds him back (though) struggling (to force himself forward) on his coils (*nodis*), and winding himself into his own folds.'

279. **Nixantem**: refers to the action of the unwounded portion of his body first described; with this he vainly struggles to pull himself along by throwing it into contortions, while he twists the joints (*membra*) of the wounded part, or part below the wound, upon themselves; i.e. into coil within coil. **nodis**: 'knots'; denotes the alternate contraction and extension of the joints, either vertical or horizontal, which in the snake are the means of motion, and which, in this case, when he is struggling violently, rise into large, undulating knots.

281. **Vela facit**: 'unfurls the sails.'

282. **promisso munere**: no particular reward has been mentioned in the narrative, but we may infer from l. 305 that in the ship race also, none was to go unrewarded.

284. **datur**: the last syllable is long here. Cf. II, 369. **operum Minervae**: the use of the needle, distaff, and loom.

285. **genus**: Greek accusative.

286–361. Description of the foot race. Aeneas chooses a meadow, encircled by wooded hills, as a *circus* or *stadium*. He invites all who wish to make trial of their speed in a foot race to present themselves. The most prominent competitors are Nisus, Euryalus, Diores, Salius, Patron, Helymus, and Panopes. Nisus takes the lead, Salius is next, and third Euryalus, followed by Helymus and Diores. Near the goal Nisus falls down, but gives the victory to his friend Euryalus by tripping up Salius. Helymus takes the second prize, and Diores the third.

287, 288. **quem — silvae**: 'which woods surrounded on curving hills on every side'; i.e. which wood-covered hills encircled. **collibus**: ablative of place with *terrae*.

288. **mediaque — erat**: 'in the midst of a valley was the circle of a theater.'

290. **Consessu**: dative for *in consessum*.

291. **qui**: the antecedent is *eorum* (limiting *animos*) understood.

296. **Nisus — pueri**: 'Nisus distinguished by his affectionate love for the the boy (Euryalus).'

299. **ab**: see note on I, 730.

300. **Helymus**: was a friend of Acestes, mentioned above, l. 73.

307. **caelatam**: 'mounted with silver'; probably having a wooden handle embossed, or inlaid, with figures in silver. **ferre**: = *ferendam*. Cf. ll. 248, 262.

308. **praemia**: 'prizes'; to be distinguished here from *honos*, the present which was to be common to all.

310. **phaleris insignem**: 'adorned with trappings.' These were straps of leather mounted with metallic ornaments, and fastened about the breast, neck, and head of the horse.

311, 312. **Amazoniam, Threiciis**: general appellatives here, signifying such as Amazons and Thracians use; for both races were renowned as archers.

312. **lato auro**: ablative of description with *Batteus*; 'of broad gold.' **circum (adv.) amplectitur**: the belt, as seen in some antique representations of the quiver, passes round the quiver, and the two ends are joined together by the buckle, or brooch. See p. 27.

313. **tereti gemma**: 'with a polished jewel'; ablative of instrument with *subnectit*; or may be ablative of description with *fibula*.

315. **locum**: 'the place' for starting. Cf. l. 132.

316. **Corripiunt spatia**: 'they seize upon the course.' Cf. l. 145, and I, 418. **limen**: 'the starting point.'

317. **ultima signant**: 'they mark the farthest point'; i.e. with the eye; for without fixing the eye on the goal, they may turn from a direct line.

318. **corpora**: nicely chosen here for the persons themselves.
319. **fulminis alis**: the thunderbolt was often represented on coins, with wings.
321. **deinde**: is joined with *insequitur* (understood). **post**: with *relicto*, governing *eum* understood.
323. **quo sub ipso**: 'and close behind him.'
324. **calcem — calce**: 'and even now grazes heel with heel'; i.e. 'foot with foot'; almost abreast of Helymus, lacking only a pace of it.
325. **umero**: the shoulder or side of Helymus. **spatia plura**: for *plus spatii*. **supersint — relinquat**: the present for the imperfect subjunctive of a condition contrary to fact in present time. Cf. *ni faciat*, I, 58.
326. **ambiguumve relinquat**: 'or he would leave it (the result or issue of the contest) uncertain.'
327. **spatio extremo**: 'in the farthest part of the course'; the *ultima* mentioned in l. 317. The race seems to have terminated here, and not to have turned back from the goal, as in the regular circus.
328. **sub Finem**: 'near to the end'; defining more precisely the preceding words. **levi sanguine**: because slippery. Victims had been slaughtered on the spot, as is implied in *sacro*, l. 333.
329. **ut**: causal, 'since.' **forte**: it 'happened' that, when they were slaughtering bullocks, the blood had soaked the ground in this part of the race course.
330. **Fusus (erat)**: 'had streamed.' **super**: adverb.
- 331, 332. **presso solo**: ablative absolute denoting time. When once his foot had pressed this treacherous spot, he instantly slipped and fell headlong.
334. **ille**: in apposition with the foregoing subject, as in I, 3.
336. **revolutus**: 'rolled over.' **spissa harena**: 'on the compact sand.'
337. **Euryalus**: the last syllable is long under the ictus and before the caesura.
338. **plausu, fremitu**: ablative of manner.
339. **nunc**: emphatic; 'now' that Nisus and Salius are thrown out. **palma**: sc. *est*; lit. 'prize,' i.e. here = 'prize winner,' 'victor.'
340. **caveae ingentis**: 'of the vast theater.' See l. 288.
- 340, 341. **ora Prima**: 'the front seats of the fathers.' The senators at Rome occupied the seats in front; so now the nobles and elders were seated in front of the multitude.
344. **veniens virtus**: 'his merit presenting itself.'
349. **palmam — nemo**: 'no one moves the prize from the (determined) order.' The prizes were to be given to those who should come out first, second, and third, with no other condition specified.
352. **aureis**: here, a dissyllable.
354. **Niso**: an emphatic substitute for *mihi*. Cf. II, 79, and IV, 31.

355. *laude*: 'merit.'

357. *simul his dictis*: H. 490, 4; LM. 665; A. 261, *b*; B. 144, 2; G. 417, 12; (H. 437, 2).

358. *olli*: cf. I, 254.

359. *artes*: in apposition with *clipeum*.

360. *Danais*: dative of the agent with *refixum*. See note on I, 326. The Greeks had taken the shield from a temple of Neptune, and perhaps it had come into the hands of Aeneas through Helenus.

361. *Hoc munere*: H. 426, 6; LM. 535; A. 225, *d*; B. 187, I, *a*; G. 348; (H. 384, II, 2).

362-484. The pugilistic contest is next described. Dares, a Trojan, presents himself as the challenger, but at first no one is disposed to compete with him. Then an old Sicilian of Trojan descent, Entellus, is induced by his friend Acestes to enter the lists. They put on the gauntlets furnished by Aeneas, and begin the fight. Entellus at first stands on the defensive, and merely parries or avoids the blows of his more nimble antagonist. At last the old man aims a blow with immense effort at Dares, who adroitly turns aside, leaving Entellus to fall headlong by the impetus of his own motion. Entellus, thus roused by shame and revenge, rises from the ground, attacks Dares with fury, and gains the victory.

362. *peregit*: for the tense, see note on *postquam*, I, 216.

363. *animus praesens*: 'a prompt spirit.'

364. *evinctis palmis*: 'the palms being bound'; i.e. with the *caestus*; not a boxing glove covering the hand, but a coil of leather thongs, filled with lead or iron, and bound around the palm and wrist, sometimes extending to the elbow. See Fig. 45.

366. *auro*: is, perhaps, best referred to the practice of gilding the horns; and *velatum* explained as a zeugma.

370. *Paridem*: the post-Homeric poets represent Paris as a hero excelling in agility, strength, and the use of weapons.

371. *ad tumulum*: at the funeral games in honor of Hector. *quo*: 'in which.'

373. *veniens se ferebat*, etc.: 'who boasted of his descent from,' etc. As in II, 377, III, 310, the participle agrees with the subject, yet virtually modifies the predicate as if in the accusative. Others render, 'who with huge bulk strode forth (*se ferebat*) a descendant of,' etc. *Amyci*: Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, compelled all strangers to contend with him until at length he was killed by Pollux, who had landed with the other Argonauts in Bithynia.

375. *prima in proelia*: 'for the beginning of the fight'; or possibly *prima* = *primus*. He 'first' presented himself.

381. *Aeneae*: better the dative of reference (equivalent to the genitive of possession) than the genitive.

384. *finis*: not here 'purpose,' but 'time'; 'what will be the end of delaying?' i.e. how long must I remain here? *usque*: separated from *quo* by tmesis.

385. *Ducere*: supply *me* as the subject.

387. *gravis*: for *graviter*, with *castigat*.

388. *ut consederat*: 'as (by chance) he had seated himself.'

389. *frustra*: 'in vain,' if, after all, you suffer another to carry away the prize on the present occasion.

391. *nobis*: ethical dative; 'where, pray, is that god of ours?' See note on l. 162.

395. *sed enim*: 'but in fact' (= ἀλλὰ γάρ). An ellipsis is involved *senecta*: with *hebet*.

397. *qua*: governed by *fidens*. H. 476, 3; LM. 629; A. 254, *b*; B. 219, 1; G. 401, R. 6; (H. 425, 1, 1), N.).

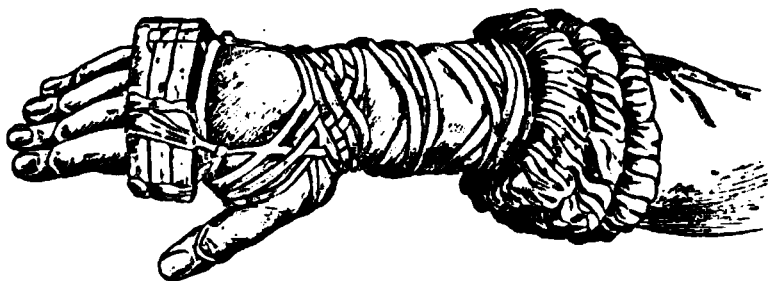


Fig. 45. — The Caestus (l. 401)

400. *nec dona moror*: 'nor do I regard the gifts.' Cf. II, 287. *deinde*: see note on l. 14.

402. *in proelia*: join with *ferre*. *quibus*: '(armed) with which.'

403. *intendere*: 'bind.'

404. *tantorum*: with *boum* conveys the same notion as if it were *tam* qualifying *ingentia* — an exaggerated description of the size of the *caestus*.

406. *longe recusat*: 'shrinks far back.'

407, 408. *pondus — versat*: 'tries the weight of the gauntlets, and turns over, this way and that, the immense folds themselves.' Their numerous great coils are distinguished from their weight.

410. *arma*: is added to signify that they were weapons actually used by him in combat.

413. *Sanguine, cerebro*: the blood and brain of some who had been beaten or killed by Eryx.

414. *His*: see note on *Quibus*, l. 402. *suetus*: sc. *pugnare*.

418. *Id*: is ambiguous, but probably relates to the proposition following, to take equal gauntlets. *sedet*: for *sedet animo* or *placet*. *probat*: sc. *et*. *auctor*: predicate with *probat*; 'sanctions with his authority.'

421. *duplicem amictum*: as an old man, he had quietly seated himself, wrapped in a cloak made of coarse cloth doubled. Such a cloak was called by the Romans *abolla*.

422. *lacertosque*: is connected with the following verse in scanning. See note on IV, 558.

423. With *Exuit* in this usage, *vestibus* is understood.

426. *in digitos*: join with *arrectus*.
431. *mole*: 'in his heavy frame.'
- 431, 432. *tremēti labant*: may be rendered 'tremble and totter.' *Genua*: here, a dissyllable, *gen-wa*. *aeger anhelitus*: 'troubled panting'; a hard drawing of the breath that betrays infirmity.
433. *vulnera*: metonymy for *verbera*.
434. *ingeminant*: here, transitive, with *multa* (*vulnera*) as object.
- 434, 435. *pectore* — *sonitus*: 'wake deep echoes on the chest'; from the blow received. *errat*: 'play.'
437. *gravis*: in the predicate, implying that he is fixed and steady by his weight. *nisu*: 'firm position.'
438. *tela exit*: 'shuns blows.' For the accusative after *exit*, see H. 429, 3; A. 237, *d*. *modo*: limits *corpore* and *oculis*.
439. *Ille*: Dares; subject of *pererrat* (l. 441) and *urget* (l. 442).
444. *a vertice*: for *desuper*; as in I, 114.
446. *ultro*: 'of his own impulse'; not because struck by his opponent.
450. *studiis*: 'with eager interest.'
451. *caelo*: see note on *Latio*, I, 6.
456. *Daren*: the form *Dareta* for the accusative also occurs, l. 460.
457. *ille*: see note on I, 3, and cf. ll. 186, 398.
458. *quam*: trans. 'as,' and join with *multa*. The correlative would regularly be *tam* instead of *sic*.
- 459, 460. *densis* — *Creber*: 'frequent with swift following blows'; for *densis et crebris ictibus*. *versat*: 'drives round and round'; as *agit toto aequore*, l. 456.
466. *vires alias*: 'superhuman strength'; 'do you not perceive that his strength is other (than mortal)?' Some god helps him. Others trans.: 'the strength (of both of you) is changed'; i.e. other than before. *conversa numina*: 'that the favor of heaven is changed.' When Entellus fell, the gods seemed to be on the side of Dares; now that they have become adverse, he need not feel disgraced to submit to their power. He is not wanting in prowess, but is only *infelix*.
467. *deo*: 'to the god (whoever he may be).'
469. *utroque*: 'to either side.'
471. *vocati*: these friends represent Dares.
476. *qua a morte*: 'from what (certain and cruel) death.' *revocatum*: 'rescued.' See note on *summersas*, I, 69.
478. *donum pugnae*: 'as the prize of the combat.'
479. *media inter cornua*: 'right between the horns.'
480. *Arduus*: 'rising to his full height.'
481. *humi*: see note on I, 193. Observe the monosyllable closing the verse. H. 738; G. 784, 10; and cf. I, 105; (H. 613, N. 4).

482. *super*: 'over him.'

483. *meliozem animam*: Dares would have been slain as a victim to Eryx; but the life of the bull is given as a more acceptable sacrifice. Eryx was the master of Entellus, and has just now, as a god, secured him the victory.

485-644. The trial of skill in archery. There are four competitors: Hippocoön, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Acestes. Their order is determined by lot. The mark is a dove fastened by a cord to a ship's mast, erected for the purpose in the 'long circus.' The arrow of Hippocoön strikes the mast, but misses the bird. Mnestheus hits the string only, and the bird escapes. Eurytion kills her on the wing. Acestes discharges his arrow into the air at random. It takes fire and vanishes in the sky. In consequence of this miracle, the old man is pronounced victor.

486. *qui forte velint*: 'such as perchance may wish.'

487. *Ingenti manu*: 'with powerful hand.' See note on *manu*, l. 241.

488. *traiecto in fune*: 'by a string passed around it (the dove's foot).'

489. *tendant*: see note on l. 20.

492. *locus*: 'the place'; metonymy for the lot which decided the place or order. *Hyrtacidae*: Hippocoön and Nisus (IX, 177) are both called sons of Hyrtacus.

Fig. 46. — An Ancient Bowman (l. 500)

494. *oliva*: Mnestheus, as one of the victors in the ship race, has still the olive wreath on his head.

Eurytion, like Hippocoön, is not elsewhere mentioned. His brother Pandarus was famed for archery, and under the direction of Minerva (*iussus*) had broken off the truce with the Greeks by discharging an arrow at Menelaus.

498. *Acestes*: metonymy for the name or lot of Acestes.

499. *et ipse*: 'even he,' though aged.

501. *Pro se quisque*: 'each one with all his power.' H. 389, 3; L.M. 1069; A. 202, d; G. 318, 3; (H. 461, 3).

502. *nervo stridente*: ablative absolute.

505. *timuit — pennis*: the frightened bird showed its fear (*timuit*) by fluttering with its wings; the ablative expresses instrument.

506. *ingenti — plausu*: of those viewing the contest.

507. *adducto arcu*: 'his bow being drawn (to the breast).'

508. *Alta petens*: 'aiming high.'

512. *notos*: 'winds'; governed by the preposition *in*. For a similar displacement of the preposition, see II, 654.

513. *arcu contenta parato*: 'strained on the ready bow.'

514. **Tela**: for the singular; 'his shaft.' The arrow is said to be strained as well as the bow. See note on l. 507. **fratrem**: Eurytion invoked the aid of Pandarus, a deified hero, as Entellus (l. 483) that of Eryx.

521. **Ostentans**: the distant flight of the arrow, and the noise of the bow, would show the strength and skill of old Acestes.

522-524. **Hic — vates**: 'hereupon a strange sight, sudden and destined to be a portent of great presage, meets their eyes. The great event afterward explained it, and the awful soothsayers interpreted the omens too late.' The event which this omen was intended to foreshadow has never been satisfactorily identified. It perhaps does not refer to the burning of the ships described ll. 659 sqq., but to later events in the history of Sicily, perhaps her wars with Rome.

530-532. **nec maximus**, etc.: Aeneas regards the prodigy as a token of divine favor toward Acestes, and *laetum* indicates the same understanding of it on the part of Acestes himself.

533, 534. **voluit — auspiciis**: 'has made known his will by such tokens.'

534. **exsortem**: with *te*, used adverbially; 'apart from the lot,' 'out of due course'; i.e. he drew a prize not provided for among the premiums first proposed.

537. **in magno munere**: 'as a noble gift.'

538. **Ferre**: see note on l. 66. **sui monumentum**: 'as a memento of himself.'

541. **praelato — honori**: 'the honor put before (his own).' He is not displeased that an extraordinary gift, eclipsing the first prize, should be presented to Acestes.

543. **Proximus ingreditur donis**: 'he advances next in gifts'; i.e. next in receiving a prize.

545-603. The cavalry exercise (*cursus equorum*) of Ascanius and his young companions is introduced in addition to the regular contests, and as a pleasing surprise to the spectators. Three leaders (*ductores, magistri*), Priamus, Atys, and Ascanius, command each a troop of twelve boys. They engage in complicated evolutions, compared by the poet to the Labyrinth of Daedalus, and are nearly through with the exercise, when they are suddenly interrupted by the news that the ships are on fire.

The martial game of the boys, here described, was called *Troia*, and was practiced by the Romans, especially in the time of Virgil, under the patronage of Augustus.

545. **nondum — misso**: 'when the contest (of the archers) had not yet been ended.' Epytides had been called while the game of archery was still going on, that the troop of boys might be prepared to appear without delay. *Certamine* is regarded by some editors as equivalent to *ludis*.

546. **Custodem**: noble youths, both in the heroic age and in Virgil's time, were attended by guardians. Cf. l. 257.

550. **Ducat, ostendat**: subjunctive with *dic* as a verb of commanding. See note on IV, 635. **avo**: 'in honor of his grandfather.'

551. **Ipse**: Aeneas. **longo circo**: 'from the long extended arena.'

552. **Infusum**: the multitude had 'poured in' (crowded) over the level ground during the trial in archery.

553. **pariter**: 'equally,' or similarly equipped and adorned.

554. **lucent**: they shine in polished armor, and with their glittering weapons and golden ornaments. **euntes**: 'as they advance.'

554, 555. **quos**: with *mirata*, not *fremat*.

556. **in morem**: for *de* or *ex more*; 'according to the custom' of boys in this game. 'The hair of all was bound with a well-trimmed crown,' probably of olive leaves.

558. **pectore**: ablative of place. It is 'at the top of the breast' that the ends of the *torques*, or stiff twisted collar, come together.

560. **numero**: join with *Tres*. **turmae**: 'companies'; synonymous with *acies*, l. 563, and *agmina*, l. 580. **terni**: 'three each,' and **bis seni** (l. 561), twelve each,' are distributive numerals.

561. **secuti**: as a present, like *mirata*, l. 555.

562. **Agmine partito**: 'the (whole) band being divided'; i.e. not being one organized company under a common leader, but consisting of three independent battalions (*agmina*), each with its own captain, though now, when they first enter, moving in one column. **paribus magistris**: their captains are well matched in age, rank, and appearance.

563. **Una acies**: sc. *est*.

564. It was customary among the Greeks to name the grandson after the grandfather.

565. **auctura Italos**: 'destined to swell the number of Italians'; Cato says that the people of Politorium, an Italian city, were the descendants of Polites. **quem**, etc.: 'whom a Thracian horse bears, dappled with white spots, showing white pasterns (i.e. *primi pedis*, the front part of each foot), and a white forehead high upraised.'

566. **vestigia pedis**: 'footsteps'; here for *pedes*.

567. **arduus**: has reference to the head alone.

568. **Atys**: the second leader is so called as a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian *gens*.

569. **puero**: dative. Cf. IV, 31. The order of the words follows as in I, 684; III, 329.

572. **Esse**: prose construction would require *ut*, or *qui esset*. Cf. l. 538.

575. **plausu**: join with *excipiunt*. **pavidos**: 'trembling'; i.e. with boyish timidity and modesty.

578. **Lustravere**: 'passed in review.' **paratis**: 'ready,' the review being now ended.

579. **longe**: 'from afar.'

580. **pares**: 'equal' in numbers or strength.

580, 581. **agmina solve**: 'they separated their battalions'; i.e. they break up the three companies that were proceeding in column. **terni**: i.e. each of the three companies divides into bands or sections (*chori*), each comprising one half, or six of the boys in the company. **vocati**: 'being called,' i.e. by another signal from Epytides, they wheel and charge. The boys have galloped at the first signal of Epytides to their stations on the field, and now, at the second signal, commence the cavalry action, or sham fight, two of the squadrons maneuvering as allies against the third.

584. **Adversi spatiis**: 'opposite in position.'

585. **Impediunt**: 'intersect' or 'interweave.' **sub armis**: for *armati*. Cf. l. 440. The passage (580-585) may thus be rendered: 'they galloped apart in equal numbers, and the three companies broke up the line in parted bands; and again, when called, they wheeled (*convertere vias*) and charged with hostile weapons. Then they enter upon successive advances and retreats, confronting one another, and intersect circles with circles, one after another, and as armed men call up the image of battle.'

587. **facta — feruntur**: 'in truce they ride abreast'; in a united column, just as in the opening review.

589. **Parietibus**: is scanned as four syllables, *par-yet-i-bus*. See note on II, 16. It is the ablative of manner with *textum*. **caecis**: 'blind,' i.e. without doors or windows.

589, 590. **ancipitem dolum**, etc.: 'a treacherous winding rendered uncertain by a thousand pathways, where the untraced and inextricable maze rendered all guiding marks deceptive.'

592, 593. **Haud — ludo**: 'in like (swift and devious) course do the sons of the Trojans intersect (each others') footsteps, and interweave retreats and charges in mock battle (*ludo*).'

594. **Delphinum**: H. 435, 4; LM. 573; A. 218, *d*; B. 204, 3; G. 359, R. 1 and N. 4; (H. 391, II, 4).

599. **ipse, pubes**: sc. *celebravit*.

600. **suos**: 'their children.' **hinc**: i.e. from Alba.

601. **honorem**: 'observance.'

602. **Troia**, etc.: 'and now (the game) is called Troy, the boys the Trojan band.' **dicitur**: agrees with the predicate nominative. See H. 390; LM. 473; A. 204, *b*; B. 254, 3; G. 211, EXC. (*b*); (H. 462, N. 2). The sham fight called Troia was one of the games of the circus at Rome.

603. **Hac — tenuis**: separated by tmesis. **sancto patri**: 'to the deified father'; Anchises.

604-699. The burning of the ships. While the games are in progress Juno sends Iris down to excite discontent among the Trojan women, who are assembled near the shore, not witnessing the games, but gazing mournfully on the sea, while they bemoan the death of Anchises. While they are grieving that so much of the sea is still to be crossed, and that they cannot put an end to their hardships by settling in Sicily, Iris presents herself in the form of Beroë, a Trojan matron, and gives utterance to the feelings which fill them all. They are roused to fury, and, seizing firebrands from the altars of Neptune, on which sacrifices are burning near the water, they hurl them into the ships. Presently the alarm is conveyed by Eumelus to the Trojan assembly at the tomb of Anchises. Ascanius, having scarcely completed the cavalry exercise, hastens on his horse, followed by Aeneas and the rest, to extinguish the fire. But it has already penetrated into the holds of the ships, and all human efforts are unavailing. Aeneas then calls upon Jupiter, who answers his prayer by sending down a flood of rain, and preserving all the ships save four.

604. **Hic primum**: 'now first'; for up to this moment the games had been going forward without any untoward accident. **fidem mutata novavit**: 'changing fortune broke her faith'; a poetic expression for *fidem mutavit*. Her favor thus far had been a pledge, as it were, of continued favor throughout the day.

605. **ludis**: ablative of manner. **tumulo**: the dative as in *avo*, l. 550.

608. **antiquum — dolorem**: cf. I, 25. For the accusative, see note on I, 228.

609. **Illa**: Iris. **coloribus**: ablative of description with *arcum*.

610. **Nulli**: see note on I, 326. **virgo**: '(a celestial) virgin'; in apposition with *illa*.

612. **relictam**: 'left' by the men.

613. **secretae**: 'apart'; separated from the assembly (*concursum*). **sola acta**: the strand was lonely compared with the concourse at the tomb.

615, 616. **Heu — maris**: 'alas, to think that so many waters, that so much of the sea remains for us weary voyagers!' For the infinitive, see note on I, 37. Compare the language of Tennyson, *Lotus Eaters*: —

' But evermore

Most weary seemed the sea, weary the oar,
Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.'

vox: predicate nominative with *est* understood, of which the foregoing clause is the subject.

618. **medias**: as *medios*, I, 440.

621. **Cui**: 'as one to whom.' A relative clause of cause. See note on I, 388. **Cui** is better referred to Beroë than to Doryclus. Her rank made her a fit person for Iris to counterfeit.

622. *sic*: 'thus' transformed. *Dardanidum*: genitive as I, 565.

623, 624. *Traxerit, reservat*: for the mood, see note on l. 621.

626 sqq. *Septima*: the seventh summer commenced with the departure of the Trojans from Sicily, and their speedy arrival in Carthage. See I, 755. From l. 46 we learn that at the time of the games a year had elapsed since the funeral of Anchises. Virgil's chronology therefore is slightly inconsistent. *vertitur*: 'is closing'; finishing its revolution. Cf. III, 284. *freta* and *terras*: are governed by *ferimur* (= 'traverse'). For this use of the passive of *fero*, cf. *vecti*, I, 524. *saxa Sideraque*: objects of *emensae*.

630. *fraterni*: as in l. 24, on account of the relationship between Aeneas and Eryx.

631. *iacere*: instead of *quominus iaciamus*. H. 608, 3; A. 331, g; G. 549, N. 1; (H. 535, IV). *civibus*: 'to (our) countrymen.'

632. *nequiquam*: for we have failed to secure for them a new abode.

633. *Nullane iam*: 'shall no walls now,' etc.; are we now at length to give up all hope?

634. *Hectoreos*: Hector is dear to them, and his heroic deeds are associated with these two rivers. Cf. l. 190. They had hoped to find a new fatherland, where old names should be revived just as they were by Helenus in Epirus (see III, 497).

638. *Iam — res*: 'even now is it the time to act'; lit. 'for things to be done.'

639. *mora*: sc. *est*. *tantis*: 'so great'; namely, as this dream. *quattuor arae*: 'four altars' on the shore, erected to Neptune, perhaps, by the captains of the four ships, before engaging in the race.

641. *prima*: Cf. I, 24.

642. *procul*: with *Sublata*, 'high.' Cf. l. 775.

646. *vobis*: the ethical dative; 'you have not Beroë here.'

648. *qui spiritus illi*: 'what a (godlike) air she has!'

651. *quod*, etc.: 'because she alone (of all) was deprived of such a festival.'

655. *spectare*: historical infinitive. *ancipites, Ambiguae*: 'uncertain,' 'hesitating.'

656. *fatis*: 'with the voice of fate.'

657. *paribus alis*: cf. IV, 252.

659. *Tum vero*: when it was manifest that a goddess had been advising them, they were the more stimulated to execute their purpose.

660. *focis penetralibus*: 'from the sacred hearths'; i.e. of their temporary dwellings by the seashore.

661. *spoliant*: of the burning 'boughs' (*frondem*, etc.).

662. *immissis habenis*: i.e. with unbridled fury.

663. *abiete*: ablative of material, for *ex abiete*; 'painted sterns of fir' is equivalent to 'sterns of painted fir.'

- 664, 665. **Nuntius perfert**: 'bears tidings'; lit. 'reports as a messenger.'
665. **Incensas naves**: 'the setting on fire of the ships.' See note on II, 413.
- 667, 668. **ut — sic**: 'even thus as he was'; not laying aside his arms, and still mounted. **equo**: ablative expressing the means of *petivit*, and is closely related to *acer*.
669. **Castra**: see note on IV, 604. **magistri**: Epytides and the other *custodes*. See note on l. 546.
670. **iste**: 'that (madness of yours).'
672. **En**: see note on I, 461.
673. **Galeam**, etc.: he takes off his helmet to verify his words. **inanem**: 'empty'; a natural appellative of the helmet when removed from the head.
674. **ludo ciebat**: cf. ll. 585 and 593.
676. **diversa per litora**: 'along different parts of the shore.'
677. **sicubi Saxa**: 'wherever (there are) hollow rocks.'
679. **Mutatae**: 'transformed,' 'coming to themselves.' **excussa**: Juno, through Iris, had stimulated them to execute a mad purpose. Her influence is now 'shaken off,' 'driven from their souls.'
681. **udo**: water has been cast on the outside, but does not penetrate into the closely packed calking of tow, or oakum, through which the fire is stealing its way.
683. **Est**: see note on IV, 66.
684. **heroum**: Aeneas and his captains.
685. **abscindere**: historical infinitive.
687. **exosus**: sc. *es*.
688. **quid**, etc.: 'if (thy) pity, which is of old, has any regard for mortal sufferings.' *Quid* is an adverbial accusative.
689. **da — classi**: the infinitive is the direct, and *classi* the remote, object; 'grant that the fleet may escape the flames.'
691. **tu**: gives emphasis to the petition. **quod superest**: 'that which (alone) remains'; the only thing which remains for thee to do, and for me to desire or pray for, if my ships are now destroyed, is that thou at once destroy me with thy thunderbolt.
693. **effusis imbribus**: ablative absolute, expressing means.
694. **sine more**: 'without precedent'; i.e. with great fury.
695. **Ardua terrarum**: 'the hills.' See note on I, 422; and cf. VIII, 221; XI, 513. **campi**: 'the plains'; the level lands. **ruit — austris**: 'down poured from all the sky its murky stores of rain, black with misty southern blasts' (Papillon).
697. **super**: 'to overflowing.'

700–778. Aeneas in his perplexity is advised by the aged Nautes to leave a portion of his followers in Sicily to form a new colony under the rule of

Acestes. In a nocturnal vision Anchises appears to him, and approves of the counsel of Nautes, recommending that only the hardy and warlike youth be conveyed to Italy. He then consults his captains and Acestes. The new colonists are set apart, the ships are repaired, the new settlement is planted, and a temple is consecrated to Venus on Mount Eryx. All preparations being made for the voyage, the last farewells are exchanged, and Aeneas, with his diminished number of followers, sets sail once more for Italy.

701, 702. *ingentes — versans*: 'was shifting about and pondering mighty cares in heart, now this way now that.'

704. *unum*: more than all others.

706, 707. *Haec — ordo*: parenthetical: 'he was wont to give such (*haec*) replies (reveal by replies such things), as (*quae*) either the great wrath of the gods,' etc. Other editors take *haec* as referring to Pallas; i.e. 'she was wont to give replies (through Nautes),' etc.

708. *solatus*: with the force of a present participle. Cf. I, 312. *Isque*: 'and (therefore) he.' *Isque* resumes the sentence interrupted by the parenthesis, while, at the same time, this sentence is connected with the parenthesis by *-que*.

710. *Quidquid erit*: 'whatever shall happen'; i.e. whatever fortune shall bring.

711. *divinae stirpis*: see l. 38.

713. *superant*: = *supersunt*; 'those who are left over from the lost ships.'

716. *quidquid*: indefinite pronouns and adjectives in the neuter gender are often used of persons.

717. *habeant sine*: see note on *memoret*, II, 75.

718. *permisso nomine*: the honor of calling the new city Acesta being granted by you, though you yourself are the real founder. Cicero, in Verr. 5, 33, 72, says that *Segesta* (the name given by the Romans to the site of Acesta) was founded by Aeneas, and that the people from that circumstance held themselves bound to the Romans, not only as allies and friends, but also as kinsmen.

721. *bigis subvecta*, etc.: 'upwafted on her steeds.' See note on III, 512. *polum tenebat*: 'was in midheaven.'

722. *facies*: not the shade of Anchises dwelling in Hades, but a form or phantom sent from heaven in his image. See note on VI, 696.

728. *pulcherrima*: see note on *plurimus*, I, 419.

729. *corda*: cf. II, 349.

730. *dura — cultu*: 'hardy and savage in habits of life.'

731. *ante*: 'first'; i.e. before you proceed to Latium.

732. *Averna alta*: a cavern on the side of Lake Avernus was supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades.

734. *tristes umbrae*: in apposition with *Tartara*.

736. *Nigrarum*: black victims were sacrificed to the infernal gods. See VI, 243 sqq. *sanguine*: ablative of means. By slaying many black victims she will secure an entrance for you.

738. *torquet cursus*: she has passed the zenith and is turning her course down toward the horizon.

739. *saevus*: 'pitiless'; for it breaks off my interview with you. Ghosts and dreams must flee before the dawn. With the sentiment, cf. Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 3, 2, 379:—

'Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards.'

Cf. also the words of the Ghost in *Hamlet*:—

'Methinks I scent the morning air.'

741. *Quo deinde*: 'whither now.'

743. *sopitos ignes*: he renews the fires on the domestic hearth, that may offer a sacrifice of wheat and incense to Vesta and the Penates. Cf. III, 177, 178.

744. *Larem*: the household god. Usually the plural, *Lares*, occurs in Virgil. *penetralla*: 'the shrine'; put for the goddess herself.

745. *Farre pio*: 'with the sacred (sacrificial) wheat.'

749. *consiliis*: 'to his plan' or present purposes.

750. *Transcribunt urbi matres*: they transfer matrons, or elderly women, to the new city or colony by enrolling their names on the list of citizens. But only part, or at least not all, of the women were thus left to dwell in Sicily. See XI, 35. *populumque volentem*: those of the men who wished to remain.

Fig. 47. — A Bronze Lar (l. 744)

752. *Ipsi*: those who are to proceed on the voyage.

753. *navigiis*: dative with *reponunt*. This line is hypermetric. See note on IV, 558.

754. *bello*: the dative with *vivida*.

755. **designat aratro**: this was a sacred ceremony in marking out the boundary of a new city.

756. **domos**: he allots the places for dwellings. **Ilium**, the city, **Troiam**, the region or district, including the city.

758. **forum**: seems here to be put for *iudicia*, 'the courts,' the proceedings of which constituted the characteristic business of the forum.

760. A priest or flamen is appointed for the tomb of Anchises, and the wood far around it is set apart, or consecrated. Join late with *sacer*.

761. **Anchiseo**: a possessive adjective put for the genitive of the noun. See note on *Scyllaeam*, I, 200.

762. **novem**: see note on *nona*, l. 64. **aris**: ablative of place.

764. **creber et adspirans**: 'and blowing fresh'; a proleptic expression.

768. **non tolerabile nomen**: the very name of the sea was suggestive of hardship, and not to be borne.

772. **Eryci**: 'to Eryx,' as a deified hero, and one of the gods of the place. **Tempestatibus**: 'to the Storms,' which may forbear to molest them, if propitiated. Cf. III, 120.

773. **ex ordine**: 'one after another.'

774. **caput**: join with *evinctus*. **tonsae**: 'trimmed.' Cf. l. 556.

775. **procul**: 'high up' and apart from the rest; join with *stans*. Cf. l. 642.

777, 778. Cf. III, 130, 290.

779-871. Venus, in her dread of the persistent anger of Juno, appeals to Neptune for his interposition to prevent any further disaster by sea to the fleet of Aeneas. Neptune reminds her of his former friendly acts to Aeneas both on sea and land, and promises now to protect him, requiring, however, that one of his crew shall be lost on the voyage. Meanwhile, the whole fleet proceeds under full sail, led by the ship of Aeneas, which is steered by the pilot Palinurus. In the night Aeneas and all on board fall asleep, except Palinurus, who watches, and keeps the helm alone. Somnus descends from the sky, and tempts him to sleep, and, in spite of his resistance, overpowers him with Lethean influence. Palinurus falls over into the sea, still grasping the helm, and carrying a fragment of the ship, torn off with it. Aeneas is awakened by the irregular motion of the ship, and perceiving the fate which has befallen Palinurus, bemoans his loss, while he himself directs the course.

781. **nec exsaturabile pectus**: 'and her insatiate revenge.'

782. **omnes**: 'all'; even the most humiliating.

783. **longa dies**: 'length of time.' **pietas**: his piety in general as well as toward Juno.

784. **infracta**: 'subdued.' Juno knows the fates concerning Aeneas, but she still persists.

785. **exedisce**: 'to have devoured'; strongly expressive of her hatred.

786. *traxe*: for *traxisse*. See note on I, 201. *poenam per omnem*: 'through all suffering'; i.e. of the ten years' siege.

787. *Reliquias*, etc.: 'she pursues the remnant of Troy, the (very) ashes and bones of the city she has destroyed.'

788. *sciat illa*: 'let her understand,' for I do not.

789. *tu testis*: sc. *es*. See I, 50 sqq.

791. *nequiquam*: 'in vain'; for Neptune had thwarted her attempt by repelling the winds of Aeolus.

793. *Per scelus*: is not an adverbial expression for *scelerate*, but a substitute for *ad*, or *in scelus*; meaning, 'through all the steps of crime.' Join with *actis*.

794. *subegit*: sc. *illum* or *Aenean*. *classe*: anger is apt to exaggerate.

796. *Quod superest*: 'as the only thing that remains'; i.e. to be asked for. Cf. l. 691. Others refer it to 'the remnant' of the fleet.

797. *tibi*: join with *Vela dare*; 'let it be lawful (for them) to commit their sails safely to you'; i.e. to your protection.

Fig. 48. — Neptune attended by Tritons and Nereids (ll. 816 sqq.)

798. *ea moenia*: that city which Aeneas is aiming to establish in Italy.

800. *omne*: = *omnino*; 'it is wholly right.'

801. *Unde genus ducis*: she sprung from the foam of the sea. See note on *Cytherea*, I, 257. *quoque*: it is not only right by the laws of nature, but also I have by my own friendly acts deserved your confidence.

805. *impingeret agmina muris*: 'dashed their battalions against the walls.'

810. *Cum cuperem*: 'though I desired.'

811. *periuræ*: 'false,' because her king, Laomedon, had violated his promise to Neptune. See note on II, 610.

813. *Portus Avernî*: refers especially to Cumæ, which is near Lake Avernus.

814. *Unus erit*, etc.: Palinurus is the destined victim. See ll. 840 sqq.

815. *caput*: = *vita*.

816. *lacta*: proleptic.

817. *auro*: for *aureo ingo*; ablative of instrument.

820. Cf. I, 147.

821. **aquis**: either an ablative of place where (= *mari*), or ablative of specification. **fugiunt**: 'disappear.' **vasto aethere**: 'from the wide heavens.'

822. **cete**: a Greek plural, = κήτη.

823. **senior**: 'aged'; a term often applied to marine deities.

822-826. Virgil may have had in mind a group of statuary by Scopas, which stood in the Circus Flaminius at Rome (described in Pliny's Natural History, 36, 5).

827. **Hic**, etc.: cf. I, 502. **vicissim**: 'in turn'; i.e. in place of care.

830. **Una — pedem**: 'they all hauled the sheet alike.' All the vessels, governed by the movements of Palinurus, took the wind alike (*una, pariter*), now on the one side of the ship, now on the other. *Pes* was the name of the rope called by us the 'sheet,' fastened at each of the lower corners of the sails. These were alternately 'let out' and 'shortened,' according as the ship took the wind from the right or left. *Facere pedem* is 'to manage the sheet.' Cf. III, 267, and note.

831, 832. They simultaneously turned the sails now to the left, now to the right. The yards themselves are necessarily turned to one side or the other when the sheets are hauled or loosened.

833, 834. **densum Agmen**: 'the squadron in close array.'

834. **ad hunc**: 'after him'; according to his movements.

835. **mediam metam**: her turning point or goal in the middle of the heavens; 'the middle of her course.'

837. **Sub remis**: 'near their oars.'

839. **dispulit umbras**: Somnus did not disperse the darkness, but passed through it, 'parting' it, as it were, in his descent.

843. **ipsa** = *sua sponte*.

844. **Aequatae**: 'fair'; such as make the sails *aequata*, with the accessory idea of 'steady.' See IV, 587.

845. **labori**: the dative is rare with *furari*. Cf. H. 427; LM. 539; A. 229; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 345, R. 1; (H. 385, II, 3).

847. **vix attollens**: 'scarcely lifting'; i.e. hardly turning his eyes away from his steering to notice the supposed Phorbas.

853. **Nusquam**: occasionally, as here, for *nunquam*. **amittebat**: has the last syllable long under the ictus. **sub astra**: 'up toward the stars,' by which he was steering the boat.

856. **cunctanti**: 'of him resisting.' **natantia**: is proleptic. **lumina solvit**: the eyes of Palinurus, which had been strained and fixed steadily on the stars, Somnus causes to yield and to sink to sleep.

857. **primos**: for *primum*.

858. **Et**: equivalent to *cum*, as in III, 9.

861. **Ipse**: Somnus. **ales**: as a winged creature; 'on his wings.'

862. **Currit**: with the cognate accusative, *iter*. Cf. III, 191.

865. Difficiles quondam: 'once dangerous'; when former voyagers, such as Ulysses, passed them; but no longer so, at least, on account of the Sirens, as they had disappeared before the arrival of Aeneas in these waters; for, according to the myth, they cast themselves into the sea and perished because they were outwitted by Ulysses.

866. Tum: refers to the time when Aeneas sailed by the rocks. **rauca:** proleptic, may be translated as an adverb. **saepe sonabant:** they were no longer sounding with the music of the Sirens.

867. Cum: relates to *iam subibat*.

869. Multa gemens: see note on I, 465. **animum:** see note on I, 228.

Fig. 49. — Ulysses bound to the Mast successfully passes the Sirens (ll. 864, 865)

871. Nudus, ignota:

to die away from one's native land was a great misfortune, but the greatest of all was to be deprived of burial. Palinurus, soon after his death, meets Aeneas in Hades, and gives him the particulars of his fate. For these, see VI, 347 sqq.

BOOK VI

Arrival of Aeneas at Cumae. His descent to Hades and interview with the shade of Anchises.

1-155. Aeneas lands at Cumae, and immediately proceeds to the temple of Apollo, on the Acropolis, to consult the Sibyl. Deiphobe, the Sibyl, who is also priestess of Hecate, informs him of his future wars and hardships, and instructs him how to prepare for his proposed descent into the lower regions.

1. Sic fatur lacrimans: these words closely connect the narrative of the Fifth and Sixth Books. **immittit habenas:** 'loosens the sheets.' Cf. *immittere funes*, VIII, 708.

2. **Euboicis—oris**: Cumae, a city situated on the coast of Campania, a little north of Naples, was founded in very ancient times by a colony from Cyme, in Asia Minor, and from Chalcis, in Euboea. Hence the terms *Euboean* and *Chalcidian* are applied to the city of Cumae and to objects connected with it. Traces only of the ancient city remain to-day. Beneath the Acropolis, on which stood the temple of Apollo, are very many subterranean passages.

3. **Obvertunt**: on landing, the prow of the ship was turned toward the water, and the stern toward the shore.

8. **Tecta rapit**, etc.: 'part quickly penetrate the thick forests, the habitations of wild beasts, and point out the discovered stream.' *dena* belongs logically with *silvas*. *Rapit*, like *Corripuere*, I, 418, is equiva-



Fig. 50. — Map of the Vicinity of Cumae

Fig. 51. — View of the Vicinity of Cumae

lent to *cursu rapit*, and means here 'hurries through.' Their first object is to find fuel and food. Cf. I, 174.

9. *arces*: for the singular, which is used in l. 17; 'the Acropolis.' *altus*: seems to have reference here to the lofty site of the temple, though *altus Apollo*, in X, 875, can mean only 'exalted Apollo.'

10. *horrendaeque procul*, etc.: 'and seeks at a distance the solitary abode of the awe-inspiring Sibyl.'

11. *cui*, etc.: 'in whom the Delian prophet breathes mighty intelligence and inspiration.'

13. *Triviae*: i.e. Hecate. Cf. IV, 511. *aurea tecta*: 'the golden temple.'

14. *Daedalus*: according to tradition, Daedalus was an Athenian, and the pioneer of Athenian art, but he is sometimes called Cretan, on account of his residence in Crete under King Minos, for whom he built the celebrated Labyrinth. Having offended Minos by aiding Pasiphaë in the commission of an unnatural crime, he was imprisoned with his son Icarus in the Labyrinth. He effected their escape by contriving artificial wings of wax and other materials. Icarus flew too near the sun, so that the heat melted his wings, and he fell into that part of the Mediterranean called, after him, the Icarian Sea. Daedalus, flying toward the north (*ad*

Fig. 52.—Hecate (l. 13)

Arctos), according to one tradition, landed safely in Sicily; according to another, which Virgil adopts, he first alighted on the Acropolis of Cumae.

15. *pennis*: ablative of the instrument.

17. *Chalcidica*: see note on l. 2.

18. *Redditus*: 'returning'; reaching the earth again first at this point. *Redux*, *reddere*, and kindred words are used of objects coming back from the air or water to the land, at whatever point the land is reached again. Cf. I, 390. *sacravit*: 'devoted.' He suspended 'the oarage of his wings' in the temple of Apollo as a thank offering for his preservation.

20. On the folds or valves (*foribus*) of the door, Daedalus had represented in raised work, or bas-reliefs of gold, some of the most striking events in the history of Theseus. Each of the two folds of the door was divided into

panels, adorned with these designs; those on one side representing scenes in Athens, those on the other (*contra*) in Crete. *letum*: sc. *erat*. *Androgeo*: Greek genitive ('*Ἀνδρόγεω*), from '*Ἀνδρόγεω*s. Androgeos was the son of Minos, king of Crete, who, on a visit to Athens, was murdered by the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) through envy of his success in the public games. Minos made war upon the Athenians and compelled them to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that seven of their young men and seven of their maidens (ll. 21, 22) should be sent to Crete every year to be devoured by the Minotaur. *tum*, etc.: 'then (as the next design) there were (represented) the Athenians.' *poenas*: 'as a penalty.'

21. *miserum*: see note on I, 251. *septena*: the poet mentions the seven sons only, as this is sufficient to suggest the well-known story of the seven of each sex.

22. *stat urna*: the lots had been drawn from the urn in order to decide who, among the Athenian youth, should be the victims; and these, with their parents and friends, were represented in attitudes expressive of agony. *sor-tibus*: ablative absolute.

23. *Contra*: 'on the opposite side'; i.e. on the other fold of the door.

24. *Hic*: on this side of the door; or in Crete, which is represented on this side. *crudelis amor*: 'cruel passion'; because cruelly excited by Venus in Pasiphaë. *tauri*: objective genitive. *supposta*: for *supposita*. *furto*: refers to the artifice of Daedalus, who, according to the story, constructed the image of a cow, in which Pasiphaë concealed herself.

25. *mixtum genus*: the Minotaur, or progeny of Pasiphaë, half man and half bull.

26. *inest*: 'is carved' or 'represented on' the door. *Veneris*—*nefandae*: 'a memorial of unnatural lust.' *monumenta*: poetic plural for the singular is in apposition with *Minotaurus*.

27. *Hic*: 'here' (too); on this same valve of the door is also another scene in Crete; namely, the Athenian hero Theseus, after slaying the Minotaur, tracing his way out of the Labyrinth by the guidance of a thread, which had been prepared for him by Daedalus at the intercession of the princess (*regina*) Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who had become enamored of Theseus. *domus*: genitive. *error*: cf. V, 591.

28. *sed enim*: see note on I, 19.

30. *vestigia*: the footsteps of Theseus.

31. *sineret dolor*: 'had grief permitted.' On the omission of *si*, see H. 573, N; LM. 777; A. 310, *b*; B. 305, 2; G. 598; (H. p. 281, footnote 2); on the imperfect subjunctive for the pluperfect, H. 579, 1; LM. 939; A. 308, *a*; B. 304, 2; G. 597, R. 1; (H. 510, N. 2).

32. *conatus erat*: sc. *ille*, referring to Daedalus.

33, 34. *Quin protinus Perlegerent*: 'indeed, they would have examined

successively.' For the tense, see note on l. 31. **omnia**: is here a dissyllable, *om-nya*. **praemissus**: 'who had been sent forward,' while Aeneas remained in front of the temple. From this it would seem that the Sibyl's cave was at some distance, *procul*, from the temple of Apollo.

36. **Deiphobe**: the name here given to the Cumaean Sibyl. **Glauci**: '(the daughter) of Glaucus.' *Glaucus* was a marine divinity gifted with prophecy.

38. **intacto**: 'untouched'; not yet brought under the yoke.

39. **Praestiterit**: 'it were best'; potential subjunctive to express a modest assertion, instead of the indicative of direct statement. H. 552 and 554, 2; LM. 718; A. 311, *a*; B. 280, 2; G. 257; (H. 486, I). **bidentes**: see note on IV, 57.

40. **sacra Iussa**: 'the rites commanded.'

41. **alta templa**: the lofty or vast cavern of the Sibyl; the same as the *Antrum immane*, l. 11, and the *ingens antrum* of the following line. This sacred grotto, or holy place in the depths of the hill, was probably connected with the temple of Apollo (*aurea tecta*, l. 13) by a passage in the rear, and thus was related to it as an *adytum* (l. 98).

42. **in**: 'into'; i.e. 'so as to form' a cavern.

43. **aditus**: 'passages'; not all necessarily foot passages, but channels, natural or artificial, communicating with the grotto, or *antrum*,—the *adytum*, whence is heard the oracular response (l. 98). **centum**: for a number indefinitely great.

44. **Unde**: 'out of which'; whenever the Sibyl gives utterance to her prophecies.

45. **ad limen**: 'to the threshold' at the inner end of a corridor, leading into the *antrum*. **Poscere fata**: i.e. to pray for responses, which are revelations of the fates.

46. **deus**! the priestess, while before the entrance, is already under the influence of the god.

47. **fores**: the same as *limen* above. **non — unus**: 'did not remain the same.'

48. **Non comptae**: ancient soothsayers wore the hair unbound. That of Deiphobe now becomes disordered.

49. **rabie**: join with *tument*. **maior videri**: 'greater in aspect'; lit. 'greater to be seen.' *Videri* is an explanatory infinitive dependent on *maior*. H. 608, 4, N. 1; LM. 952; A. 273, *d*; B. 333; G. 421, (*c*); (H. 533, II, 3, N. 2).

50. **mortale**: accusative; 'a human sound.' See note on I, 328. Her whole frame expands, and her voice assumes an unnatural elevation and strength of tone.

51. **Iam propiore**: already felt, though not even yet in his greatest power. **Cessas in vota**: 'dost delay to begin thy prayers?'

52. **neque ante**: i.e. not before Aeneas shall have made supplication.

53. **Attonitae**: the cave of the Sibyl is personified as if itself awed by the presence of the god.

57. **qui direxti** (*direxisti*): Apollo, as the patron of archery, gave Paris the skill to hit Achilles (*Aeacidae*) in the heel, the only point where he was vulnerable.

58. **in**: governs *corpus*.

59. **duce te**: because it was the response of Apollo at Delos (III, 154 sqq.) which led him to undertake his voyage, first to Crete, and finally to Hesperia. **penitus**: 'far remote.' He did not actually visit the Massyli (*Massylum*, the old form of the genitive plural) and the shores of the syrtes, but Carthage, near by them.

60. **praetenta**: 'bordering upon'; followed by the dative, as in III, 692.

61. **prendimus**: 'we grasp'; the significance of the word is shown the more distinctly by *fugientes*. Italy is seeking, as it were, to elude our grasp. Cf. V, 629.

62. **Hac**, etc.: 'thus far let Trojan fortune have pursued us'; and let that be enough of ill fortune to satisfy the hostile gods. For the subjunctive, see H. 558, 1; LM. 714; A. 266; B. 275; G. 260; (H. 483, 2).

63. **iam fas est**: 'it is now right'; it cannot be opposed now to the divine decrees even that you (Juno, Minerva, etc.) should spare the Trojan race.

• 66. **non indebita**: sc. *mihi*.

67. **fatis**: 'according to my destiny.' See I, 205. **da considerare**: the priestess, or prophetess, can 'grant' this, in so far as she can inform them how to secure it. See note on III, 85.

69. An allusion to the temple of Apollo, erected by Augustus on the Palatine, in 28 B.C. In this temple a splendid statue of the god was placed between those of Latona and Diana.

70. **festosque dies**: the *Ludi Apollinares*, which were established in 212 B.C.

71. **Te quoque**: this vow, made to the Sibyl to consecrate sacred *arcana* in the future kingdom of Aeneas for the preservation of her oracles, was fulfilled in the history of the so-called Sibylline books. These were at first, in the reign of the Tarquins, deposited in the Capitol; but, after the destruction of the Capitol and its contents by fire in the time of Sulla, 82 B.C., no new collection of such books for state purposes was made, until the building of the above-mentioned temple of Apollo. In this were deposited what were supposed to be genuine Sibylline books, or oracles, collected by Augustus from different sources, and placed in two chests at the foot of the statue of the god. **penetralia**: 'sacred shrines'; i.e. archives for the preservation of the books of the Sibyl.

74. **Alma**: 'kind prophetess.' **viros**: at first two, afterward ten, and

finally fifteen men (*Quindecemviri Sacris Faciundis*) were appointed to the custody of the Sibylline books.

76. *Ipsa canas*: cf. III, 457.

77. *Phoebi — patiens*: 'not yet yielding to Apollo.' Divine inspiration is too much for human weakness at first to sustain, and her nature instinctively struggles against the influence. The prophetess thus resisting is compared to an unbroken horse, which resists the efforts of the rider to subdue his fierceness. *immanis*: 'wild'; join with *bacchatur*.

78. *si*: elliptical and interrogative, as in I, 181; 'whether she may.'

79. *Excussisse*: the perfect infinitive is not used here merely for the present, a usage which is occasionally met with in poetry, but it denotes the instant completion of the action; she desires to *have done* with the terrible influence.

80. *figit premendo*: 'forms her to his will by curbing.' The metaphor is continued.

81, 82. The priestess and Aeneas are in the cavern, *in antro* (see l. 77), in the general sense of the term, and before the threshold (*ante fores*, l. 47) of the inner grotto, or place of the oracle; but, after Aeneas has made his prayer, the doors spontaneously open, and the Sibyl rushes in, leaving him on the outside; her voice is then immediately heard from within.

84. *terrae*: sc. *pericula*. *regna Lavini*: the kingdom to be established by Aeneas, of which Lavinium is destined to be the chief city.

86. *non*: limits *volent*.

89. *Defuerint*: H. 540, 1; LM. 748; A. 281, R; B. 264; G. 244; (H. 473, 1). *alius Achilles*: this other Achilles is the Rutulian Turnus, who is already being raised up by the fates in Latium to resist the Trojans.

90. *Natus dea*: Turnus was the son of the nymph or goddess Venilia. See X, 76. For the force of *et ipse*, see H. 509, 7; G. 311, 2; (H. 452, 6).

90, 91. *nec — aberit*: 'nor shall Juno, (always) haunting the Trojans, ever leave their side.' *Teucris addita*: i.e. adhering (in hatred) to the Trojans.

91. *cum*: the fulfillment of the prophecy is found in VIII, 126 sqq.

93. *coniunx*: i.e. Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who had promised her in marriage to Turnus, but on the arrival of Aeneas violated this promise in order to espouse her to the latter. This was the cause of the war. *iterum*: join with *erit* understood. *hospita Teucris*: 'a stranger alien to the Trojans'; just as had been the case with Helen, who had been in like manner the cause of the war against Troy.

96. *Qua*: sc. *via*.

97. *Graia urbe*: Aeneas will find his first ally in Evander, a Grecian prince who had formed a little settlement called Pallanteum, on what was afterward named the Palatine hill, at Rome. See VIII, 49 sqq.

99. **Horrendas ambages**: 'the dread mysteries'; the ambiguous utterances of oracles.

100. **ea frena**: 'such reins'; i.e. such influences as to make her prophesy thus. The metaphor of ll. 77–80 is resumed.

103. **rabida ora**: 'frenzied lips.' Cf. l. 80.

105. **praecepi**, etc.: he has been led to 'anticipate all hardships and encounter them in thought,' by the revelations of Helenus and Anchises, III, 441; V, 730.

107. **palus Acheronte refuso**: 'the pool from overflowing Acheron.' The lake alluded to is probably that called in ancient times *Acherusia palus*. Its waters were supposed to rise up from the river Acheron in the lower world.

109. **Contingat**: 'let it be my lot.'

114. **Invalidus**: '(though) feeble.' **ultra sortem**: for the proper lot of old age is quiet and ease.

116. **mandata dabat**: see V, 731 sqq.

117. **potes omnia**: 'you have all power,' i.e. so far as the object of my present petition is concerned; for you control the Avernian entrance to Hades. *Omnia*, cognate accusative; H. 409, 1; LM. 507; A. 238, *b*; B. 176, 2, *b*; G. 333, 2, R. 6; (H. 371, II (2)).

118. **Hecate**: see note on l. 13.

119. **Si potuit**: if Orpheus or Pollux had such power, because they were divine, I also am of divine parentage, and am therefore entitled to the same privilege.

121. Of the twin sons of Leda, Pollux was the son of Jupiter, and Castor son of Tyndarus; so that one was mortal, the other immortal. But when Castor died, the love of Pollux led him to share his immortality with his brother by descending every other day to the lower world, and allowing Castor to dwell during the same day with the gods in Olympus.

122. **viam**: see note on IV, 468. **Thesea**: Theseus descended with his friend Pirithoüs into Hades, to assist him in carrying off Proserpine.

123. **Alciden**: Hercules brought Cerberus from the lower world, and afterward Alcestis.

124. **arasque tenebat**: see note on IV, 219. We must suppose an altar placed in front of the *limen*.

126. **descensus Averno**: 'the descent into Hades'; dative for *in Avernum*. See note on *Latia*, I, 6, and *pelago*, I, 181.

128. **superas ad auras**: 'to the upper air'; to this world of ours, above the regions of the dead. Cf. ll. 436, 481, 568, 719.

129. **Pauci**, etc.: 'a few sons of the gods, whom propitious Jupiter has loved.' The descent to Hades is easy and open to all; in the natural order of things, mortals are continually thronging to the lower world; but only a

gifted few, men of divine birth and character, are permitted both to descend and return again.

131. *Tenent omnia*, etc.: 'woods occupy all the intervening space'; i.e. between the upper and lower world. *Cocytus*, *Styx*, and *Acheron* are used indifferently to denote the waters which are supposed to flow around Hades. More strictly, they are branches of one great stream. See note on l. 295. Cf. Milton's description of the rivers of the lower world (*Par. Lost*, 2, 577): —

'Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;
Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep;
Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream; fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth; whereof who drinks
Forthwith his former state and being forgets,
Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.'

133. *menti (est)*: 'your mind has.' For the infinitive with *amor*, *cupido* see note on II, 10.

134. *Bis*: i.e. once now, and again after death. This is said on the supposition that Aeneas will die like other men.

137. *foliis, vimine*: join with *aureus*; 'golden in leaves and stem.' H. 480; LM. 650; A. 253; B. 226; G. 397; (H. 424).

138. *Iunoni infernae*: cf. IV, 638. *dictus sacer*: 'consecrated.'

141. *qui*: indefinite; 'any one.' In prose, *cuiquam* would have been used in the foregoing clause, and the pronoun omitted here. *fetus*: 'growth.'

142. *Hoc suum munus*: 'this as her peculiar gift'; most dear to her.

144. *simili — metallo*: 'a twig of the same metal puts forth leaves'; or *metallo* may be joined with *frondescit* as an ablative of manner.

145. *alte*: i.e. with your eyes directed high. *rite*: 'properly'; not by cutting, but by 'pulling off' with the hand; join with *carpe*.

146. *sequetur*: 'will yield.'

149. *Praeterea*: she has now given the necessary directions for his descent to the lower world, and now adds of her own accord the information following in regard to the sudden death of Misenus. *tibi*: ethical dative.

150. *incestat*: 'defiles'; in a religious sense.

151. *consulta*: 'responses.' The term was used technically of the legal advice given by Roman lawyers.

152. *Sedibus suis*: 'to his own resting place'; the tomb.

153. *Duc*: 'lead (to the altar).' *nigras pecudes*: see note on V, 736. *prima*: 'first'; i.e. preliminary, initiatory, prior to the descent into Hades.

154. *Sic*: i.e. by first making such a sacrifice.

156-235. Aeneas returns to the shore, and discovers that the dead body spoken of by the Sibyl is that of Misenus. While preparing the funeral pile, he enters the forest and is led by the doves of Venus to the tree on which the golden bough is hid. He plucks the branch and conveys it to the cave of the Sibyl, and then completes the funeral rites of Misenus.

158. **Cui**: see note on II, 704.

162. **Diceret**: the question depends on *serebant*. They were uncertain what person the Sibyl spoke of; for they could not think that her words (ll. 149, 150) had reference to Palinurus, who had been lost on the first night of the voyage from Sicily to Cumae.

163. **indigna**: 'unworthy'; not such a death as was meet for a hero.

164. **Aeoliden**: 'the son of Aeolus'; Aeolus, a Trojan, mentioned in XII, 542, as slain in battle with the Latins.

165. **Aere**: cf. III, 240. **ciere, accendere**: H. 608, 4; LM. 952; A. 273, *d*; B. 333; G. 241, *c*; (H. 533, II, 3). **cantu**: 'with the sound.'

170. **inferiora**: 'fortunes less noble'; for Aeneas was a hero of the same rank as Hector, with whom he is placed side by side in XI, 289.

171. **personat**: for the tense, see note on I, 494. **concha**: he used the shell on this occasion, such as Triton himself employed, thus showing still more daring in competing with him.

173. **exceptum immerserat**: 'seized and plunged him.' See note on I, 69. **si credere dignum**: this indicates a doubt as to the truthfulness of the report about the manner of his death.

176. **iussa Sibyllae**: see l. 152.

177. **aram sepulcri**: the funeral pile, termed below, l. 215, *pyra*.

178. **caelo**: dative for *ad caelum*.

179. **stabula**: cf. *tecta*, l. 8.

182. **montibus**: 'from the mountains.' The *ad-* in *advolvunt* has reference to the pyre.

183. **primus**: 'foremost.' Cf. I, 24.

184. **accingitur**, etc.: 'girds himself (*middle use*) with like implements.' He 'encourages' them also by his example.

185. **ipse**: 'he himself,' while employed in common with the rest, is also turning over in his mind these (the following) thoughts.

187. **Si**: 'if only,' 'O that.' **arbore**: 'on the tree.'

188. **quando**: 'since.' As she has proved true in regard to Misenus, she must be trusted also as to the golden bough.

191. **Ipsa sub ora**: 'before his very eyes'; so that they could not fail to attract his attention. **caelo**: for *de caelo*.

193. **Maternas**: 'sacred to his mother.' Doves as well as swans were sacred to Venus.

195. *pinguem*: 'fertile'; since it produces such a bough.

196. *rebus*: dative.

197. *vestigia pressit*: 'he checked his steps'; stopped in order to watch the first signs given by the birds.

198. *quae signa ferant*: 'what tokens they bring'; what signs, by which he may be led to the wished-for tree.

199. *tantum prodire*: 'kept advancing only so far.' The infinitive is historical.

200. *possent*: see note on I, 20. *acie*: the ablative of instrument.

201. *grave*: cognate accusative with *olentis*, 'foul-smelling,' 'fetid.'

203. *Sedibus*, etc.: 'they alight in the wished-for place on the twofold tree.' *gemina*: indicates the twofold nature of the tree; one part ordinary wood and foliage, the other, the branch of gold. *optatis*: i.e. by Aeneas.

204. *Discolor*: 'variegated'; the gleaming of the gold contrasting with the green of the other foliage. *aura*: 'radiance.'

205. *viscum*: a parasite growing on oaks and other trees, and penetrating with its roots into the inner bark of the foreign tree (*non sua arbor*).

206. *seminat*: 'produces.'

207. *croceo*: refers to the yellowish green bark of the mistletoe twigs.

209. *Ilice*: ablative of place.

211. *Cunctantem*: 'lingering'; not actually resisting, for this would be inconsistent with the words of the Sibyl in l. 146; but slow to yield as compared with the eagerness of Aeneas, described by *avidus*.

214. *taedis*: join with *pinguem*; *robore* with *Ingentem*. See note on IV, 505.

216. *Intexunt*: it was customary to cover the sides of the pyre with dark green boughs. *cupressos*: the fumes of the cypress were said to counteract the odor of the burning body. The tree has thus come to be connected with death.

217. *armis*: the arms and clothing of the dead were burned with the corpse.

218. *undantia*: refers to the water boiling up in the caldron.

220. *toro*: 'on the (funeral) couch,' on which the body was placed or laid in state, after being washed and anointed. Then in the usual order of funeral ceremonies the lamentation was raised (*Fit gemitus*), but the order is not here observed.

221. *velamina nota*: 'well-known habiliments'; familiar to the eyes of them all.

222. *subiere feretro*: 'took up the bier'; upon their shoulders. The accusative is the usual construction with this sense of *subire*. See III, 113.

223. *ministerium*: in apposition with the thought contained in *subiere feretro*. Cf. IX, 53; X, 311. *more parentum*, etc.: 'after the custom of

their ancestors, with averted face they held the torch to the foot' (*subiectam tenere facem*) of the pile, after they had deposited the corpse thereon.

224. *Congesta*: 'brought together.' The participle is understood with *dapes* and *crateres*.

225. *dapes*: 'the victims'; such also being burned on the funeral pile. *olivo*: ablative of description.

229. *Idem*—*unda*: lit. 'he also thrice carried pure water around the assembly.' He sprinkled them thrice with a branch of olive dipped in water. This was the *lustratio*, a ceremonial cleansing; necessary to remove all religious impurity supposed to be contracted from the presence of a dead body. This act of purifying was expressed in the old Latin by *circumferre*, which thus acquired a transitive signification ('to purify') analogous to that of *circumdare*, and so was followed by the accusative and ablative.

230. *felicis*: 'fruitful.' The wild olive, wild pine, and non-fruitbearing trees are called *infelices*. The laurel was generally used instead of the olive for the *lustratio*.

231. *novissima verba*: *salve, vale*, the 'last words' addressed to the dead. See note on I, 219; XI, 97.

233. *sua arma*: namely, the 'oar' and 'trumpet.'

234. *Misenus*: the name of the lofty promontory, *Misenum*, which forms the northwestern point of the bay of Naples, suggested the story of the death and burial of Misenus there. See view, Fig. 51.

236–263. Aeneas at midnight makes the proper sacrifices preparatory to entering upon his journey to the lower world. At sunrise Hecate approaches; the cavern of Avernus opens, and the Sibyl rushes in, followed by Aeneas.

236. *praecepta*: see l. 153.

237. *Spelunca*: not the grotto of the oracle under the Acropolis, but a cave on the shore of Lake Avernus, a little more than a mile distant from Cumae.

238. *tuta*: 'guarded.'

239. *volantes*: 'flying creatures.'

242. This line is generally regarded as an interpolation.

243. *nigrantes terga*: 'with black bodies'; the Greek accusative. The sacrifices are made as directed in l. 153.

245. *carpens saetas*: she plucks some of the hairs from the forehead to throw into the fire as the first offering (*libamina prima*) to the infernal gods. See note on IV, 693.

247. *Voce*: emphatic; 'with a loud voice.' Cf. IV, 681. *Caeloque Ereboque*: see note on IV, 510.

250. *matri Eumenidum*: Nox. *sorori*: Terra.

252. *Stygio regi*: Pluto. *nocturnas*—*aras*: it was customary to make offerings to the infernal deities by night. *incohare*: *incohare* as a ceremonial

term, Servius says, is used for *facere*, 'make' or 'consecrate.' In infernal rites the ground hollowed out was substituted for an altar.

253. *solida viscera*: 'whole carcasses'; all parts of the victim excepting the skin. See note on I, 211. The gods below required a 'holocaust.'

254. *super*: is separated from *infundens* by *imesis*. It also has the last syllable long under the ictus.

255. *primi — ortus*: at the first flush of day.

256, 257. *iuga Silvarum*: 'the wood-covered summits.' *canes*: Stygian hounds were supposed to accompany Hecate and the Furies.

258. *Adventante dea*: the approach of the goddess, Hecate, to open the way, is announced by the howling of her dogs. *Procul este profani*: this is the sacred formula employed on solemn occasions to warn away the uninitiated. The words are addressed to those of the Trojans who have been present to aid in slaying and burning the victims. See l. 248.

260. *vagina eripe ferrum*: the drawn sword, though useless in itself, will give him greater boldness at the first sight of the shadowy monsters which he is about to encounter.

264–294. After invoking the favor of the deities, whose realms he is about to describe, the poet enters upon this new and difficult part of his work. Aeneas first passes through the vestibule, where he is startled by many hideous forms.

265. *Chaos*: personified, is sometimes represented as the father of Night and of Erebus, and sometimes as a deity of Hades.

266. *sit numine vestro*: 'let it be (mine) with your consent.'

269. *vacuas*: 'empty'; because unoccupied by material bodies. *inania regna*: 'the realms of shadows.'

270. *maligna*: 'dim.'

273. The woes which afflict men in various ways, that continually destroy life, and conduct men, as it were, to the lower world, are personified in hideous forms and occupy the very entrance, as the point whence they can most easily continue their fatal work.

274. *ultrices curae*: 'avenging cares'; the pangs of conscience.

276. *malesuada*: that tempts to robbery and other evil deeds. *Egestas*: is called *turpis*, 'loathsome,' with reference to the squalor of the poverty stricken.

278, 279. *mala mentis Gaudia*: 'the guilty joys of the mind'; all evil desires. *adverso in limine*: on the threshold that meets you after passing through the vestibule just described; i.e. at the doorway of Hades. Cf. Shelley (Queen Mab): —

'How wonderful is Death,
Death and his brother, Sleep.'

280. Ferrei: the last two vowels here form a diphthong. The *Eumenides* are conceived to have seats at the entrance of Hades, as well as in Tartarus, and even on the threshold of Jupiter's palace. See XII, 849.

281. Vipereum: the hair of Discord, like that of the Furies, and of the Gorgons, was entwined with snakes.

282. In medio: 'in the midst' of the vestibule; 'or, perhaps, of the court beyond.

283. vulgo: 'in common.' Cf. III, 643.

284. haerent: a change of construction, instead of the infinitive, dependent on *ferunt*.

286. Scyllae: 'Scyllas' such monsters as Scylla.

287. centumgeminus: 'the hundred-handed'; an indefinite use of the term. *belua:* the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules.

289. tricorporis umbrae: the giant Geryon, slain by Hercules, who was said to have had three bodies.

292. tenues, etc.: 'thin ghosts without a body.' **Admoneat, Inruat:** the present subjunctive for vividness instead of the imperfect (contrary to fact condition). Cf. I, 58, and note.

295-336. Aeneas comes to the border of Acheron, and among the throng of shades waiting to cross the river in the boat of Charon discovers Orontes.

295. Acherontis: three rivers surround the abodes of the dead. Virgil places the Acheron first; this flows into the second, called Cocytus; the third is the Styx. The Phlegethon and Lethe are separate from the others. See ll. 550 sqq., and 705.

296, 297. 'This eddy, mingled with slime, and of unfathomable depth, seethes,' etc.

299. Terribili squalore: ablative of description with *Charon*.

300. stant — flamma: 'his eyes stand fixed with balls of flame.'

301. nodo: 'by a knot.' His *chlamys* was not fastened with the usual clasp.

302. velis ministrat: 'manages (the boat) with the sails.' Others regard *velis* as dative. Cf. X, 218.

304. sed cruda, etc.: 'but the old age of a god is green.'

305. Huc ad ripas: 'hither to the bank.' Cf. *Huc caeco lateri*, II, 18, and *Hic in vasto antro*, III, 616.

306. corpora: = *formae*.

307. Magnanimum: see note on l. 59.

309, 310. Quam multa, etc.: 'as many as the leaves in the forests, that descending fall with the first frost of autumn.' **Lapsa:** serves as an inceptive of *cadunt*.

313. Stabant, etc.: 'they (the ghosts) stood beseeching to make the passage first.' For the infinitive, see note on III, 134.

316. **submotos arcet**: 'removes and drives away.' See note on I, 69.

317. **miratus — tumultu**: parenthetical. Cf. IV, 105.

321. **Olli**: cf. I, 254.

324. **cuius numen**: 'by whose divinity.' After *iurare* the poets sometimes use the accusative without *per*, in imitation of the Greek idiom. The violation of an oath which called the Styx to witness, subjected the god thus perjured to the power of death.

325. **Haec**: opposed to *hi*, in the following line.

327. **Nec datur**: 'nor is it permitted'; i.e. to Charon.

329. **errant**: 'they (the unburied) wander.'

332. The reading **animo** is retained here, as well as in X, 686, though *animi* (old locative, 'in mind') is the reading of the Codex Mediceus, one of the best Mss. (see Introd. p. 25).

333. **mortis — carentes**: 'deprived of the honor due to death'; i.e. of burial.

334. **Leucaspim**: one of the friends of Orontes. See I, 113.

335. **simul vectos**: 'sailing in company'; i.e. with Aeneas.

337-383. Aeneas meets the shade of the pilot Palinurus, who gives an account of his fate after having been cast into the sea by Somnus, and begs that his body may be found and buried, or that he may now accompany Aeneas to Elysium. The Sibyl consoles him with the promise that his remains shall be honored, and that his name shall be given to the land where his body lies, though it is impossible to grant his second request.

338. **Libyco cursu**: 'on the Libyan voyage'; on the voyage from Africa to Italy; for they had started from Libya, or Africa, though the voyage was interrupted by the landing in Sicily. **servat**: see note on I, 494.

339. **mediis in undis**: 'in mid-ocean.'

343. **Namque mihi**, etc.: Aeneas speaks here of some revelation of Apollo which has not been introduced into the foregoing narrative. The event is, however, foretold in V, 814, 815, but by Neptune to Venus.

348. **nec**, etc.: it was not a god, but the drowsiness of the pilot, so far as he himself is aware, which caused him to fall from the ship.

350. Before **regebam** supply *quo* as the instrument.

351. **Praecipitans**: intransitive, as in II, 9; 'falling headlong.' **Maria**: for the accusative, see note on l. 324.

353. **spoliata armis**: 'deprived of its equipment'; i.e. of its rudder. **excussa magistro**: 'robbed of its pilot'; the regular form would have been *excusso magistro*. Cf. I, 115.

354. **undis**: ablative absolute.

356. **aqua**: with *violentus*.

357. **ab unda**: join with *Prospexi*. He had floated on the rudder. See V, 858.

358. *tuta tenebam*: see H. 525, 4; A. 308, 6; B. 304, 3, N.; G. 597, R. 2; (H. 476, 2).

360. *capita — montis*: 'the sharp points of a cliff.'

361. *praedam*: 'booty.' In their ignorance they took me to be a shipwrecked voyager loaded with all the valuables I could save.

362. *versant*: the body is dashed to and fro by the advancing and receding waves.

363. *Quod*: see note on II, 141.

365. *malis*: the 'woes' he suffers in consequence of being unburied.

365, 366. *terram Inice*: as on the remains of Polydorus, III, 63, and Misenus, above, l. 232.

366. *potes*: you can do it by sailing back to Velia.

367. *diva creatrix*: 'thy goddess mother.'

374. *Tu*: the pronoun expressed here denotes surprise.

377. *cape dicta memor*: i.e. take my words into your memory.

378. *finitimi*: 'the inhabitants around'; i.e. the Lucanians. *longe lateque*: join with *acti*.

379. *Prodigiis — caelestibus*: there was a tradition that the Lucanians, being visited by a pestilence, made expiatory offerings for the murder of Palinurus.

380. *tumulo mittent*: 'will bring to the tomb.'

381. *Aeternum*: the cape is still called *Punta di Palinuro*.

382. *parumper*: 'for a little while'; then to return again.

384-425. On the approach of Aeneas, Charon warns him to keep aloof from the bank, but at length, appeased by the words of the Sibyl, and by the sight of the golden branch, conveys them over the Styx. On landing, they immediately come to the portal where Cerberus keeps watch.

384. *Ergo*: like *igitur*, resumes the thread of a narrative.

385. *iam inde*: perhaps best joined with *prospexit*; 'even from that moment.' It may also be local, 'Even from that place' where he (Charon) was.

Fig. 53.—Charon receiving a Soul to ferry over the River Styx (from a Roman lamp)

387. *ultra*: lit. 'of his own accord'; i.e. 'unprovoked,' without being first spoken to.

388. **armatus**: Charon is alarmed at the appearance of an armed man, remembering the disturbance formerly occasioned in Hades by the visits of Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithoüs.

389. **Fare iam istinc**: 'speak even from there' where you are.

392. **Nec sum laetatus**: when Hercules went into the lower world to bring up Cerberus, Charon, being terrified, carried him at once over the Styx, and, as a punishment, was imprisoned a year by the command of Pluto. **euntem**: for *advenientem*.

393. **Accepisse lacu**: 'that I received him on the water.'

394. **Dis geniti**: Theseus was a son of Neptune; Pirithoüs, of Jupiter.

395. **custodem**: the dog, Cerberus.

396. **a solio regis**: when Hercules appeared, Cerberus fled for refuge to the throne of Pluto.

397. **dominam**: 'the queen'; Proserpine. **Ditis**: join with *thalamo*.

398. **Amphrysia**: the Sibyl is so called as the servant of Apollo, who had himself received the designation *Amphrysius* for keeping the oxen of King Admetus near the river Amphrysus.

400. **licet**: 'it is permitted' so far as we are concerned. Aeneas has no such violent purpose as the heroes you have mentioned.

401. With *terreat* sc. *ut*.

402. **patrui**: 'of her uncle'; for Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, brother of Pluto, her husband. **servet limen**: 'may keep within the threshold.'

405. **imago**: 'the vision'; the representation, view, or exhibition of such piety as that which is seen in Aeneas.

407. **Tumida — residunt**: 'his swollen breast subsides from anger.' *Ex* expresses the transition from one state of feeling to another.

408. **Nec plura his**: 'no more than this (she says).'

409. **Fatalis virgae**: 'the branch of fate'; because the branch served as the token that he had been called by the fates to Hades. See l. 147. **longo post tempore**: '(now) after a long time.'

411. **alias animas**: a contracted form of expression for *alios, quae animae erant*.

412. **laxat foros**: 'clears the hatches'; i.e. here, the boat.

413. **Ingentem**: the form of the hero is great and ponderous, in contrast with the frail structure of the boat, and its ordinary passengers.

414. **Sutilis**: the boat was made either of reeds sewed together, or of a frame covered over with hides which were sewed together. **rimosa**: not bearing the weight and strain of a body of flesh and blood, the seams start open in cracks (*rimis fatiscunt*) like those of the ships strained by the waves, I, 122. **paludem**: for *paludis aquam*.

416. **in**: see note on II, 654.

417. *regna*: accusative with *personat*. Cf. l. 171.

418. *adverso*: opposite to them as they land.

420. *Melle soporata* — *offam*: 'a cake made stupefying with honey and drugged meal.' *Soporata* cannot strictly apply to *melle*, and must be regarded here as joined with it by a kind of zeugma. In strictness the language would be *melle imbutam et frugibus medicatis soporata*.

421. *fame*: H. 145, 3; A. 59, 2, *b*; G. 68, 8; (H. 137, 2).

424. *Occupat*: 'gains'; seizing the time before the dog shall recover from the opiate. *sepulto*: i.e. *in somno*. Cf. II, 265.

425. *Evaditque ripam*: 'escaping from the bank.' *Evadit* is used with reference to the threatened hindrance interposed by the watchdog. The verb with *-que* appended, as frequently, may be rendered by a participle.

426-439. Aeneas first comes to the abode of those who have died in infancy, and of those who have been put to death under false accusations, or who have been impelled by the hardships of life to commit suicide.

427. *in limine primo*: 'at the very threshold.' Having passed by the cave where the watchdog lies, he now enters by a gateway the dwelling place of the shades.

430. *mortis*: for the case, see note on *voti*, V, 237.

431. *Nec sine sorte*, etc.: the customs of the Romans are here alluded to. The description is purposely vague, since here, as in other passages of description, the poet is not bound to definiteness of detail, but such descriptions everywhere must be judged rather from artistic considerations. Minos as *quaesitor*, *praetor*, or presiding officer of the court, assigns judges, or jurors (*iudices*), to decide on the case of each individual. These jurors he appoints by drawing lots from an urn (*movet urnam*). Conington supposes *sedes* to refer to the abodes of the shades in general, and not alone to those of the class just mentioned.

432, 433. *ille — discit*: 'he both summons the assembly of the silent (shades) and investigates their lives and their transgressions'; i.e. it is his prerogative to summon them before the court, and to investigate and decide each case according to the method of procedure above explained.

436. *aethere in alto*: see note on l. 128.

440-476. Aeneas next arrives at the fields of mourning (*lugentes campi*), where dwell the shades of such as have in any way come to an untimely end on account of love. Here he meets Dido, and in vain tries to obtain her forgiveness.

440. *partem fusi in omnem*: 'extending in every direction.'

442. *quos*: the masculine, because both sexes are included.

443. *myrtea*: the myrtle is sacred to Venus, the goddess of love.

445. *Phaedram*: Phaedra, the wife of Theseus, killed herself, because her stepson, Hippolytus, refused to gratify her wicked passion. *Procrim*: Procris, the wife of Cephalus, concealed herself in the woods to watch her husband, while he was hunting, and was thus accidentally killed by his spear. *Eriphylen*: Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiaraüs, bribed by Polynices, persuaded her husband to go to the Theban war, and was killed by her son Alcmaeon.

446. *nati vulnera*: 'wounds inflicted by her son.' Cf. II, 436.

447. *Euhadnen*: the wife of Capaneus, perished by casting herself, through love and despair, upon his funeral pile. *Pasiphaën*: see note on l. 24. *his*: see note on II, 704. *Laodamia*: the wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek slain at Troy. She is said to have paid divine honors to an image of her dead husband, and to have perished by casting herself into the fire into which her father, Acastus, had thrown the image.

448. *iuvenis*, etc.: Caenis was changed by Neptune into an invulnerable youth, under the name of Caeneus. In Hades the youth was again transformed to Caenis, the beautiful girl.

451. *quam*: is governed by *iuxta*.

452. *per umbras*: cf. l. 340.

453. *Obscuram*: with *quam* (l. 451). *primo mense*: 'in the beginning of the (lunar) month'; when the new moon is easily obscured, and one may be uncertain whether he sees it or not.

454. *per nubila*: join with *videt* and *vidisse*.

456. *nuntius*: perhaps refers to the light of the funeral pyre (see V, 2-7); or the tidings of Dido's fate could have easily been brought by trading vessels from Carthage to Sicily, while Aeneas was still there. *ergo*: like our 'then,' when mournful tidings are confirmed.

457. *extinctam (esse)*: sc. *te*. *extrema*: 'death.' See note on I, 219.

459. *si qua fides*, etc.: 'if there is any (binding) pledge in (this) lower world'—by this I swear. He knows not what form of oath may satisfy the shades of the dead.

462. *senta situ*: 'rough, through neglect.'

464. *tantum*: such as to cause thy suicide. Cf. IV, 419.

465. *aspectu*: dative. For the case, see note on *capiti*, l. 524.

466. *extremum — est*: 'this is fated to be the last word I address to thee.' *Extremum* is used substantively. *Quod*: cognate accusative. *fato*: fate will not suffer him to see her again, for after death he cannot expect to dwell in the *lugentes campi*. *fato* is ablative of cause.

467. *ardentem* and *tuentem* agree with *animum*. Her mind shows itself in her angry look; and thus, as it were, it is her mind which sternly surveys him. *torva*: adverbial. See note on *multa*, I, 465.

468. Lenibat: for *leniebat*. The imperfect tense here expresses an attempted action: 'tried to,' etc. **lacrimas:** more naturally of Aeneas than Dido.

469. Cf. I, 482. So Tennyson, *A Dream of Fair Women*, 101: —

'With sick and scornful looks averse.'

470. vultum: the Greek accusative of specification.

471. stet: stronger than *sit*. See note on *incedo*, I, 46. The subject is *illa* understood.

473. illi: see note on *cui*, I, 448.

475. casu — iniquo: 'smitten to the heart by her unhappy fate.'

477–547. Aeneas comes next to the place set apart for the abode of dead warriors. Here he sees the ghosts of many Grecian and Trojan heroes; among these Deiphobus, one of the sons of Priam, who had married Helen after the death of Paris. He relates to Aeneas the story of his own murder by the hands of Menelaus, who was introduced into his chamber by Helen on the night of the sack of Troy.

477. datum: 'permitted'; the way which he was allowed by the fates, or the gods, to pursue through the infernal regions in search of his father. Cf. *datum tempus*, l. 537. **molitur:** 'toils along.' The word implies effort.

477, 478. arva — Ultima: 'they were now arrived at the farthest fields'; the farthest in this division of Hades, which seems to terminate with the wall of Tartarus, and the entrance to Elysium.

479. First are noticed the heroes of the Theban war, anterior to the siege of Troy.

481. ad superos: 'among those in the upper world'; 'among the living.' See note on l. 128. *Ad* is equivalent to *apud*.

484. Cereri sacrum: 'consecrated to Ceres'; i.e. a 'priest of Ceres.'

488. conferre gradum: 'to walk by his side.'

491, 492. trepidare, etc.: historical infinitives.

495–497. ora, etc.: Greek accusatives. **populata raptis Auribus:** 'ravaged of his ears.' H. 462; LM. 601; A. 243, *a*; B. 214; G. 390; (H. 414).

498. pavitantem: 'trembling'; fearing to address Aeneas, because he felt himself to be miserably deformed and scarcely recognizable. **tegentem:** for *tegere volentem*.

499. Supplicia: used here not with the notion of penalty, but to express more forcibly the inhuman cruelty of the mutilations he had suffered. **ultrō:** 'first'; voluntarily, without waiting to be spoken to by Deiphobus. Cf. l. 387.

501. optavit: seems to denote the deliberate cruelty of the deed.

502. Cui tantum, etc.: 'to whom has so much power over thee been allowed?'

502, 503. suprema Nocte: the night of the sack of Troy.

505. **tumulum inanem** (cf. III, 304): this was the cenotaph erected by Aeneas at Rhoeteum, while he was preparing his fleet at Antandros.

506. **Manes vocavi**: see note on *vocalos*, I, 219.

507. **Nomen et arma**, etc.: 'thy name and arms preserve the memory of the place.' **te**: 'thee thyself'; i.e. 'thy body.' The vowel is unelided and shortened.

508. **patria ponere terra**: 'to bury thee in thy native land.'

509. **tibi**: dative of apparent agent. Cf. I, 326.

510. **funeris umbris**: 'to the shades of (my) dead body.'

511. **Lacaenae**: Helen. See II, 601.

513. **ut**: interrogative, as in I, 466. **falsa**: because they were occasioned by the false belief that the Greeks had departed.

514. **meminisse**: sc. *te*.

515. **saltu super venit**: 'leaped over.' See note on II, 237.

516. **gravis**: like *Feta armis*, II, 238.

517. **Illa**, etc.: Helen was acting in concert with the Greeks. By leading the Trojan women about the city (*circum*) in a choral procession (*chorum*) shouting the praises of Bacchus, she easily obtained the opportunity, without exciting suspicion, of giving the signal with a torch from the Acropolis. This was answered by the torch on board the ship of Agamemnon (cf. II, 256), so that Sinon could at the proper moment release the Greeks from the wooden horse. *Chorus* is here a religious or festive procession. **euhanter orgia**: 'celebrating the orgies (of Bacchus).' **circum**: is adverbial.

519. **ex arce**: she herself gave the signal from the Acropolis with the torch which she bore in the procession.

520. **confectum**: not yet recovered from the hardship of the long siege of Troy.

524. **subduxerat**: the pluperfect is to be taken strictly, implying that the sword, the most important thing, was first secured, and afterward the other arms. **capiti**: the dative with *subduco* is analogous to the dative with *cripio*. See note on *mihi*, II, 735.

525. In II, 567 sqq., Helen is represented as seeking refuge in the temple of Vesta, through fear both of the Greeks and Trojans. What is here described by Deiphobus may have occurred in the early part of the attack, and subsequently the fear of punishment may have taken possession of her, as there stated. Or Virgil may have written one passage in forgetfulness of the other. **limina**: 'the chamber.'

526. **amanti**: 'to her fond husband.'

528. **thalamo**: dative for *in thalamum*.

529. **Hortator — Aeolides**: 'Ulysses, the instigator of crimes.' There was a story that Ulysses was the illegitimate son of Sisyphus, and hence he is here contemptuously styled *Aeolides*, from *Aeolus*, the father of Sisyphus.

530. Instaurate: 'repay'; cause such things to be perpetrated again, but let it be upon the Greeks.

531. qui — Attulerint: 'what chances have brought you living hither?' Observe the force of *vivum*. This indirect question depends on *fare*.

532. Pelagine, etc.: 'do you come in the course of your wanderings on the sea or by the direction of the gods?'

535-627. The Sibyl interrupts the conversation of Aeneas and Deiphobus. The journey is continued, and presently they come in sight of the gate and walls of Tartarus. Aeneas inquires the meaning of the horrible noises arising from within, and the Sibyl describes the punishments inflicted on the wicked.

535. Hac vice sermonum: 'during this interchange of discourse.'

536. Iam — axem: 'had already passed the middle of the heavens'; i.e. in the upper world. They are aware of the progress of day in the world above, while they are wandering among the shades. Aeneas and the Sibyl had commenced the descent at dawn (see l. 255), and must return at sunset. More than half the day has already been consumed, and still the interview with Anchises has not yet been secured. *cursu*: 'on her journey.'

539. Nox ruit: 'night hastens on'; is rapidly coming up, following Aurora. See note on II, 250.

540. partes in ambas: 'into two parts'; the point where two ways are formed from one. *Ambas* for *duas*. The region, then, through which they have just passed from the Styx, to the parting roads which they have now reached, seems to have been set apart for those who in different ways have met with a premature death, whether in infancy or by unjust violence, by suicide, or in war.

541. Dexterā: sc. *via est*.

542. Hac: refers back to *Dexterā*. *iter:* sc. *est*. The accusative, **Elysium**, like *Italiam*, I, 2.

543. Exercet poenas: the left-hand part or way is figuratively said to exercise or carry on the punishment of the wicked, because it leads to the place where punishment is executed.

545. explebo numerum: 'I will fill up the number' of my companions. I will again return to my comrades. The point where the two ways diverge marks the boundary of the region assigned to those who have fallen in battle.

547. in verbo: 'with the word.'

548. Respicit Aeneas: Aeneas, while still standing at the junction of the two ways, withdraws his eyes from the retiring shade of Deiphobus, and beholds the triple walls of Tartarus rising at the end of the left-hand avenue. **sub rupe sinistra:** i.e. under the left-hand side of the towering rock which separates the two ways.

549. *Moenia lata*: 'wide-extended prison walls'; an immense inclosure formed of three concentric walls.

551. *Phlegethon*: the river of fire which surrounds the walls of Tartarus as a moat. *torquetque*: = *torquens*. The river, like a stream of lava, hurls rocks along its channel.

552. *adversa*: see note on l. 279; 'fronting' the beholder.

554. *turris*: here a gate tower.

555. See note on l. 280.

558. The infinitives are historical. For the usage of the participle *tractae*, see note on II, 413.

560. *facies*: 'forms.'

561. *ad auras*: '(rises) on high.'

563. *fas*: sc. *est*.

564. *me praefecit*: cf. l. 118.

Fig. 54. — Struggle of the Giants against the Olympian Gods (II, 580 sqq.)

565. *deum poenas*: i.e. punishments inflicted by the decree of the gods. *per omnia*: 'through all places'; through all parts of Tartarus.

566. *Rhadamanthus*: deals only with criminals previously tried and convicted by Minos, and hence sits before Tartarus, where his office is like that of the *Triumviri Capitaes*, to mete out punishment (*castigare*) to those who have been consigned to his charge. In order to do this, he ascertains the greater or less enormity of their crimes by questioning (*audire*), and in some cases by torture (*subigit fateri*). *regna*: with our punctuation in apposition with *haec (loca)*.

567. *Castigatque auditque dolos*: probably not a *hysteron proteron* (see II, 259), but 'Rhadamanthus is an inquisitor who employs the lash to extort confession.' See note on l. 566. *dolos*: there is more or less of cunning either in planning or concealing crime.

568. *Quae*: is relative, the antecedent *piacula* being omitted after *fateri*. See note on I, 157. *quis*: = *aliquis*. *piacula*: implies both crimes and atone-

ment for crimes. Trans., 'Whatever atonement for crimes perpetrated in the world above (i.e. among men) any one,' etc. *apud superos*: with both *commissa* and *Distulit*. *furto inani*: 'by vain (i.e. unsuccessful) concealment.'

569. *seram*: 'too late.'

570. *Continuo*: 'forthwith'; as soon as Rhadamanthus has awarded the punishment. *accincta flagello*: 'armed with the scourge.'

571. *quatit*: 'lashes.'

572. *angues*: her whip is armed with snakes. *sororum*: her sisters, Allecto and Megaera, aid her.

573. *Tum demum*: when the scourging has been performed, the gate of Tartarus opens wide, and the condemned are thrust in by the Furies. *sacrae*: cf. III, 57. Cf. Milton, *Par. Lost*, 2, 879:—

'On a sudden open fly
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder.'

574. *custodia*: for *custos*, refers to *Tisiphone*; so also *facies*, below.

577. *Saevior*: even than the Furies. *Tum*: while these objects are so terrible, 'at the same time' Tartarus itself is frightful on account of its vastness.

578, 579. The depth of Tartarus is twice as great as the distance (*suspectus*, 'upward view') from earth to heaven.

580. *genus Terrae*: 'progeny of Terra.' *Titania pubes*: the Titans, sons of Caelus and Terra, who at first with Saturn held sway over the universe, but were at last conquered by Jupiter and hurled down to Tartarus by his thunderbolts.

581. For the construction of *deiecti*, see note on IV, 406.

586. *Dum imitatur*: even while imitating the lightning and thunder of Jupiter, he was overtaken with his punishment. With the idea of time is connected also that of cause; 'for imitating.'

588. *Elidis urbem*: Olympia, where Jupiter was especially worshiped.

591. *Aere*: 'with bronze.' He rode in a bronze chariot over plates of bronze or copper, to imitate thunder. *simularet*: see note on I, 388. Cf. Tennyson's (*Teiresias*):—

'Tramp of the hornfooted horse.'

593. *taedis*: the cause of *fumea*.

594. *turbine*: see note on I, 45.

596. *Cernere erat*: = *cerneres*, or *cernere licuit*.

598. *fecunda poenis*: 'fruitful in punishments.' His liver daily grows afresh for renewed tortures.

599. *epulis*: dative for *ad epulas*.

602. *cadenti*: sc. *silici*. The line is hypermetric. See note on IV, 558.

604. *toris*: for the case, see note on *foribus*, I, 449.

605. *Furiarum maxima*: either Allecto or Megæra.

608. *Hic*: sc. *sunt ei*, or *erat cernere eos*.

609. *Pulsatus parens*, etc.: one of the Laws of the XII Tables read: *Qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei praecidantur*; another: *Patronus, si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto*. It was natural to infer that what was regarded as so criminal on earth should be severely punished also in Tartarus. *clienti*: the claim of the client to the protection of his patron was as sacred as that of a child on a parent.

610. *qui soli*, etc.: 'who brooded alone over their accumulated wealth'; imparting none even to their relatives (*suis*).

Fig. 55. — Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus (ll 601 sqq.)

613. *Impia*: the Roman civil wars are thus designated. *dominorum — dextras*: 'to violate their pledges to their masters'; the right hand is clasped when a promise is made.

615. *poenam*: sc. *expectant*. *quae forma*, etc.: 'what kind (of torture) or what doom have plunged them (into woe).' For the indicative in dependent questions, see note on l. 779.

618. *Theseus*: was chained to a rock in Tartarus on account of the attempt mentioned above in l. 397. *Phlegyas*: the father of Ixion had set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in Tartarus was condemned to a punishment similar to that of Tantalus.

622. *fixit, refixit*: 'put up and took down'; i.e. established and annulled. Roman laws were engraved on bronze tables and fastened up in some public place.

625. For use of the present subjunctive in a condition contrary to fact, see note on l. 292 and I, 58.

628-683. Aeneas deposits the golden bough in the vestibule of Pluto's palace, and passes on to the right into the Elysian fields. Here he sees the

shades of various classes of men engaged in the pursuits and pleasures in which they delighted when living. Among these is the ancient bard Musaeus, who, by the request of the Sibyl, points out the way to the place where the shade of Anchises dwells.

629. *susceptum* — *munus*: 'finish the offering you have undertaken'; i.e. the gift of the golden branch to Proserpine.

630. *Cyclopum educta caminis*: 'reared by the forges of the Cyclopes.' The palace of Pluto is of iron wrought by the Cyclopes, or workmen of Vulcan.

631. *adverso fornice portas*: 'the gates under the archway opposite' to us. The gate opens at the inner end of the arched or vaulted vestibule in front of the palace.

632. *Haec dona*: poetic use of the plural for the singular. *praecepta*: 'the (divine) instructions.'

633. *opaca viarum*: = *opacae viae*. See note on I, 422.

634. *foribus*: the same as the *portas*, l. 631.

635. *aditum*: 'the vestibule.' Here, as at the entrance of a temple, there is a vase of holy water, with which the devotee must purify himself.

636. *in limine*: he suspends the branch on the doorpost.

637. *divae*: 'to the goddess'; an objective genitive.

638. *Devenere locos*: cf. I, 365.

640. *et*: connects *Largior* and *lumine Purpureo* (ablative of quality), which are used predicatively with *vestit*.

641. *norunt*: 'they (the shades) enjoy.'

642. With this passage cf. Milton's picture drawn of the same scene, *Par. Lost*, 2, 528 sqq.:—

' Part, on the plain or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing or in swift race contend,
As in the Olympian games or Pythian fields;
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or fronted brigads form.'

645. *sacerdos*: Orpheus, the most famous bard of the heroic period, is also called here 'priest,' because the Grecian orgies and mysteries were first celebrated by him.

646. *Obloquitur*, etc.: 'strikes in accompaniment to the measures (of the dances and songs, l. 644) the seven distinctions of sounds,' i.e. the notes of the seven strings. The lyre of seven strings, furnishing seven open notes, is assigned to Orpheus.

647. *digitis*, *pectine*: he touches the strings with his fingers to produce a soft sound, and with the *plectrum* when louder notes are required.

649. *melioribus annis*: 'in the better times'; the ages before Laomedon and Priam. ~

653. **currum**: contracted form of the genitive plural, for *currum*.

658, 659. **unde — amnis**: 'whence the stream of the Eridanus rolls in a swelling tide,' etc.; **Plurimus**: is emphatic and in the predicate. **superne**: 'above'; i.e. out in the world above.

660. **passi**: 'who have suffered.' For the construction, see note on IV, 406.

663. **vitam**: '(human) life.'

664. **merendo**: 'by their services.'

667. **Musaeum**: Musaeus, a contemporary of Orpheus, and, like him, revered as one who had made use of poetry and music as means of redeeming men from barbarism.

674. **Riparum toros**: 'soft cushioned banks.' **recentia rivis**: 'fresh with running brooks'; watered by fertilizing steams, and therefore always green.

675. **corde**: ablative of place, with *voluntas*. **fert**: 'tends.'

676. **tramite**: ablative of place where.

677. **nitentes**: cf. l. 640.

678. **ostentat**: Musaeus from the top of the hill shows them the pathway, and they descend on the other side, while he returns to his companions. **dehinc**: see note on I, 131.

679. **penitus**: 'far down (in the valley).'

680. **ituras**: 'destined to go.'

681. **studio recolens**: 'considering earnestly.'

682. **Forte**: join with the two verbs. It so happened that he was just at this time tracing out the destinies of his descendants.

684-751. Anchises receives Aeneas with an affectionate greeting, and first converses with him on the nature and condition of the innumerable spirits which are seen flitting about the river Lethe.

685. **palmas utrasque**: see note on V, 233.

687. **expectata parenti**: 'looked for by thy father.'

688. **iter durum**: 'the difficult passage'; the horrors and toils of the descent.

690. **futurum**: 'that it would be'; i.e. that you would come; join with both the preceding verbs.

691. **cura**: 'my anxious hope.'

692. **terras**: see note on II, 654.

695. Aeneas seems to refer to such dreams and apparitions as are mentioned in IV, 353, and V, 722, of which Anchises himself has no knowledge.

696. **tendere adegit**: for the infinitive instead of the subjunctive with *ut*, see note on III, 134.

700-702. Repeated from II, 792-794.

703. **in valle reducta**: 'in the secluded valley'; the *convalle* (l. 679) in which Aeneas has found his father; a vale completely shut in by hills, and thus separated from the other parts of Elysium. Aeneas is struck with amaze-

ment at the multitude of spirits flitting about the banks of Lethe, which winds through this valley.

704. **virgulta sonantia silvae**: 'the rustling thickets of a forest.'

706. **gentes populiue**: 'nations and tribes.'

709. **strepit**: 'murmurs'; i.e. with the hum of the vast multitude. Supply *sic*, correlating with *velut*.

710. **subito**: an adjective limiting *visu*.

711. **Inscius**: cf. II, 307. **ea — porro**: 'those far-off winding streams.'

713, 714. **quibus — debentur**: 'to whom new bodies are destined by fate'; bodies other than those which they have previously occupied in the world above. See ll. 748–751. The view here given by Anchises of the origin, successive states, and final destiny of souls, is probably the expression of Virgil's own belief, as derived from his study of the Greek philosophers.

715. **Securos latices**: 'the waters of forgetfulness.' Cf. Milton's description, l. 131 above.

716. **Has**: 'these spirits'; these in particular. Anchises points out a certain portion of the multitude.

717. **Iampridem cupio**: these words belong equally to the foregoing line and to this.

718. **Quo magis**: see note on III, 377. **Italia reperta**: 'in the discovery of Italy'; i.e. that you have at length, after so much hardship, achieved your voyage to Italy. For the use of the participle, see note on II, 413.

719. **aliquas**: 'any indeed.' **ad caelum**: 'to the upper light'; as opposed to Hades. See note on l. 128.

720. **Sublimes**: 'on high,' 'aloft'; to earth; join with *ire*. Cf. I, 415.

724–732. A spirit (*spiritus*) endowed with intelligence (*mens*) — i.e. a life-giving and intelligent soul — pervades the whole world in all its parts; the soul, of which the material universe is the body. From this *anima mundi* emanate the individual souls of all living creatures, which are thus scintillations, as it were, from the ethereal fiery substance of the all-pervading spirit. Hence these seeds, or souls, possess a 'fiery energy' (*igneus vigor*) such as belongs to the ethereal or celestial substance from which they originate (*caelestis origo*).

724. **campos liquentes**: i.e. the sea.

725. **Titania astra**: 'the heavenly bodies'; the sun and the stars; or, as some understand, 'the Titanian orb,' i.e. the sun; the plural being put for the singular. Cf. IV, 119.

726, 727. **Spiritus**: the principle that gives vitality. **Mens**: the intelligence which directs. **artus**: 'the parts'; the members of the great material body (*moles, magnum corpus*) which contains the universal spirit.

728. **Inde**: 'from this source'; i.e. from this combination of the universal soul with the material elements — air, earth, water, and fire — just described.

729. **marmoreo sub aequore**: 'beneath its smooth surface'; like polished marble.

730. **ollis Seminibus**: 'to these seeds' of being; these sparks from the all-pervading fire, or principle of vitality and thought.

731. **quantum**: this ethereal force manifests itself especially in man, 'so far as' the baneful influences of the animal passions do not impede its working.

733. **Hinc**: 'hence'; by reason of this, i.e. from the debasing union of the body with the soul, implied in the preceding clause. Fear, desire, grief, and joy were all regarded, especially by the Stoics, as weak affections contracted by the soul from the body. **auras**: here, 'the pure air'; the upper region of the heavens (*caelum*) from which they sprung.

734. **clausae**: sc. *animae*.

737. **penitus**: join with *inolescere*. -**que**: 'and indeed.'

738. **Multa diu concreta**: 'many impurities long accumulating'; waxing with the body in growth. **inolescere**: sc. *illis* (= *animis*). **miris modis**: 'in wondrous wise,' 'strangely.' Cf. I, 354.

740-742. The punishments inflicted for the purification of souls are varied according to the nature and degree of the guilt contracted in life. Exposure to the winds suffices for one class; others must be purged beneath a great gulf of water, while the deepest infection is purged by fire.

742. **Infectum scelus**: 'the contracted guilt.'

743. **Quisque—Manes**: 'we suffer each his peculiar punishments.' *Manes* signifies: (1) the shades of the dead; (2) Hades, or the abode of the shades; (3) avenging powers of the lower world; (4) penalties inflicted by these powers. It seems to be used here in the last sense. The idea of the whole passage (ll. 743-751) seems to be this: we are all punished for actual sin with penalties more or less severe, which require more or less time, according to the degree of the moral infection. Thereupon (after punishment) we are admitted to vast Elysium, and a few of us, who, by the special favor of the gods, are not destined to go again into other bodies, like these great multitudes (see ll. 713sq.), but are permitted to retain our identity, occupy these blissful fields until we are free from the very last traces of inbred impurity (*Concretam labem*). We thus become once more unmixed, ethereal, fiery essence, as at the first. But all these, to whom earthly bodies are again allotted by fate, are conducted after the lapse of a thousand years to the borders of Lethe, and prepared by its oblivious waters to enter upon that new existence. Anchises, and such as he (*pauci*), who were already deified in the minds of their descendants, are represented as not subject to the fate of the great multitude of shades destined to be transformed into other men; i.e. Anchises must continue to exist as Anchises until his soul resumes its original condition as a part of the universal soul. Hence there is a marked contrast intended between *pauci* and *Has omnes*.

745. *perfecto* — *orbe*: 'the (proper) circuit of time being completed.'

747. *aurai* — *ignem*: 'the fire of elemental air'; unmixed ethereal fire; the same notion as in l. 730. The Stoics believed that the soul would be restored at last to its original state; i.e. would be absorbed in the *anima mundi*.

748. *Has omnes*: this whole multitude of spirits flitting about the Lethe. *mille rotam*, etc.: 'have passed through the cycle of a thousand years'; have gone through the annual round a thousand times. See note on *volvere*, I, 9.

750. *immemores*: i.e. no longer remembering the upper world. *supera convexa*: 'the vault above'; the sky of the upper world; as *caelum*, l. 719.

752–901. Anchises now conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl into the midst of the shades destined to enter new bodies, and points out among them the great characters who are in successive generations to illustrate the history of Rome. Having spent the time allotted to Aeneas in giving this account of his posterity, and in advising him as to his future conduct in Italy, Anchises dismisses him and the Sibyl from Hades by the ivory gate.

753. *sonantem*: 'murmuring.' Cf. l. 709.

754. *Possit*: see note on I, 20.

755. *Adversos*: 'opposite'; as they approached from the opposite direction. Cf. *adversum*, l. 684. *legere*: 'to scan' or 'survey'; lit. 'to gather up' with the eye.

756. *deinde*: 'immediately'; i.e. after your generation shall have passed away. *sequatur*: 'is destined to follow.'

757. *maneant (tibi)*: 'await thee.' Cf. I, 257. *Itala de gente*: they are to descend from Lavinia, the future Italian wife of Aeneas.

758. *nostrum* — *ituras*: 'destined to succeed to our name.'

759. *tua fata*: see ll. 890 sqq.

760. Ascanius (Iulus) founded Alba Longa (I, 267 sqq.); but the line of Alban kings sprang from Silvius, whom Lavinia bore to Aeneas late in life. This is the tradition which Virgil here adopts. *vides*: used parenthetically. *pura hasta*: 'on a headless spear.' The shaft of a pointless spear was the symbol of royal and priestly rank; or, according to Servius, the reward of a first military success. For the case, see H. 476, 3; LM. 629; A. 254, *b*; B. 218, 3; G. 401, N. 6; (H. 425, I), N.).

761. *Proxima* — *loca*: 'holds by fate the first (earliest) place in the light (above).' By lot Silvius has precedence of all the rest in ascending into the upper world.

763. *Postuma*: 'youngest,' 'last.'

765. *silvis*: hence his name *Silvius*; for he was born and reared in the woods.

766. **Unde**: for *a quo*.

767. **Proximus**: 'next' to him, as they appear among the shades, not **next** in their historical order. The shades of the whole Alban dynasty are grouped around Silvius, but Procas, Capys, Numitor, and Silvius Aeneas happen to be next to him.

770. **si umquam**: until his fifty-third year, Aeneas Silvius was kept from his throne by his uncle, who had acted as his guardian.

771. **vires**: their strength is indicated by their heroic forms.

772. **Atque — gerunt**: they shall not only be distinguished for warlike deeds, but they shall plant cities, and thus win the civic crown of oak leaves; for the *corona civilis*, or *civica*, is here the token of services rendered to the state in the arts of peace, though commonly the reward bestowed by the Romans upon a soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle.

773. **Nomentum**, and the other proper names in this verse, are governed by some verb like *condent*, suggested by the following *imponent*.

777. **Quin — Romulus**: 'Nay, more, Romulus, the son of Mars, shall accompany his grandsire'; yonder shade, destined to be Romulus, shall go into the upper world while his grandsire Numitor shall be still living, and shall be associated with him in the royal dignity.

778. **Assaraci sanguinis**: 'of Trojan blood'; join with *Ilia*.

779. **Viden'** (*videsne*): the *-ne* is affirmative here, like *nonne*. See LM. 699; A. 210, *d*; B. 162, 2, *c*; G. 454, N. 5. **ut stant**: the indicative is sometimes used by the poets in indirect questions. **geminae cristae**: 'a double crest,' or plume falling both over the front and back of the helmet, sometimes worn by warriors, and distinctive of Mars; attributed here to Romulus, as indicating the glory he was destined to attain in arms.

780. **Et — honore**: 'His sire (Mars) himself already marks (him) by his peculiar honor as one of the gods (*superum*, genitive plural)'; i.e. with the tokens of martial glory due to him. Some make *pater superum* refer to Jupiter.

781. **huius auspiciis**: Rome commences her existence under the auspices of Romulus, and continues to advance and prosper under his protection after his deification.

782. **animos**: 'her spirit.'

783. **Septem** and **una** are contrasted.

786. **partu**: for the case, see note on *tegmine*, I, 275.

790. **magnum sub axem**: 'up to the great vault'; i.e. into the upper world.

791. **saepius**: see note on *tristior*, I, 228.

792. **Augustus**: this title was bestowed upon Octavian by a decree of the senate in B.C. 27. **Divi genus**: 'the son of a deity.' Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was regarded as a god after his death.

793. **Latio**: the ablative of place where, with *condet*.

794. *Saturno*: dative of the apparent agent with *regnata*. The reign of Saturn is 'the golden age,' which Augustus is destined to restore. Cf. I, 291.

795-797. *iacet*—*aptum*: the land which he shall conquer beyond the Garamantes and the Indi is situated, in the fancy of the poet, beyond the constellations (*sidera*) of the zodiac; i.e. beyond the tropics.

797. Cf. IV, 482.

798. *Huius in adventum*: 'in view of his coming'; join with *horrent*. *Caspia regna*: i.e. the realms of the Bactrians and Hyrcanians, who with the Parthians stood in awe of the power of Augustus.

799. *Responsis*: ablative of cause, with *horrent*.

800. *turbant*: used reflexively; 'are troubled.' Even now, in the time of Aeneas, there are prophetic warnings, relating to the conquest of Augustus, which cause terror among the nations of Asia and Africa.

801. *Nec vero*, etc.: Augustus made journeys to the remotest parts of the empire. He visited as many lands as Hercules in performing his labors, or as Bacchus in his eastern conquests.

Fig. 56.—The Emperor Augustus (l. 792)

802. *Fixerit licet*: 'though he pierced.' According to the common tradition, the stag was taken alive. *aeripedem*: the famous stag of Ceryneia in Arcadia had golden horns and brazen hoofs. For the mood with *licet*, see H. 586, II; LM. 782; A. 313, *b*; B. 309, 4; G 607; (H. 515, III).

803. *Pacarit* (= *pacaverit*) *nemora*: Hercules captured the wild boar of Erymanthus, and thus secured quiet to the woods. *Lernam*: the district of Lerna itself was terrified with the conflict between Hercules and the Hydra.

804. *iuga flectit*: 'guides his team'; his 'yoke' of tigers.

805. *Nysa*: a city (or mountain) in India, said to be the birthplace of Bacchus. Augustus is thus lauded by Virgil, first, for establishing peace; secondly, for his conquests; and lastly, for his expeditions.

806. *dubitamus*: 'do we hesitate?' The first person plural, as in I, 252, denotes the deep interest of the parent, identifying himself with Aeneas.

virtutem extendere factis: 'to advance our glory (*gloriam virtute partam*) by our deeds'; by conquering Latium. Some Mss. read *virtute extendere vires*. For the infinitive here, see H. 607; LM. 955; A. 271; B. 328, 1; G. 423, 2; (H. 505, II, 2).

807. For the infinitive with *prohibet*, see note on V, 631.

808. **Quis procul?** the language is still that of Anchises, the question either indicating some uncertainty for the moment about the personage he is looking at, or else serving to break up the monotony of the narrative.

809. **Sacra ferens**: 'bearing sacrificial instruments'; a symbol of priesthood.

810. Romulus was the military founder of Rome; by Numa it was first established on the basis of civil and religious laws. **primam urbem**: 'the infant city.'

814. **Tullus**: Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, whom Livy (I, 22) calls even more impetuous than Romulus, roused the city from the peaceful habits established by Numa.

815. **iactantior**: 'too boastful'; i.e. of his descent. Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa, according to one tradition, felt aggrieved by the election of Tullus in preference to himself, and went so far as to seek the favor of the people (*gaudens popularibus auris*) as a means of destroying the reigning king and his whole family; but when once established on the throne, he became 'the good King Ancus.'

818. **Ultoris**: Brutus, in overthrowing the Tarquins, was the avenger of the wrongs of Lucretia and of the Roman people. **receptos**: 'recovered'; i.e. from the expelled Tarquins by the newly created magistrates or consuls, of whom Brutus was the first. The language is not to be taken literally, but merely symbolizes the forced transfer of the supreme authority from the Tarquins to the consuls.



Fig. 57. — Brutus
(l. 818)

820. **moventes**: the two sons of Brutus engaged in a conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, and were scourged and beheaded in the presence of their father, who presided at the trial and execution as chief magistrate.

822. **Utcumque** ('however'), etc : implies that in after times there was a difference of opinion about the conduct of Brutus on this occasion.

823. **Vincet**: i.e. shall conquer his parental love. **laudum**: praise, i.e. for patriotic devotion.

824. **Decios**: the Decii, father and son, belonged to the most heroic period of the Roman republic. They 'devoted themselves' for the preservation and victory of the Roman army; the father in the battle against the Latins near Mount Vesuvius, B.C. 340; the son in the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295. **Drusos**: the most conspicuous of the Drusi was M. Livius Drusus Salinator, who won the decisive battle against Hasdrubal on the Metaurus in

B.C. 207. *saevum*: Torquatus, consul with the first Decius, above mentioned, caused his son to be beheaded for engaging in a single combat contrary to his orders.

825. *referentem signa*: 'bringing back the standards.' Camillus, by defeating the Gauls, recovered the standards which they had previously taken at the battle on the Allia, B.C. 390.

826. *Illae animae*: refers to Caesar, and to Pompey, who married Caesar's daughter, Julia; hence, *socer*, *gener*, ll. 830, 831.

827. *nocte*: of the lower world; though Elysium has 'its own sun,' it is 'night' or 'darkness' in contrast with the upper world, to which the term *lux* is applied, ll. 721, 828.

830, 831. Caesar, the father-in-law of Pompey, came from his Gallic conquests to engage in the civil war against his son-in-law.

Fig. 58. — Fasces
(l. 818)

830. *Aggeribus*: 'from the bulwarks'; for the Alps may be called the ramparts of Italy. ***Monoeci*:** the height of Monoecus, a promontory of the Maritime Alps.

831. The troops of Pompey at Pharsalus were, for the most part, legions that had been acting in the eastern provinces, assisted by allies under the command of Asiatic kings.

834. *Olympo*: Caesar is descended from Iulus, and, therefore, from Venus and Jupiter.

836. *Ille*: Lucius Mummius, who conquered and destroyed Corinth, B.C. 146. ***Corintho*:** ablative absolute with *triumphata*.

838. *ille*: L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of the Macedonian king, Perseus, is probably meant. ***Argos* and *Mycenas*** are, perhaps, put for the whole of Greece. Cf. I, 284, 285.

839. *Asaciden*: probably Perseus is meant; for the Macedonian kings derived their lineage from Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus.

840. *templa—Minervae*: 'the violated shrine of Minerva.' See note on I, 41.

841. Cato: the elder Cato, or Cato the Censor, who died B.C. 149. ***tacitum*:** 'unmentioned.' ***Cosae*:** A. Cornelius Cossus, as consul and commander, B.C. 428, killed in battle Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, and bore in triumph the *spolia optima* to the temple of Mars. Besides Cossus, this honor happened to two only in the whole period of Roman history. These were Romulus and Marcellus. See l. 855.

842. *Gracchi genus*: the most illustrious of the family were Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, tribune and consul, who defended the elder Scipio Africanus from the attacks of Cato, and his two sons, Tiberius and Gaius

Gracchus, who lost their lives in their vain struggle to ameliorate the condition of the plebeian order at Rome.

843. Scipiadas: Scipio Africanus Major, who closed the Second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, and Scipio Africanus Minor, who captured and destroyed Carthage in the third Punic war. Note the form used in hexameter verse. The genitive *Scipiōnis* would not fit in the meter. **parvo potentem:** 'rich in poverty'; having all the advantages of wealth by living contented with a little. Fabricius, though poor, was wholly uninfluenced by the bribes offered by Pyrrhus.

844. Serrane: Gaius Atilius Regulus, consul in B.C. 257, said to have been surnamed Serranus, because when his election was announced he was found cultivating his land, or 'planting in the furrow.' He was also consul in B.C. 250, the year when his still more celebrated namesake came from Carthage on his mission to the Roman senate for the exchange of prisoners.

845. Maximus: this was an appellation of many of the Fabii. The one here referred to retrieved the fortunes of Rome, after the great disaster at Lake Trasimenus, B.C. 217, by keeping the field with a Roman army, and avoiding any general engagement.

846. A verse borrowed from the early Roman poet, Ennius.

847. spirantia aera: 'the breathing bronze'; life-like statues of bronze. **mollis:** 'with softer grace.'

849. Orabunt — melius: Roman oratory in the time of Virgil had attained to an excellence which might well vie with that of the Athenians; but in this passage the great national distinction of the Romans, their greatness as warriors, conquerors, and rulers, is contrasted with those arts which characterize the Greeks.

850. radio: the astronomer drew his diagram with a 'rod' on wet sand spread upon a table.

852. morem: 'the terms' or 'conditions.'

854. mirantibus: Aeneas and the Sibyl were filled with wonder at the revelations thus far made by Anchises.

855. Marcellus: the great Marcellus of the second Punic war, who obtained the third *spolia opima* in his victory over the Cisalpine Gauls (see note on l. 841). He was the first Roman general who gave a decided check to Hannibal. The mention of this great commander leads to the following allusion to his descendant, the youthful Marcellus, son of Octavia, and adopted son of Augustus, whose untimely death caused universal grief. This occurred in B.C. 23, while Virgil was engaged in the composition of the Aeneid.

859. Quirino: it would seem that the *spolia opima*, hung up in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, were regarded as sacred also to Quirinus.

860. una: i.e. in company with Marcellus.

862. *laeta parum*: equivalent to *tristior*; too sad for a youth. The shade seems to have already a forecast of his brief life in the world above. *deiecto — vultu*: 'with downcast eyes.'

863. *virum*: i.e. the elder Marcellus. *sic*: as described in the foregoing words; arrayed in glittering arms, noble in appearance, and yet sad and dejected.

864. *Filius*? '(is it) his son?' *anne*: *-ne* is appended to *an* without affecting its meaning.

865. *strepitus*: the allusion is to the large retinue of friends and clients attending him, and to the crowds saluting him when seen in public at Rome. Already the spirits in Elysium, in anticipation, seem to bestow similar honors upon him. *quantum instar in ipso*: 'what majesty is his!' *ipso* in contrast with *comitum*.

866. *nox*: night hovers about him, casting the shadow of her wings upon his forehead, and thus prefiguring his early death.

867. *ingressus*: sc. *dicere*.

870. *Esse*: 'exist' or 'live.'

871. *Visa (est)*: sc. *futura*. *propria*: 'enduring,' 'permanent.' Cf. I, 73. *fuisse*: would be future perfect in direct discourse; here pluperfect subjunctive because dependent upon the idea of *thinking* implied in the secondary tense, *visa (est)*.

872. *virum*: as in I, 440, 507. The whole populace was assembled on the Campus Martius at the funeral of Marcellus. His remains were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, built five years before on the bank of the Tiber.

876. *avos*: i.e. the shades of the fathers.

878. *Heu*, etc.: alas that his piety, his faith, worthy of the golden age, and his warlike spirit, are destined to so brief a period for their display.

879–881. The subjunctive here denotes that Marcellus *would have* achieved much had the fates permitted him to live.

882. *si qua*: see note on I, 18.

883. *Tu Marcellus eris*: if you can but overcome the cruel decrees of fate, so as to live longer on earth, you will fully prove to the world by your actual achievements all the greatness that is inherent in your character; 'you will become that Marcellus' which the Roman world will expect to see unfold from your youthful promise. *date lilia*: Anchises is transported by his emotion to the scene which shall transpire centuries hence, and imagines himself scattering flowers before the tomb. Cf. V, 79.

885, 886. *inani Munere*: 'a vain office'; vain, because the dead receives no benefit from it.

887. *Aëris*: join with *campis*; in the ample airy fields or grounds of Elysium, described above, ll. 640 sqq.

890. *Exin*: for *exinde*; correlated to the foregoing *postquam*.

892. *quo quemque modo*: cf. III, 459.

893-896. This description of two gates by which dreams ascend to the upper world is derived by Virgil from the *Odyssey*, XIX, 562-567. It is inserted here by the poet, interrupting for a moment the regular narrative, in order to explain beforehand the expression *porta eburna*, which is to follow.

893. *fertur*: 'is reported,' 'said.'

894. *veris umbris*: 'to real shades'; actual ghosts of the dead.

896. *Sed*, etc.: 'but (by this ivory gate, notwithstanding its beauty) the Manes send delusive dreams to the upper world (*caelum*).'

897-899. Anchises conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl to the ivory gate as the one which affords the easiest and quickest ascent to the upper world. They are thus saved the toil of reascending by the way they came, which, according to the words of the Sibyl (ll. 128, 129), would have been a work of great labor.

Fig. 59. — Pluto and Proserpina, Rulers of the Lower World

897. *tum*: connects this sentence with l. 892, the narrative having been interrupted by the description of the two gates.

900. *Caletae*: on the coast between Naples and Terracina. *recto litore*: 'straight along the shore.' Cf. VIII, 57.

BOOK VII

Arrival of Aeneas in Latium, and commencement of hostilities between the Latins and Trojans.

1-36. Aeneas buries his nurse on a promontory of Latium, which he names after her, Caieta. He then sails by the promontory of Circeium, the abode of the sorceress Circe, enters the mouth of the Tiber, and disembarks on the Laurentine bank of the river.

1. *Tu quoque*: 'thou also'; as well as Misenus and Palinurus. See VI, 234, 381. The place is still called Gaeta.

3. *nunc*: 'now'; even in the poet's times. *sedem*: for *sepulcrum*. The passage may be rendered, 'and even now thy honored name preserves the memory of thy resting place, and a name marks thy ashes.' The name Caieta is the *honor*; this preserves the memory of her burial place. *ossaque nomen signat*: more distinctly expresses the idea in *servat honor sedem*.

10. *Circaeae terrae*: the promontory of Circeium, on the coast of Latium.

11. *Solis filia*: Circe.

11, 12. *lucos resonat*: 'makes the groves resound.'

13. *nocturna in lumina*: 'to illumine the night'; *in* with the accusative denoting the object or end.

15. *exaudiri*: historical infinitive.

18. *formae luporum*: for *lupi*. Cf. V, 822.

21. *Quae monstra talia*: 'such fearful transformations as these.'

27. *posuere*: sc. *se*; 'were calmed.' Cf. X, 103.

28. *tonsae*: 'the oars.' *Arhores* is understood.

35. *Flectere*: instead of *ut flectant*.

37-44. Second invocation to the muse, at the opening of the second grand division of the poem, which describes the battles of the Trojans and Italians under Aeneas and Turnus. Fig. 60. — Erato

37. *reges*: e.g. Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius. *Erato*: (l. 37) the name of one of the muses for the general term, muse. So often Calliope, Melpomene, etc. *tempora rerum*: 'circumstances'; 'aspect of things'; i.e. in Italy. Sc. *fuertint*.

42. *actos animis*: 'impelled by passion.'

45. *moveo*: 'I enter upon' Cf. I, 262

45-106. Latinus, the king of Latium, had an only daughter, whom his queen, Amata, had destined for the hand of Turnus, chief of the Rutulians. But before the arrival of the Trojans, Latinus had been warned by the oracle at Albunea that his daughter was to marry a foreign prince.

46. *regebat*: 'was ruling.'

47. *Fauno*: a deified prince of ancient Latium, regarded as a god of shepherds, as well as a god of prophecy. He was identified by the Greeks and later Romans with the Greek Pan. *Marica*: the guardian deity of the river Liris. She is here called Laurentian, or Latian, because Latium was bounded at one period by the Liris.

48. *Accipimus*: 'we learn' by tradition. No doubt this is a genuine Italian tradition, unmixed with the fables of the Greeks, which confounded Saturnus, Faunus, Mavors, and other Italian deities, with the Greek Kronos, Pan, Ares, etc.

51. *primaque — est*: 'but he (*proles virilis*), when growing up, was snatched away in early youth.' *-que* has here a slight adversative force.

52. *tantas sedes*: 'so great a kingdom.' *filia*: Lavinia.

56. *regia coniunx*: Amata.

59. *Laurus*: as in the palace of Priam. See II, 512 sqq.

68. *Externum*: as the bees had come through the air, *trans aethera*, and not from the immediate neighborhood, the arrival of foreigners was portended; as they had settled upon the summit of the sacred laurel, this indicated the occupation of the palace and kingdom by the strangers.

69. *partes easdem*: 'the same quarter' to which the bees have directed their course.

70. *dominarius*: H. 244, 6; LM. 389; A. 128, e, 4; B. 116, 4, a; G. 130, 6; (H. 240, 6).

74, 75. *ornatum, comas, coronam*: 'in respect to her apparel,' etc., the accusative with a passive verb, in imitation of the Greek. See note on *oculos*, I, 228.

78. *ferri*: 'was noised abroad.'

79. *canebant*: 'they (i.e. the prophets) foretold.'

80. *portendere*: 'that she was destined to bring.' Others trans., 'it portended.'

81. *oracula Fauni*: the oracle of Faunus was in a grove near the fountain of Albunea, a deified prophetess. To her a sulphurous fountain was consecrated near Tibur, but the place mentioned here may not have been so far away. The name is applied both to the nymph and the fountain.

82, 83. *sub alta Albunea*: i.e. under the height from which the fountain of Albunea descended.

83, 84. *nemorum — sonat*: the best interpretation seems to be to regard *Albunea* as the antecedent of *quae*, with *maxima* agreeing with it, and *nemorum* a partitive genitive depending on *maxima*. *Albunea* then is the general name of the locality — including the forest. *mephitim*: the noxious exhalation rising from the sulphurous fountain.

87. *cum tulit — incubuit*: this is a general account of the manner in which

- this oracle gave the desired information; it was revealed to the priest by visions and voices while he was sleeping on the hides of the victims previously slain in sacrifice. In the present instance Latinus acted as priest himself; for in Latium the priestly office was a royal prerogative.

91. **Acheronta**: 'Acheron'; put for the powers of the lower world. **Avernus**: 'in Hades.'

97. **mea**: the voice is that of Faunus, the ancestor of Latinus.

104-147. While the Trojans are partaking of food on the shore, and using their loaves of bread for dishes on which to lay the gathered fruits, after the bread itself was finally eaten, Ascanius exclaims, "We are eating our tables!" — and thus the prediction of the Harpy and of Anchises is fulfilled.

109. **adorea liba**: 'wheaten loaves'; usually for sacrifice, but not here.

110. **epulis**: 'their food'; i.e. the sylvan fruits they have gathered in the neighborhood.

111. **Cereale solum**: 'the wheaten surface'; the wheaten table.

114, 115. **orbem, quadris**: describe the loaves, which were either circular, or stamped into squares.

119. **Eripuit — pressit**: 'the father caught the word instantly (*primam*) from the lips of (the boy) speaking, and, amazed by the divine revelation, followed up (the omen)'; i.e. with the words following.

123. **Anchises**: cf. III, 257, and note.

136. **primam**: 'first of the deities'; to be worshiped before all others on taking possession of a new land. Cf. *primum*, III, 437.

139. **Phrygiam Matrem**: Cybele. See III, 111.

140. **duplices parentes**: 'his two parents'; Anchises in Hades and Venus in Olympus.

147. **vina**: i.e. the wine cups.

148-194. On the following day the Trojans explore the neighborhood of their camp around the Tiber and the Numicius, and Aeneas sends a hundred envoys to confer with King Latinus, while he commences the building of his new camp or city of Troy.

150. **Diversi**: 'in different directions.' **haec stagna**: sc. *esse* depending on *explorant*, or a verb implied in it; 'they ascertain that these are the still waters of the fountain Numicius.' The Numicius, or Numicus, a little stream on the coast of Latium, issues from a swamp.

154. **ramis Palladis**: 'with boughs sacred to Pallas'; the olive, emblem of peace. **velatos**: 'veiled'; it is used here not of wreaths bound round the head, but borne in the hand, because being carried in the hand, they shade the person. Cf. VIII, 116; XI, 101.

158. *Molitur locum*: 'builds the place up'; i.e. he builds houses, erects dwellings, in the place. Cf. l. 90. Others trans., 'breaks (prepares) the ground.'

160. *Latinorum*: elides with *Ardua* of the next line; i.e. the line is hyper-metric. In such lines the syllable elided is usually *-que* or *-ve*.

167. *ingentes*: 'mighty'; 'of noble aspect.' The men are of heroic stature.

168. *tecta*: here, the temple; according to the Roman custom of receiving envoys in temples.

169. *medius*: 'in the midst' of his attendants.

171. *Urbe summa*: i.e. on the Acropolis.

174. *omen*: 'auspicious beginning'; a solemn usage ominous of good to the reign of the new king.

176. *Perpetua mensis*: 'at continuous tables'; the tables arranged in one unbroken line.

Fig. 61.—Janus (l. 180)

178. *cedro*: the final letter is not elided.

180. Janus was an old Italian deity, who presided over the beginnings of things, and over gates and gateways. From the latter conception, he is represented in works of art as having two faces (*bifrons*). See Fig. 61.

186. *-que* in *spiculaque* is long under the ictus.

187-189. *Ipse — gerebat*: the image of Picus, to whom the temple is dedicated, is represented in a sitting posture, and was in a conspicuous place, perhaps at one end of the court. It held the *lituus*, or augur's staff, and was clothed in a *trabea*, or striped toga. The *lituus* is called *Quirinalis* (= of *Quirinus*, i.e. *Romulus*), since Romulus was the first augur at Rome. With *lituo*, sc. some such word as *instructus*, easily suggested by the following *succinctus*.

190. *Aurea*: here pronounced in two syllables, *au-rya*.

191. *avem*: Circe, the lover (*coniunx*) of Picus, transformed him into a woodpecker.

192. *intus*: adverb. *templo*: ablative of place.

195-285. Latinus gives the envoys a kind reception, and Ilioneus, on their part, makes known the condition and wants of the Trojans, and presents the gifts sent by Aeneas. The king promises them a peaceful home in Latium, and, in obedience to the oracle, offers his daughter in marriage to Aeneas. The envoys are dismissed with presents for themselves and Aeneas, and return to the camp.

196. *auditique — cursum*: 'and no stranger to fame do you turn your course hither on the sea.'

197. *egentes*: by metonymy is transferred from the voyagers to the ships.

203. *Saturni gentem*: in the time of Saturn, the golden age, men acted



Fig. 62.—The *Lituus* (l. 187)

uprightly, not by compulsion, but from goodness of heart, *Sponte sua*, and by habit inherited from that ancient deity.

206. **Auruncos senes**: 'the Auruncan fathers.' The Aurunci were an ancient tribe of Italians, situated between Latium and Campania. **ut**: interrogative; '(namely) how.'

207. **Dardanus**: for the tradition, see III, 107 sqq., and note.

208. **Threĩciam Samon**: the island of *Samothrace*, in the upper part of the Aegean.

209. **Hinc — ab sede**: 'hence (namely) from the Tyrrhenian abode.' Cf. *huc*, II, 18. **Corythi**: the Etruscan Cortona.

211. **auget**: by receiving Dardanus as a god to be worshiped, the golden palace of Olympus increases (by one) the number of the altars of the gods.

215. **regione viae**: 'in respect to the direction of our voyage.'

219. **Ab Iove**: cf. note on I, 28.

225. **et si quem**, etc.: 'both if the farthest land holds any one afar where Ocean turns again, and if the belt of the torrid zone stretched between (in the midst of) four zones separates any one (from our part of the world), he (such an one) has heard how great,' etc. *Refuso Oceano*, in the extreme north, where the ocean, which was supposed to surround the earth, 'turns back again.' The last vowel of *Oceano* is not elided.

232. **-que**: continues the negation.

237. **vittas**: i.e. the fillets attached to the olive branches borne in their hands. Cf. l. 154, and note. **precantia**: pronounced here *pre-can-tya*.

241. **Huc repetit**: 'calls (us) back hither.' The subject is *Apollo*.

243. **Dat**: *Aeneas* is the subject.

246. **gestamen**: 'the array'; explained by *sceptrum*, etc.

253. **Moratur**: 'broods,' 'is absorbed in.'

254. **sortem**: 'the oracle.'

255. *Meditatur*, or some similar verb suggested by *voluit*, is understood upon which the infinitives depend; 'that this was that son-in-law,' etc.

258. **quae occupet**: 'which is destined to possess'; such that it is destined to possess.

261. **rege Latino**: 'as long as Latinus shall be king.'

271. **Hoc Latio restare canunt**: 'they predict that this destiny awaits Latium.'

274. **numero omni**: 'for the whole number'; i.e. for every Trojan envoy (one hundred in number).

277. **ostro**: the coverings of the horses are of purple cloth embroidered with gold.

282-284. **patri — creavit**: the cunning (*daedala*) Circe had bred these bastard horses by secretly putting a common mare to one of the horses of her father, the Sun-god. Thus she stole them from her father. The dative as in V, 845.

286-340. Juno, enraged that she can not ultimately prevent the success of the Trojans, determines, at least for the present, to visit them with her wrath. She summons the fury Allecto from the lower world to forward her plan of kindling strife between the Trojans and Latins.

286. **Inachiis**: Argos is termed Inachian from Inachus, its ancient king and founder.

294, 295. **Num potuere**: 'could they?' was it possible that they should fall? etc. No! they found a way through the midst of battalions and flames.

297. **credo**: 'I suppose, forsooth'; in bitter irony.

300. **Ausa** (*sum*): 'I have dared'; i.e. even against the known decrees of fate.

304, 305. **Mars — valuit**: Pirithoüs, king of the Lapithae, invited all the gods to his wedding feast, excepting only Mars. On account of this slight, Mars stirred up the Centaurs to make war on the Lapithae.

305, 306. **concessit Calydon Dianae**: Calydon, an ancient state of Aetolia, had neglected the worship of Diana, who therefore punished its king, Oeneus, and his people, by sending a fierce wild boar to ravage their land.

307. **scelus**: for *poenam sceleris*. The accusatives **Lapithas** and **Calydona** are in apposition with *gentem* and *Calydona* in the foregoing clause.

310. **Quod si**: 'but if.'

317. **Hac — suorum**: 'at this sacrifice (*mercede*, 'reward,' 'price') of their people let the son-in-law and father-in-law consummate their alliance.'

320. **Cisseis**: 'the daughter of Cisseus'; Hecuba. The allusion is to the dream of Hecuba before the birth of Paris. As she dreamed that her offspring would be a fire-brand, and the cause of the destruction of Troy, so has Venus brought forth in Aeneas a like offspring (*idem*) — one attended with the same destiny, who shall in like manner, by becoming betrothed to a foreign princess, occasion disaster to the new or restored Troy (*Pergama recidiva*), and thus he shall be a second Paris.

326. **cordi**: '(are) a pleasure'; probably originally a locative.

329. **atra**: 'dark' and 'black' are common appellations of all objects connected with the lower world, including both the ghosts, the gods, and monsters, and even Proserpine. The Romans conceived the hair of the furies to be composed wholly of serpents.

336. **versare**: 'to involve in,' 'distract with.'

339. **crimina belli**: i.e. *crimina, ex quibus bella oriantur*; mutual wrongs and accusations which may lead to war.

341-405. The fury Allecto takes possession of the mind of Amata, and stimulates her to resist the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia. Unable to dissuade Latinus from his purpose, Amata conveys Lavinia to the woods, under the pretext of celebrating the rites of Bacchus.

348. **Quo monstro**: = *ut eo monstro*.

350. **fallit furem**: 'beguiles her in her frenzy'; as in her excitement she does not perceive the serpent.

354. **lues**: 'the pest.' Before she feels the full power of the serpent's spirit (*Vipeream animam*), she has recourse to gentle entreaties.

360. **O genitor**: 'O (thou her) father.'

365. **Quid**: 'what of your solemn pledge (to Turnus).'

367. **Latinis**: 'for the Latins.'

370. **reor**: Amata judges that since Ardea, the city of Turnus and the Rutuli, is separate from (*Dissidet*, taken literally) and independent (*libera*) of the kingdom of Latinus, Turnus is a foreigner (*externus*), and that the gods so pronounce (*dicere*). The queen seeks to show how the oracle may apply to Turnus as well as to Aeneas.

372. **Inachus Acrisiysque**: according to the tradition which Virgil follows, Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, and granddaughter of Inachus, landed in Italy, and married the prince of the Rutuli, Pilumnus. Thus her descendant, Turnus, is of Argive extraction.

377. **Immensam**: 'in its whole extent.' She roamed wildly (*lymphata*) throughout the city, in every street and by-way, unrestrained by any sense of decorum, and therefore not keeping within the limited circle of her palace and royal walks.

383. **Dant animos**: 'give life,' 'velocity'; i.e. to the top.

385. **numine**: 'the divine command.'

389. **Euhoe**: dissyllable.

389, 390. **solum — Vociferans**: 'exclaiming that thou (Bacchus) alone art worthy of the virgin.'

390. **molles**: the thyrsi are wreathed with vine and ivy leaves; hence, soft or pliant, with reference only to the leaves. **sumere**: the subject is *eam*, referring to Lavinia.

391. **Te lustrare**: 'moves around thee'; i.e. in the dances around thy altar. **sacrum pascere crinem**: 'grows the sacred lock'; referring to the custom in the worship of Bacchus, of growing a sacred lock in honor of the god.

405. **stimulis — Bacchi**: 'on every side pursues with the goads of Bacchus'; i.e. with a power equal to the real influence of Bacchus.

406–474. Allecto now proceeds to Ardea, the city of Turnus, and appears to him in his sleep under the form of an aged priestess. Failing at first to rouse his spirit against Aeneas, she assumes her real form. Turnus awakes full of fury, and summons his followers to war against the Trojans.

412. **avis**: dative.

413. **fuit**: 'has been'; and so 'has ceased to be.' Cf. II, 325.

418. *innectit*: sc. *crinibus*.

421-426. The whole passage implies that Turnus has been the principal defender of Latium against its enemies, especially against the Tyrrhenians.

427. *adeo*: 'even'; join with *haec*. So important is the occasion that Juno herself has directed me to say this.

428. *Saturnia*: see note on I, 23.

429. The two infinitives depend on *para*, in the following line.

430. *in arma*: join with *laetus*; 'eager for arms'; with a mind joyful in the expectation of war. Others take *laetus* with *para*, equivalent to an adverb.

432. *magna*: may be the accusative plural neuter with *iubet*; 'the power of the gods demands great achievements (of thee)'; or may be joined with *vis*.

433. *dicto parere fatetur*: 'consents to fulfill (obey) his promise.' See above, l. 366.

446. *oranti*: 'while still speaking.' *Orare* is used also in its etymological sense in X, 96.

447. *tot hydris*: cf. l. 329.

450. *geminos*: two serpents were made conspicuous on the heads of furies and of the Gorgons.

459. *proruptus*: with a middle force, 'breaking forth.' *corpore*: for *ex corpore*.

460. *toro*, etc.: he seeks for his arms on the couch and in his dwelling; his sword especially on the couch. Heroes kept weapons by them, even when in bed. See VI, 524.

462. *Ira super*: '(and) anger still more'; anger on account of the preference of Aeneas as suitor for Lavinia.

464, 465. *aquai amnis*: 'the bubbling stream of water.'

467. *polluta pace*: 'since the peace (between Latinus and Turnus) has been violated'; i.e. by Latinus in now promising Lavinia to Aeneas.

470. *Se — Latinisque*: '(he declares) that he comes (to the contest) a match (*satis*) for Trojans and Latins both.'

473. *Hunc — iuventae*: 'the wonderful grace of his beauty and youth moves one'; admiration, i.e. of Turnus, who is young and beautiful. Others are stimulated by the renown of his regal ancestors (*atavi reges*), and still others by the memory of his former deeds in war.

475-571. Allecto turns now to the Trojans, and finding Ascanius engaged in the chase, she causes his hounds to attack a stag which is the favorite of the family of Tyrrheus, the herdsman of King Latinus. The wounded stag flees to the house of Tyrrheus for shelter. The herdsmen call to arms; Ascanius is succored by his countrymen, and the first blood is shed. Allecto is

then dismissed by Juno to the infernal regions, by the way of Lake Ampsanctus.

477. *Arte nova*: 'with new device'; with the intention of devising a stratagem of mischief additional to those already executed. *quo litore*: 'where on the shore.'

483. *cornibus ingens*: 'lofty with his horns'; the prose form would be *cornibus ingentibus*.

492. *Ipse*: 'himself'; of his own accord. *sera*, etc.: 'in the night, however late.'

494, 495. *fluvio secundo Deflueret*: 'was floating on the downward current.'

495. *ripa*: 'on the bank'; at times resting on the shore.

498. *erranti deus*: unaided, his hand might have erred, but a superior power (*Allecto* is meant) directed the arrow. For the use of *deus*, see note on II, 632.

504. *conclamat*: = *clamore convocat*.

505. *pestis*: the 'scourge'; *Allecto*. She has already made the rustics aware of the outrage.

509. *Quadrifidam*: proleptic.

514. *intendit vocem*: 'swells the blast.'

516, 517. The lake of Diana on the Alban mount, far to the southeast of the Tiber, and the river Nar and lake Velinus far to the northeast; i.e. the whole country far around heard the sound. The lake of Diana, now called Lago di Nemi, is near Aricia, fifteen miles south of Rome. The river Nar runs between Umbria and the Sabine country, and falls into the Tiber. The lake Velinus was produced by the overflow of the river Velinus, and was led into the Nar by an artificial channel.

523. *Non certamine agresti agitur*: 'the contest is carried on not in the rustic manner.'

528. *primo*: = *primum*.

532. *fuerat maximus*: 'had been the oldest'; until now, when his life ends; when he is struck by the fatal arrow.

533. *vulnus*: as in II, 529, for the weapon itself. *udae Vocis iter*: 'of the moist passage of the voice.' *Udae* limits *iter* logically.

535. *Corpora*: sc. *sternuntur*.

541. *Promissi facta potens*: 'having fulfilled her promise'; lit. 'having been made mistress of her promise.' *dea*: i.e. *Allecto*.

546. Ironical.

569. *rupto Acheronte*: 'where Acheron breaks forth.'

571. *levabat*: 'relieved' by her disappearance.

572-640. The strife is continued by Juno. The shepherds hasten to Laurentum, and Turnus with them urges Latinus to war. The king, resisting in vain,

leaves the control of things to other hands. On the refusal of Latinus, Juno herself opens the Temple of Janus, as the signal of war. The Italians now make preparations for war, and their principal cities and nations are described.

572, 573. *extremam manum*: 'the finishing hand.'

574. *ex acie*: 'from the battleground.'

577. *igni*: 'fiery passion'; as in II, 575.

578 sqq. The infinitives depend on an idea of *saying* implied in *ingeminant*.

580. *attonitae Baccho*: 'maddened by Bacchus.'

581. *Insultant*: 'rush through'; here a transitive verb. The husbands and sons of the Bacchanals, influenced by the name of Amata, importune (*fatigant*) war.

591. *ubi*, etc.: 'when no power is given (the king) to overcome their mad purpose.'

593. *auras inanes*: 'the empty air'; the air that can not answer his prayers.

595. *has poenas*: 'punishment for this.'

597. *seris*: 'too late.'

598. *omnis* — *portus*: the port in which I am seeking my refuge is so near that it is all (*omnis*) open before me (*in limine*); the passage may be translated, 'my haven of rest is all in view.'

601. *protinus*: 'perpetually'; continuously from that time.

601, 602. *urbes Albanæ*: Alba, the mother of Latium, together with its colonies grouped about it in the Alban hills.

603 sqq. The deeds of Augustus are referred to. The Getae were a Thracian people, conquered about 25 B.C. The Hyrcanians were a Caspian tribe. See note on IV, 367. Augustus sent an army against the Arabs in B.C. 24. The Indi sent envoys to Augustus to sue for peace, at the time of his threatened invasion of the Parthians. The latter people, or rather their king Phraates, daunted by the preparations of Augustus, B.C. 20, voluntarily sent back the

Fig. 63. — Temple of Janus (ll. 607 sqq.)

standards which they had captured from Crassus. This event is often mentioned by the poets as one of the most brilliant successes of Augustus.

607. *Belli portae*: see note on I, 294.

609. *aerei*: here a dissyllable, *ae-rei*.

612. *cinctu Gabino*: 'with the Gabinian cincture'; a peculiar mode of adjusting the toga.

613. *stridentia limina*: in apposition with *Has* (*portas*), 'these gates, harshly creaking portals.'

620 sqq. Only the king or consul (cf. l. 613) could open these gates to declare war; and since Latinus refused to, Juno performed this formality.

624. *arduus*: agrees with the gender of the individuals included in *pars*, but the singular for the plural is anomalous.

629. *adeo*: 'even'; in addition to what is already declared, what is still more, five cities, etc.

631. The verse is spondaic, and the final syllable of *turrigeræ* is not elided.

632. The alliteration of 't' "suggests the sound of forging."

634. Spondaic. "The rhythm suggests the sustained effort of flattening the plates of silver."

635. *huc*: i.e. to this employment.

639. *trilicem*: see note on III, 467.

641-817. After an invocation to the muses, the poet enumerates the Italian forces which assembled to the war, describing their chiefs and the several localities and towns from which they were gathered.

643. *iam tum*: 'even then.'

652. *nequiquam*: because both father and son perished in the war. See X, 820, 908.

657, 658. *clipeo*, etc.: 'and on his shield he bears his father's symbol, the hundred snakes.' *Hydram*: is explanatory of *angues*.

662. *Geryone*: a giant monster of Gades in Spain, the keeper of beautiful cattle. He was slain by Hercules, who conveyed his cattle across the Alps to the valley of the Tiber (*Tyrrheno in flumine*).

664. *gerunt*: the followers of Aventinus are meant.

665. *veru*: a dart in the form of a spit.

666. *torquens*: 'throwing around himself,' or 'around his body.' Cf. VIII, 460.

668. *Indutus capiti*: supply the acc. *illud* = *tegumen*, 'having put this on his head.' For the use of the participle, cf. note on ll. 74, 75.

669. *umeros*: Greek accusative.

671. *gentem*: for *urbem*, in apposition with *moenia*. Tibur was said to have been founded by three brothers from Argos; and the town to have been named after Tiburtus, the oldest of the brothers.

681. *Caeculus*: Cato says that some virgins, going for water, found Caeculus in the fire, and therefore called him the son of Vulcan. He was named Caeculus on account of imperfect eyes. *late*: 'from far around.'

682. Praeneste was situated on a lofty hill at the entrance of the Campagna on the southeast. *quique*: 'both the men who,' etc. All the other places here mentioned are in the vicinity of Praeneste.

685. **Quos, Amasene**: sc. *tu pascis*. The head waters of the Amasenus were in the Volscian highlands, not far from Praeneste.



Fig. 64. — *Glans Plumbi* (l. 686)

691. **Messapus**: a Tyrrhenian chief. His followers are from Fescennium and other places on the right bank of the Tiber, in southern Etruria.

695, 696. **Hi — Hi**: two different divisions of his troops. **Faliscos**: the people of the town of Falerii.

695. **aequos**: 'just,' 'equitable.' Others regard it as a proper adjective and join with the noun — the *Aequi Falisci*. With *acies* and *Faliscos*, sc. *ducunt* from *habent* — a case of zeugma.

698. **aequati numero**: 'in equal ranks'; arranged so as to be equal in number, rank after rank, in the column of march. Others understand, 'moving with regular step (*numero*).'

701. **amnis**: the river Cayster is meant.

703. **Nec quisquam**, etc.: 'nor would any one suppose that brazen-armed battalions were being massed out of such an immense host'; i.e. 'composed this mighty host.' It seemed more like a countless multitude of sea birds.

707. **Clausus**: the poet fancies the Claudian family, *gens Claudia*, so celebrated in Roman history, to be descended from the hero Clausus.

710. **prisci Quirites**: the early inhabitants of Cures, an ancient Sabine town, which by popular etymology was the origin of the name of the Quirites, or Roman citizens.

716. **Ortinae classes**: 'the troops of Orta.' *Classis* is here used in its original sense (cf. *καλέω*, 'call'). Later its meaning was restricted to naval forces.

717. The Allia was an ill-starred name on account of the great defeat sustained by the Romans there in the battle with the Gauls, led by Brennus, 390 B.C.

720. **Vel**: 'or (as many) as.' **sole novo**: 'by the early summer's sun.'

721. **Hermi**: the Hermus, a river in Lydia.

724. **Halaesus**: formerly under Agamemnon at Troy; hence *Agamemnonius*.

725. **felicia Baccho**: 'fruitful in the vine.'

726. **Massica**: the Massic fields, on the southern border of Latium. The other places mentioned in this passage are in the same general region, the country of the Aurunci and Oscans.

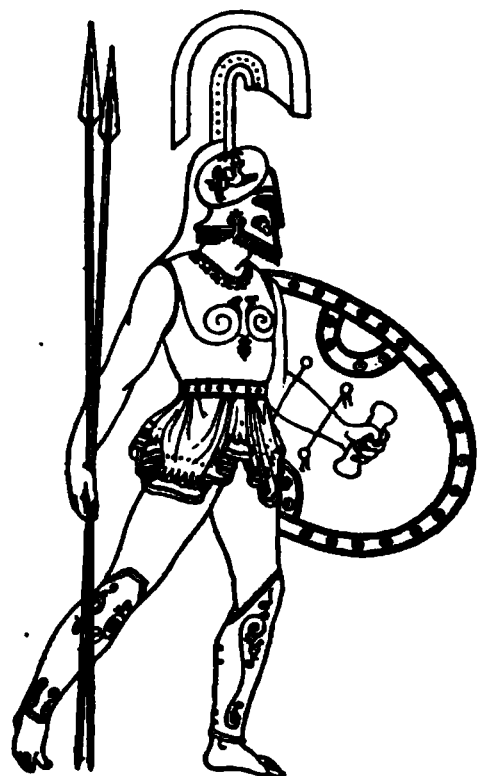


Fig. 65. — Warrior advancing to Battle carrying *Spicula Bina* (l. 687)

728. *Aequora*: 'plains'; subject of *misere*, supplied from the foregoing clause. *Iuxta* is an adverb.

730. *aclydes*: the *aclys* was a javelin which, after being hurled, could be recovered by means of a thong attached to the shaft.

732. *comminus*: 'for the close encounter.'

734. *Oebale*: Oebalus was the son of Telon by the nymph Sebethis, daughter of the river god Sebethus in Campania. Telon had emigrated with his Teleboans from the island of Taphos, near Acarnania, to the island of Capreae, opposite Naples. Oebalus, dissatisfied with his small dominion, secured additional possessions on the mainland in Campania.

742. *Tegmina* — *cortex*: 'the coverings of whose heads were (made of) the bark,' etc. *quis*: = *quibus*, sc. *erant*, of which *Tegmina* is subject and *cortex* predicate. H. p. 71, footnote 3; LM. 288; A. 104, *d*; B. 89 (footnote 2); G. 105, N. 2; (H. p. 74, footnote 5).

746. *cui gens*, etc.: 'whose nation, the Aequiculan, is most savage.'

747. *duris glaebris*: ablative of description.

761. *bello*: better taken with *pulcherrima*, 'most glorious in war.' The story of Hippolytus or Virbius is partly of Greek and partly of Italian origin.

762. *mater Aricia*: 'his mother (land) Aricia.' Cf. X, 172.

763. *Egeriae lucis*: in the neighborhood of Aricia.

764. *Litora*: the shores of the Arician lake. *placabilis*: 'gentle,' used in a general sense, with no specific contrast with the altar of the goddess in Taurus.

765. *novercae*: Phaedra.

769. *Paeoniis herbis*: 'with the drugs of Apollo'; from *Παιών*, 'the healer, an epithet of Apollo. Pronounce here *Pae-o-nyis*.

772. *repertorem*: Aesculapius, son of Apollo.

777. *Virbius*: this name was borne both by the restored Hippolytus and by his son, the leader here described as coming to the war.

784. *Vertitur*: 'moves,' in a middle sense.

786. *Aetnaeos ignes*: i.e. flames as fierce as those of Aetna.

787. *Tam magis*, etc.: 'so much the more it was raging.' *illa*: refers to *Chimaeram*. With *fremens* and *effera* supply *erat*.

790. This device was appropriate to Turnus, as the descendant of Inachus.

796. *picti scuta*: = *pictis scutis*; 'with painted shields.' For *scuta*, see note on l. 74. The Labici were from Labicum, south of Rome.

803. *Camilla*: this heroine, leader of the Volsci, is more particularly described in XI, 532-596.

806. *manus*: see note on l. 74.

807. *pati* and *praevertere*: sc. *adsueta* from preceding line.

808. *intactae segetis*: she could fly over the summit of the blades of standing grain without seeming to touch them. *Violaret, ferret, tingeret* (l. 811) are potential subjunctives.

809. *laesisset*: for *laesura esset*.

814. *ut*: interrogative.

817. *myrtum*: shepherds made the shafts of their spears of myrtle wood.

BOOK VIII

The alliance of Aeneas and Evander. The shield of Aeneas made by Vulcan.

1-101. While Turnus is opening the war, an envoy is sent by the Latins to solicit the aid of Diomedes, who has settled in Apulia and founded Argyripa. Aeneas is advised by the god of the Tiber, who appears to him in sleep, to seek assistance from Evander, an Arcadian prince, lately established at Palanteum, afterward the Palatine Hill, on the Tiber. On the point of departing on this mission, Aeneas sees the sow with her thirty young on the shore, the omen mentioned by Helenus. He ascends the Tiber, which has slackened his current to favor him, and at midday comes in sight of the Palatine and the settlement of Evander.

1, 2. *belli signum Extulit*: Virgil, according to the Roman custom, represents Turnus as raising the 'flag of war' from the battlements of Laurentum.

3. *impulit arma*: 'clashed his arms.'

8. *latos — agros*: 'strip the fields of their husbandmen.'

9. *urbem*: Argyripa, which the hero Diomedes founded in Apulia after the Trojan war, on fleeing from Argos and Aetolia to Italy.

10. *Qui*: = *ut is*.

10-14. All the infinitives depend on *Edoceat*, except *posci*, which depends on *dicere*.

11. *Aenean*: the subject of the infinitives, *advectum (esse)*, *inferre*, and *dicere*.

12. *regem se posci*: 'that he is called by the fates to be king'; i.e. of Latium.

15, 16. *struat, cupiat*: *Aeneas* is the subject.

25. *laquearia*: see note on I, 726.

27. *Alituum*: a lengthened form of *alitum*.

37. *revehis*: 'who bringest back'; since Dardanus, the founder of the Trojan race, was a native of Italy. See note on III, 167. *nobis*: for *ad nos*.

41. *Concessere*: 'have subsided,' 'come to an end.'

42 sqq. The prophecy of Helenus repeated from III, 389 sqq.

47. *Ex quo (loco)*: 'whence.'

51. Virgil follows the early legend, which derives the word Palatium from the Arcadian Pallantium (founded by the Arcadian hero, Pallas), and which

relates an Arcadian emigration under the leadership of Evander to the valley of the Tiber.

54. **Pallanteum**: the supposed original name of the city on the Palatine, of which Palatium was regarded as a corrupted form.

57. **recto flumine**: 'by the direct course of the stream.' Cf. VI, 900.

59. **primisque — astris**: i.e. at dawn.

65. 'Here (on the banks of this stream) is destined to rise my stately home, head of lofty cities.' The reference is to Rome, which may be regarded as already rising; hence, *exit*.

66. **lacu**: here, 'the bed of the river.'

77. **Corniger**: river gods were sometimes represented with the heads and horns of bulls.

78. **propius**: 'more manifestly' than in a dream.

84. **enim**: 'certainly.' He follows the instructions of Helenus, III, 437-440, and of Tiberinus, above, l. 60.

87. **refluens**: 'flowing back' on his course, so as to stay the downward current.

89. **aequor aquis**: see note on V, 821.

90. **rumore secundo**: joined with *celerant*, is commonly understood of the song of the oarsmen, chanted to the movement of their oars; 'with joyful cries.'

98. **procul**: the final syllable is long.

102-183. Evander and his people are engaged, at the moment when Aeneas arrives, in celebrating a sacrifice to Hercules. Pallas, the son of Evander, at first threatens to resist the landing of the strangers; but their friendly character being ascertained, they are invited into the presence of the king, who listens with favor to the proposition of alliance, and promises assistance to the Trojans. They are then invited to join the Arcadians in their religious festival.

104. **huic una**: poetic construction for *una cum hoc*.

110. **quos**: those who were attending the feast.

114. **Qui genus**: 'who by descent?' 'of what descent?' *genus*, Greek accusative. Cf. *genus*, V, 285. **unde domo**: for *ex qua domo*.

118. **bello superbo**: 'by an unrighteous war'; a war which is occasioned by their pride and arrogance in denying us a shelter in their country.

125. **subeunt — relinquunt**: see note on *hysteron proteron*, II, 259.

130. **coniunctus Atridis**: both the Atridae and Evander are descended from Jupiter; the Atridae through Tantalus, and Evander through Mercury.

132. **Cognati patres**: Aeneas is descended from Electra, a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Dardanus; Evander from Maia, another daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Mercury.

133. **et fatis egere volentem**: 'and have brought me here through fate, a willing (guest)'; i.e. I myself gladly obey their behest.

143. *legatos*: sc. *missi* from *pepigi* — a case of zeugma.

146. *Daunia*: Turnus was the son of Daunus, and hence the term *Daunia* is not inaptly applied to the whole Latin *gens*, or nation, of which he is at present the leading spirit.

149. *supra, infra*: the upper sea is the Adriatic, the lower the Tuscan.

151. *Rebus spectata*: 'tried by warlike deeds.'

157. *Hesionae regna*: Telamon, king of Salamis, an island in the Saronic Gulf, married Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam. Hence she was queen of Salamis.

169. *mihi*: dative of the apparent agent.

177. *Praecipuum*: Aeneas is honored above his followers by being placed upon a seat or throne covered with the hide of a lion. The frame of the throne is of maple wood.

178. *solio*: ablative of instrument; lit. 'welcomes with a maple throne.'

180. *Viscera*: 'the flesh'; as in I, 211.

183. *Perpetui tergo*: 'with long body.' Logically the word limits *tergo*. *lustralibus*: 'expiatory'; pertaining to the expiatory, or lustral, sacrifice.

183-279. Evander now explains to Aeneas the origin of this annual sacrifice to Hercules, by relating the story of Cacus, a giant of Mount Aventine, whom the hero had slain on this spot.

190. *saxis suspensam hanc rupem*: 'this cliff with overhanging rocks'; Cf. I, 166. *Saxis*, ablative of instrument. How literally?

191. *Disiectae (sunt)*: the indicative with *ut*, 'how,' as in VI, 856. *montis domus*: the now empty cave on Mount Aventine, which had been the abode of Cacus.

197. *tabo*: join with *pallida*, 'ghastly.'

200. *et nobis*: 'to us also'; as well as others who were suffering from monsters. *aliquando*: 'at length.'

202. *Geryonae*: see note on VII, 662.

203. *hac*: 'this way.'

204. *amnem*: the bank of the river Tiber is meant.

207. *stabulis*: 'from the camp'; i.e. from their resting and feeding place in the valley.

209. *pedibus rectis*: ablative of description with *vestigia*; lit. 'tracks with advancing feet.'

212. *Quaerenti*: dative of reference, used indefinitely, 'to one seeking.'

215. *Discessu*: 'at their departure'; ablative of time.

215, 216. *mugire, impleri, relinqui*: historical infinitives.

218. *custodita*: though 'guarded.'

221. *aërii*: the Aventine, even now, is quite a bold eminence, especially toward the river, though much diminished from its original height.

226. **paterna**: 'his father's'; Vulcan's.

228. The final *-e* in this verse is elided before the initial vowel of the next.

236. **iugo**: join with *prona* as ablative of manner.

237. **nitens**: i.e. with his shoulders.

245. **super**: 'from above.'

248. **insueta rudentem**: 'roaring hideously.'

259. **vana**: because they avail not against Hercules.

260. **in nodum complexus**: i.e. forcing Cacus's body and limbs by his powerful grasp into a knot. Others understand, 'twining his (Hercules') limbs about him as in a knot.' **angit Elisos oculos**: Hercules makes the monster's eyes start out by choking him.

261. **siccum**: here equivalent to *privatus*, 'drained of,' and so followed by the ablative of separation. Cf. IX, 64.

263. **abiuratae**: 'the possession of which he had denied on oath.'

268. **Ex illo**: 'from that time.'

269. **primus — auctor**, etc.: 'Potitius, the first institutor, and the Pinarian house, the guardian of the worship of Hercules, established this altar in the grove.' Some editors make a new sentence begin with l. 271, and regard *Hercules* as the understood subject of *statuit*. Both the Potitian and Pinarian families were engaged from the first in this worship of Hercules at Rome.

274. **porgite**: for *porrigite*.

276. **bicolor**: referring to the silvery color of the poplar leaf on the under side and the green on the other.

280–368. After completing the rites of Hercules, Evander conducts Aeneas to the city and points out to him the places of interest around, and entertains him for the night in his dwelling.

285. **Salii**: the Salii were appointed priests of Mars by King Numa. Perhaps they were originally priests of Hercules.

286. **tempora**: what construction?

288. **novercae**: Juno.

291. **Oechaliam**: destroyed by Hercules because Eurytus refused him his daughter Iole. **mille**: here, a round number.

315. That the aborigines of different countries sprung from the rocks and trees was a common notion.

317. **parcere parto**: 'to husband their gains'; to be provident.

319. **Saturnus**: an Italian deity, who presided over agriculture (from root *sa-*, seen in the supine stem of *sero*, 'sow'), was identified by the Romans with Kronos, who was overthrown by his son Jupiter from the supremacy of heaven.

322. **Composuit**: 'assembled together.' *Latium* from *lateo* is only a fanciful derivation.

326. *decolor*: 'of debased color'; an age of baser metal than gold; i.e. the brazen age.

329. *posuit*: for *deposuit*; i.e. laid aside its name of Saturnia, and then Ausonia, and several others, which successively gave place to newer names.

331, 332. *Itali Diximus*: 'we Italians called (it).' *Albula*: as it was originally called.

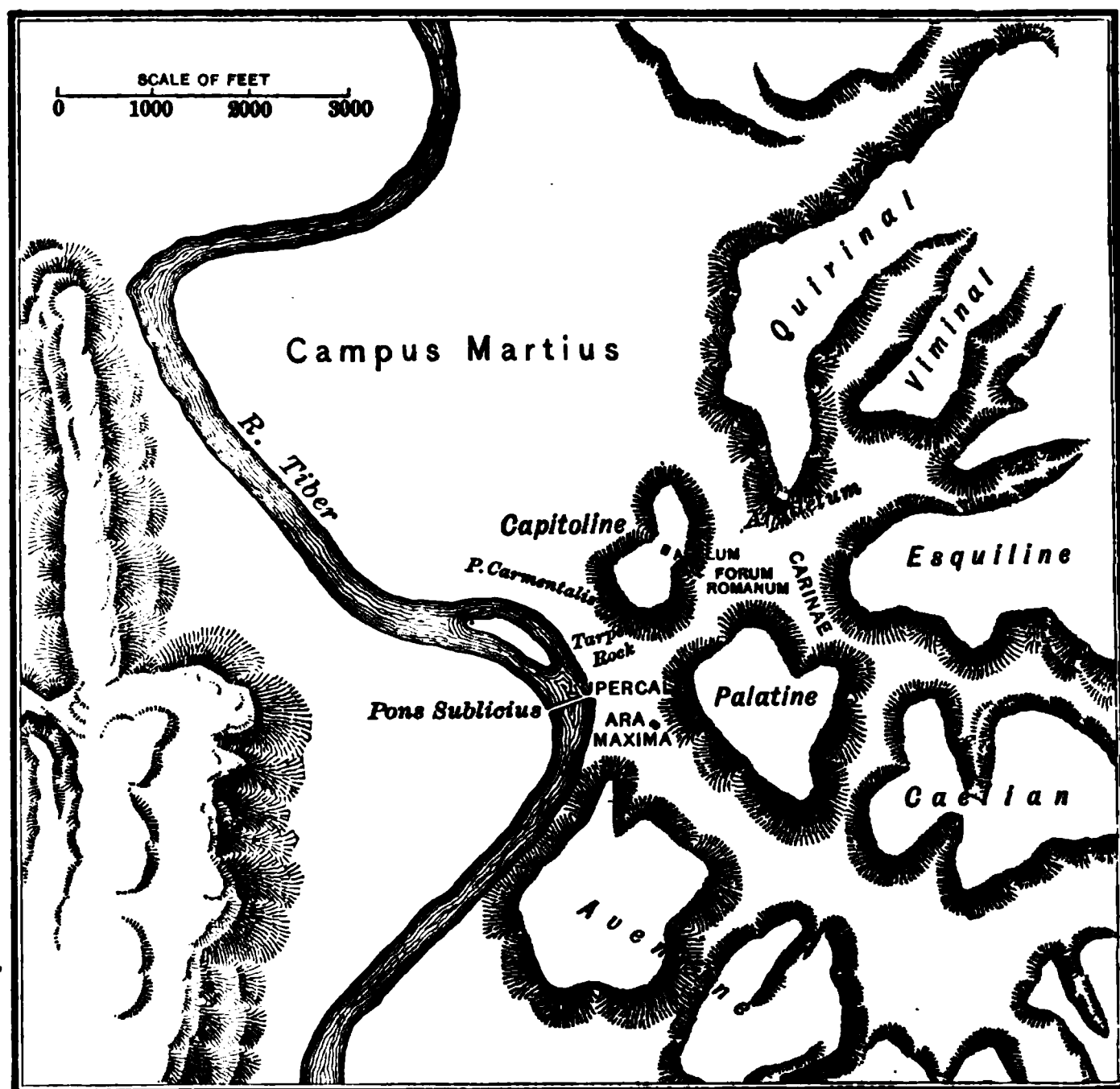


Fig. 66. — Map of Prehistoric Rome (ll. 337 sqq.)

336. *Carmentis*: an Italian divinity, here assigned to Arcadia.

338. The *porta Carmentalis* in Rome was at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The order of the words is *et portam, quam Romani Carmentalem memorant*.

339. *honorem*: the name of this gate was a mark of honor to the nymph, dating from the earliest times.

343. *Rettulit*: 'made into,' 'made'; a doubtful signification of the verb, but at least as satisfactory as any of the interpretations proposed for it here.

Lupercal: a cave on the Palatine, sacred to Lupercus, an Italian deity, identified with the Greek Lycaean Pan, who was worshiped on Mount Lycaeus in Arcadia. Lupercus was derived from *lupus* and *arceo*, 'warder off of wolves,' and Lycaeus from *λύκος*, 'wolf.'

344. 'Called after Parrhasian (= Arcadian) fashion, the place of Lycaean Pan.' See note to preceding line.

345. **Argileti**: the *Argiletum* was a spot near the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The name was supposed to commemorate the murder of Argos (*Argi, letum*), a guest of Evander, who had been put to death by some of the people without the king's knowledge. Evander calls the place to witness his innocence of the murder (*Testatur locum*), while he recounts the history of it (*docet letum*).

347. **Capitolia**: the Capitoline, afterward covered with the buildings of the Capitol, of which the chief was the temple of Jupiter, roofed with plates of gold. *Tarpeius = Capitolinus*.

358. **Ianiculum**: the name of the hill opposite the Capitoline, and on the right bank of the river.

361. **Carinis**: the *Carinae* was a quarter or street of Rome on the Esquiline, occupied by wealthy citizens; hence, *lautae*, 'elegant.'

367. **Ingentem**: see note on VI, 413.

365. **Finge**: 'make.'

369-453. While Aeneas is reposing under the humble roof of Evander, Venus applies to her husband, Vulcan, for a suit of armor for her son, which the god of the forge, on rising from sleep, orders the Cyclops to make ready. He himself directs their labor in his workshop in the Vulcanian islands, near the coast of Sicily.

372. **aureo**: pronounced *au-ryo*.

375. **Debita** (*vastari*): 'fated (to be destroyed).' Cf. IX, 107.

381. **constitit**: *Is* (*Aeneas*) is the subject.

382. **eadem**: 'the same.' I, therefore, who made no request for your aid during the siege of Troy. **sanctum mihi numen rogo**: 'I pray the godhead I revere'; i.e. as thy wife.

383. **filia Nerei**: 'the daughter of Nereus,' Thetis, who had obtained from Vulcan a suit of arms for Achilles, her son. The wife of Tithonus, Aurora, had secured the same favor for Memnon. See note on I, 489.

385. **moenia**: 'cities.'

391, 392. **tonitru**, etc.: 'when the fiery rent, torn (in the cloud) by the flashing thunder-bolt, gleaming with light, darts through the clouds.' The lightning often appears like a zigzag chink or crack of fire running along the clouds. Cf. III, 199.

395. **ex alto**: 'far-fetched'; remote reason.

399. *decem alios*: the fates would have permitted the siege of Troy to be lengthened; they had only decreed the destruction of the city sooner or later, without fixing any limit to the duration of the siege.

402. *electro*: a mixture of gold and silver in such proportion (four parts of gold to one of silver) as to have the color of amber.

403. *animae*: refers to the blasts of the forge.

407, 408. *medio* — *Curriculo*: 'in the midst of the track (or revolution) of departing (lit. driven away) Night. Cf. III, 512, and the kindred description of the passage of Aurora beyond the meridian, VI, 535, 536.

409. *tenui Minerva*: 'with the scanty loom'; Minerva (i.e. here, the art of spinning and weaving) yielding but a scanty living to the poor weaver. *Tenui* may also refer to the 'fineness' of the work of Minerva.

417. *Liparen*: *Lipara*, one of the Aeolian or Liparian islands. The island of Vulcan is in the southern part of the group, and is still called in modern times Vulcano. It contains the town of Vulcanello.

419. *Aetnaea*: i.e. like those of Aetna. *incudibus*: ablative of place; 'made on the anvil.'

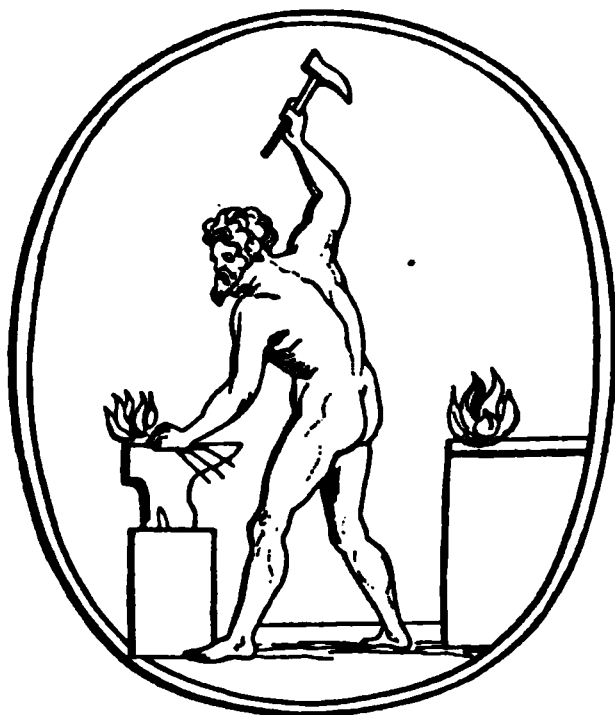


Fig. 67. — Vulcan at his Forge (from an ancient gem)

421. *Stricturae Chalybum*: 'the masses of iron.' The Chalybes were a people of Pontus, skillful workers of iron; hence the word is used by metonymy for 'iron,' 'steel.' Others translate 'the smeltings of the Chalybes.'

422. *domus, tellus*: in apposition with *Insula* (l. 416).

423. *Hoc*: an old form for *huc*.

426. *His manibus*: = *horum manu*. *informatum*: 'shaped out'; in the rough and unfinished.

427. For the form of the *Fulmen*, see Fig. 74.

435. *Aegida*: see Fig. 12 for representation of the aegis.

436. *squamis* — *polibant*: 'were ornamenting with polished golden scales of serpents.'

448, 449. *septenos* — *Impediunt*: 'they weld together layer upon layer, seven in number.' The shield is made of seven circular plates of metal joined plate upon plate, in order to secure the proper thickness and strength.

453. *In numerum*: 'in order'; each striking his blow in turn, and in regular time. *versant*: while the blows are alternately given by two, the mass is turned from side to side on the anvil by the third workman. The plural indicates that this is a part of the common work of the forge in which all three are engaged.

454-553. Evander and Aeneas in the morning confer together. Evander advises Aeneas to seek the aid of the Etrurians, who have thrown off the authority of the wicked King Mezentius; placing under his command at the same time all the forces he himself can raise, and with them his son Pallas. While they are engaged in this conference the clang of gleaming armor and the sound of a trumpet are heard in the sky. Aeneas sends back a part of his followers to Ascanius with tidings of his success, while with the rest he prepares to depart into Etruria.

454. **Lemnius**: Vulcan, according to mythology, was cast from heaven, and fell upon the island of Lemnos, where he was nurtured, and afterward worshiped as the tutelary deity of the island.

456. **volucrum**: roof-swallows are meant.

457. **inducitur artus**: 'clothes his limbs'; middle use. See note on II, 275.

458. **Tyrrhena**: 'Tuscan'; i.e. primitive.

461. **limine ab alto**: to be understood literally. The threshold was commonly of stone, and elevated from the ground.

461. 462. **gemini custodes canes**: 'two dogs, guardians (of the house).'

463. **secreta**: 'retirement.'

468. **licito**: now at length the important conference was 'permitted' by the circumstances, — both leisure and privacy.

472. **pro nomine tanto**: for such reputation as is ascribed to me, the aid I can afford is small.

473. **Tusco**: the Tiber is frequently called Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria and flows along its borders.

475. **populos**: the Etrurians were divided into twelve nations or *populi*, each having its own king, or *lucumo*, and when assembled for war one of the *lucumones* was appointed chief. Their camp, or army, thus composed, is 'rich in kingdoms'; i.e. made up of many royal armies.

479. There was a tradition current among the Romans that the Etrurians came originally from Lydia in Asia Minor. See note on II, 781.

481. **deinde**: 'then' or 'afterward'; join with *tenuit*.

489. **infanda**: adverbially with *furentem*.

493. The infinitives here are historical. **defendier**: cf. IV, 493.

497. **puppēs**: i.e. = *populi*. They are assembled on the sea-shore, not far from Caere, ready to sail for the coast of Latium, near Ardea.

499. **Maeoniae**: an older name for Lydia. See note on l. 479.

504. **Hoc**: Evander points across the Tiber in the direction of Caere, where the Etrurians are encamped. Their territory extends to the Tiber, opposite Evander; hence *Hoc campo*.

506. **Tarchon**: the *lucumo* in temporary command of the Etrurians. Cf. note on l. 475.

507. **Succedam**: '(requesting) that I proceed to the camp.' *Ut* is omitted.

508. **saeclis**: 'by years' of life.

511. **Hinc**: 'from this country'; Italy; hence, not completely *externus*, as required by the soothsayer, l. 503.

523. **Ni signum**, etc.: the apodosis is suggested by *putabant*; 'they were pondering on many a peril in their anxious hearts,' and would have continued thus meditating, 'unless,' etc. Either Venus herself is permitted on this occasion to use the thunder, or Jupiter hurls it at her request.

525. **ruere**: the flashing of arms in the sky, the sound of trumpets, and other warlike tokens, in the heavens, were not infrequent to the imagination of the Romans, as the pages of Livy and other historians testify.

529. **Per sudum**: 'through the clear sky'; though the arms themselves were surrounded by a cloud.

531. **promissa**: the promise is not mentioned before in the poem.

533. **Olympo**: for *ab Olympo*. The heavenly token summons me, is intended for me, not for thee.

542. **Herculeis ignibus**: Aeneas proceeds at once to the *ara maxima*, or great altar of Hercules, where the worship had been conducted on the previous day, and there, as the one to whom the supernatural sign had been sent, he renews the altar fires, and makes offerings first to Hercules, as the deity of the place, and then to the household gods of Evander, who have received and sheltered him, and who had also been included in the sacred honors of the day before.

547. **in bella**: 'on warlike perils'; not actual war.

552. **exsortem**: not drawn by lot like the rest; therefore equivalent to *egregium, insignem*.

554-607. The parting of Evander with Aeneas and Pallas, and the arrival of Aeneas at the camp of the Etrurians near Caere.

555. **regis**: Tarchon (l. 506).

556. **periclo**: dative. The fear increases as the danger threatens.

558. **euntes**: sc. *fili*, suggested by *pater* and the general sense of the passage.

569, 570. **finitimo Huic capiti**: 'this person (reigning) near him'; 'me, his neighbor.'

576. **in unum**: 'to a meeting.'

579. **abrumpere**: cf. IV, 631.

588. **pictis armis**: the Arcadians painted their shields with symbolic figures.

589. **perfusus unda**: 'bedewed with the wave'; just risen from the eastern ocean.

596. Note this famous line, the rhythm of which imitates the sound of galloping horses.

597. *Caeritis amnem*: 'the river of Caere'; the river running by the town of Caere.

598, 599. *undique — cingunt*: 'the encircling hills hem in and surround the wood (*lucum* or *nemus* through which the river runs) with dark pines' that covers their slopes.

601. *diemque*: 'and a (festal) day'; a day set apart to his worship.

604. *locis*: 'in position'; join with *tuta*. *de colle*: the whole Tyrrhenian army (*legio*) could be seen from the hill, where it was encamped. Cf. III, 647, and note. *de colle* is not the position of the spectator, Aeneas, but that of the object beheld, namely, the Etrurian army.

605. *latis in arvis*: probably refers to a broad plateau on the summit of the hill, affording a convenient and safe camping-ground. With *tendebat sc. tentoria*.

606. *Huc*: i.e. to the *nemus* or sacred grove in the valley. He does not visit the Etruscan camp on the hill until the following morning, when he forms the league with Tarchon. See X, 148 sqq., where this part of the narrative is resumed.

608–730. Venus brings to Aeneas the shield wrought by Vulcan, and adorned with raised work illustrating the following events and scenes in Roman history: 1, the story of Romulus and Remus; 2, the rape of the Sabine women; 3, the punishment of Mettus Fufetius; 4, siege of Rome by Porsenna; 5, Manlius and the Gauls; 6, a procession of the pri Mars and Pan; 7, the punishment of Catiline in Tartarus; battle of Actium; 9, triumph of Augustus.

610. *gelido secretum in*

'withdrawn by the cool ;
apart from his followers.

mine, ablative place where.

Fig. 68. — Bronze Wolf (ll. 631 sqq.)

611. *ultra*: 'beyond' what is expected, hence, here, 'suddenly.'

626 sqq. 'In Virgil's description of the shield of Aeneas every scene is a prophetic conception of events in Roman history, culminating with the glories of Augustus; the whole is thus strictly in harmony with the leading purpose of the poem, as an epic of national glory.' — Papillon.

630. *Fecerat et*: 'he had also represented.' In this sense *facere* takes the infinitive.

635. *sine more*: contrary to the usage of nations; 'lawlessly.'

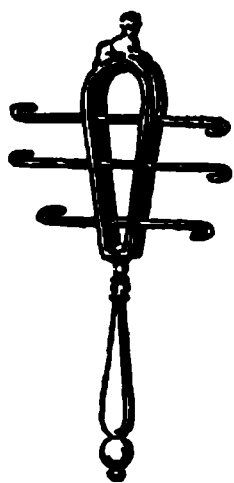


Fig. 69. — Sistrum
(l. 696)

636. *Consessu caveae*: 'in the assembly of the circus.'

643. *maneros*: = *debebas manere*.

644. *Tullus*: Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

647. *Accipere*: sc. *illos* (= *Romanos*), as the subject.

650. *Aspiceres*: 'you might see.' *auderet*: indirect discourse after verb of mental action implied in *indignanti, minanti*.

652. *In summo*: 'on the top of the shield'; on the upper part of the orb as it stood, or as it would appear when held up before the warrior in battle.

654. *recens regia*: 'the palace (always) fresh.' The hut of Romulus, built in the first days of Rome, was always renewed by the Romans whenever its thatch had decayed, and therefore it was *recens*, as represented on the shield.

660. *Virgatis*: the small cloaks of the Gauls were 'striped' or checked, like the plaids of their modern kinsmen, the Scottish highlanders.

664. *Lanigeros*: the peak on the cap of the Salian priest, or priest of Mars, was encircled at the base by a tuft of wool.

670. *Secretos*: 'set apart' from the wicked.

671. *Haec inter*, etc.: the battle of Actium, perhaps, filled up the center of the shield.

673. *argento*: join with *clari*. Cf. III, 464.

676. *erat*: 'it was possible' to see. See note on VI, 596.

678. *Hinc*: contrasted with *Hinc*, l. 685.

680, 681. *tempora flammis vomunt*: referring to the ornaments on his helmet. *patrium vertice sidus*: a star appears in the bas-relief work just over the head of Augustus. This is the *Iulium*, here *patrium sidus*, termed also in the Eclogues, IX, 47, *Caesaris astrum*, a comet which appeared while Augustus was celebrating the funeral games in honor of Caesar. Augustus was the adopted son of Caesar.

688. *coniunx*: Cleopatra, the paramour of Antony.

689. *reductis*: cf. *adductis*, V, 141.

696. *sistro*: the *sistrum* was a small musical instrument of iron, used in the worship of Isis.

697. *angues*: there is a reference here to the asps which Cleopatra is said to have used as the instruments of her death.

698. *monstra*: the Egyptian gods had the heads of beasts; Anubis, that



Fig. 70. — Anubis
(l. 698)

of a dog; hence, *latrator*. These are represented as fighting against the gods of Rome.

704. Augustus dedicated to Apollo a temple on the Actian promontory in honor of his victory.

710. *Iapyge ferri*: 'to be carried by the Iapyx'; or northwest wind.

712. *tota veste vocantem*: 'inviting with all his (unfolded) mantle.' The god of the Nile is represented as opening his ample robes to receive the fugitives.

714. Augustus, on his return to Rome in 29 B.C., celebrated three triumphs for his victories respectively in Dalmatia, at Actium, and at Alexandria.

725. *Lelegas Carasque*: the early inhabitants of the west coast of Asia Minor; put here for the people of Asia Minor in general.

726 sqq. In Roman triumphs it was customary to carry representations of the rivers that flowed through the subjugated territory.

727. *bicornia*: perhaps with reference to the two principal outlets of the Rhine, the Vahalis and Rhenus. See note on l. 77.

Fig. 71. — Personification of the Nile (l. 711)

BOOK IX

The attack of Turnus on the Trojan camp.

1-76. Iris, as the agent of Juno, encourages Turnus to attack the Trojan camp in the absence of Aeneas. On the approach of Turnus, the Trojans determine to follow the parting directions of Aeneas, to act only on the defensive. Turnus, exasperated at their inaction, prepares to set fire to their ships.

1. *diversa parte*: 'in a different quarter'; referring to the negotiations of Aeneas at the court of Evander and at the camp of the Etrurians.

3. *parentis*: 'of his ancestor.' According to X, 619, Pilumnus was the *abavus*, or great-great-grandfather, of Turnus.

8. *urbe*: the fortified camp at the landing place at the mouth of the Tiber.

9. *Palatini*: the name in historical times of the early settlement, Pallanteum, of Evander. *petit*: the last syllable is long under the ictus.

10. *Corythi*: see note on III, 167.

11. *Lydorum*: for *Tuscorum*. See note on II, 781, and VIII, 479. *agrestes*: in apposition with *manum*.

18. *nubibus actam*: 'conveyed by the clouds'; well said of Iris.

20. *discedere caelum*: Iris in her descent seems to make the sky open like a curtain, so that the stars come into view.

23. *hausit*: Turnus drew water, to wash his hands before making his prayer. Cf. VIII, 69.

26. *pictal*: cf. *anlai*, III, 354; *aurai*, VI, 747.

27. *Messapus*: see VII, 691.

28. *Tyrrhidae*: see VII, 484.

29. This verse seems to have been introduced by some copyist who took it from VII, 784.

30-32. The calm and regular march of the army over the plains is likened to the quiet current of a great river. *surgens*:

Fig. 72. — Juno of Naples

'swelling with its seven calm (tributary) streams.'

31. *Per tacitum*: 'in silence.' *Per* is often thus used to denote manner.

32. *alveo*: a dissyllable here.

39. *Condunt se*, etc.: 'the Trojans rush through all the gates for protection.' Those who happen to be on the outside of the camp, when the alarm is given by Calcas from the battlement, hasten through the gates, and thus secure themselves from the enemy.

53. *Principium pugnae*: in apposition with the sentence, *iaculum — auras*.

55, 56. *mirantur*, etc.: 'they (Turnus and his followers) wonder at the unwarlike spirit of the Trojans, (and) that they do not present themselves on the open plain.'

64. *Ex longo*: sc. *tempore*; 'long,' 'for a long time'; join with *collecta*. *sanguine*: ablative of separation. See H. 465; LM. 604; A. 243, *d*; B. 214, 1, *d*; G. 390; (H. 414, III).

68. *in aequum*: 'to the open field'; as opposed to the closed camp.

70. The ships, drawn up on the bank of the river, have one side of the camp in their rear and ramparts inclosing them on the flanks, while the river protects them in front. Turnus approaches them on one flank, near the Tiber.

76-167. After invoking the Muses, the poet describes the interview of Cybele and Jupiter, which occurred at the time when the ships of Aeneas were built near Phrygian Ida, when Jupiter promised that these ships, after their arrival in Italy, should be transformed into nymphs. This promise is now fulfilled in the sight of the Rutuli. Turnus, however, nothing daunted, regards the omen as favorable to his own cause, and his troops encamp for the night on the plain.

79. *Prisca fides facto*, etc.: 'credit was given of old to the story, but its fame endures for ever.' The event received full credit in ancient times, but is more and more believed as time advances. The adversative idea (*sed*) in the second member is due to *Priscae*.

86. *arce*: the summit of Mount Ida is meant.

88. *iuvēni*: Aeneas. *classis*: genitive. H. 458, 2; LM. 594; A. 223; B. 212, 1; G. 383, 1; (H. 410, V. 1).

94. *istis*: either dative, 'for those' (ships of thine); or ablative, 'by those (prayers) of thine.'

95, 96. *immortale Fas*: 'the privilege of immortality.' *certus*: 'assured' of safety, 'safe.' *habeant, lustret*: see H. 559, 4; LM. 723; A. 268; B. 277; G. 265; (H. 484, V).

98. *defunctae*: i.e. having fulfilled their destiny.

100. *arva*: for *ad arva*. See note on I, 2.

104. *Stygii fratris*: Pluto.

105. *pice torrentes*: 'boiling with pitch.' The banks were washed by the boiling pitchy flood. *Per*: governs *ripas*.

111. *ab Aurora*: 'from the east.'

112. *Idaei chori*: 'the Idaean trains'; the attendants of the goddess Cybele.

118. *puppēs*: the sterns are toward the land. See VI, 3-5.

121. *Reddunt se*: the ships have plunged into the river and disappeared for a moment, and now again appear on the surface transformed into nymphs.

122. Probably an interpolation; occurs also X, 223.

125. *ab alto*: 'from the sea.' The river god withholds his waters a moment from the sea.

129, 130. *non — Rutulos*: 'they (the Trojans) await not for Rutulian darts and firebrands'; i.e. to destroy them. Since the gods have already destroyed them by depriving them of their ships. The adjective *Rutulos* belongs to both substantives, but is attracted into the gender of the latter.

131. *rerum pars altera*: 'the one part of the world,' the sea. That final refuge which they had on the sea is cut off. They have now to take their chance on land, which is the other part.

132. *gentes*: in apposition with *milia*.

139. *dolor*: the wrong of Turnus in being robbed of his betrothed Lavinia is similar to that which the Atridae suffered in the loss of Helen. *-que*: continues the force of the negation: Nor is it the lot of Mycenae alone to take arms for the recovery of a ravished wife.

140. *Sed — est*: 'but (some one may say) it is enough that they (the Trojans) have perished once'; have perished as a nation.

140-142. *peccare — Feminum*: Turnus answers the supposed objection by saying: "Yes, indeed; but to have committed the crime once before (the crime, namely, of robbing men of wives) should have been enough for them hating utterly (after their first calamity) almost ('only not' = 'all but') all womankind." Any other race of men would have been deterred by one punishment; but the Trojans, who ought to detest the whole race of women as the cause of their downfall, even after losing their country, repeat the same offense.

141. *perosos*: agrees with *eos*, the subject (understood) of *peccare*.

154. *faxo*: for *fecero*, 'I will have caused'; followed by the subjunctive (*ut*) *ferant*, 'that they think.' Trans., 'I will teach them not to say,' etc.

157. *Quod superest*: sc. *diei*; 'during that portion of the day which remains.'

159-161. *portas, moenia, muros*: refer to the Trojan camp. The Rutulians bivouac for the night, and detach fourteen companies to keep watch fires around the enemy's ramparts.

168-313. The Trojans having stationed their guards, Nisus and Euryalus, who are on duty together as sentinels, agree to undertake a journey by night in search of Aeneas, and they proceed to the council of chiefs, in order to lay their plan before them. The assembled princes approve the design and applaud the heroism of the two youths. They receive presents, and with the prayers and good wishes of the Trojans set out on their adventure.

170. *pontes*: perhaps footways of plank connecting different parts of the walls with the towers.

176. For an earlier reference to Nisus and Euryalus, see V, 294 sqq.

177. *Ida*: a nymph, mother of Nisus.

185. *dira*: 'strong,' 'wild'; a poetic use of the word.

187. *mihi*: the indirect object of *agitat*; the infinitive being the direct object; 'my mind impels me (urges upon me) to venture upon fight,' etc.

194. *Si*, etc.: 'if they (the fathers) promise the things which I ask for thee.' I will demand that some recompense for my undertaking shall be bestowed on thee, and content myself with the glory, whether I come back or perish.

195. **tumulo sub illo**: 'under the rising ground yonder.'
205. **hic**: for *meus*; 'this is a spirit which despises life.' *est* is repeated for emphasis: 'it is, in truth.'
- 205, 206. **et Qui credat**: 'and (a spirit) such as believes.'
210. **quae multa**: the antecedent is contained in the idea of *casus*.
214. **solita fortuna**: 'wonted fortune'; fortune apt or wont to disappoint our hopes. With this punctuation, *humo* is dative of the indirect object with *Mandet*. Others join *solita* with *humo* as an ablative of place.
218. **moenia Acestae**: see V, 715 sqq.
223. **regem**: 'the prince'; Ascanius. Cf. *reginae*, VI, 28.
232. **fore**: dependent on an idea of *saying* implied in *orant*.
237. **locum insidiis conspeximus**: 'we have seen a place for our secret exit.'
238. **in bivio portae**: 'in the double road of the gate.' From the gate nearest the sea there was one route toward the south, occupied by the enemy; another passed along in the rear of their camp, and led toward Pallanteum.
241. **Quaesitum**: 'in order to seek.' The supine depends upon the phrase *fortuna uti*. The active supine does not always depend on verbs of motion.
243. **Adfore**: sc. *nos*.
255. **integer aevi**: cf. II, 638.
268. **praedae dicere sortem**: 'to appoint the division of the spoil.'
273. **omnibus**: this probably is meant to refer only to *captivos*.
274. **Insuper**: preposition. **campi quod**: 'whatever of land'; partitive genitive.
- 281, 282. **Me Dissimilem — cadat**: 'no day shall have proved me unequal to such daring exploits, provided only the (present) hopeful fortune do not end adversely.'
288. **In**: is separated from *salutatam* by *-que*, by tmesis; 'unsaluted.'
291. **tui**: the final vowel is unelided here.
294. **patriae pietatis**: 'of his love for his father.' His own filial affection made him feel more deeply that of Euryalus. •
296. **Sponde**: 'promise (thyself)'; be assured of things worthy, etc.
305. **abilem**: 'fitted for use'; 'well formed.' Others refer the word here to fitness for the sheath.
309. **iuvenumque senumque**: 'both young and old'; in apposition with *Primorum*.
- 314-366. Nisus and Euryalus penetrate into the quarters of the enemy, and slay many of them while buried in slumber.
- 315, 316. **multis — Exitio**: (doomed to die,) yet destined first (i.e. before they perished) to bring destruction to many. How literally? I have supposed an ellipsis of *morituri*, which the context seems naturally to suggest.
329. **iuxta**: 'near by' Rhamnes.

337. **Membra**: a Greek accusative limiting *victus*. **deo**: = *Baccho* or *vino*.
 343. **in medio**: 'in the midst'; just as they lay directly in his path.
 348. **multa morte recepit**: 'drew it back with streams of blood,' which gushed forth as the weapon was withdrawn.
 361. **iungeret**: sc. *eum*; i.e. Remulum.
 363. **Post mortem**: sc. *Remuli*.
 364. **nequiquam**: because he was so soon to die.
 365. **habilem**: see note on l. 305.

367-449. Nisus and Euryalus leave the camp of the enemy, and are proceeding on their journey, when the helmet of Euryalus, gleaming in the obscurity of the night, attracts the attention of a hostile party of horsemen, who are just approaching the camp. The youths flee to the woods. Nisus, having already escaped, misses his friend, and returning finds him surrounded by the pursuers. He kills two of the enemy with javelins hurled from his place of concealment, and thereupon the commander, Volscens, lifts his sword to slay Euryalus. Nisus rushes into the midst, but too late to save his friend, whose death, however, he revenges by slaying Volscens, and then falls, pierced with many wounds.

368. **Cetera legio**: 'the rest of the army'; i.e. the whole body of the heavy infantry of King Latinus, which had remained in the rear near Laurentum. Three hundred horsemen under Volscens had been dispatched during the day to carry news to Turnus. So much must be inferred, though not narrated. Note the early use of *legio*, 'the levy' (from *lego*), and hence the 'army.' See note on VIII, 604.

369. **regi — ferebant**: 'they were bearing a reply (from the commander of the infantry, *legio*) to Turnus the king.' *Regi* is preferred here by the best commentators to *regis*.

372. **flectentes**: sc. *se*.

374. **immemorem**: 'unmindful'; not considering that his helmet would thus betray them.

377. **Nihil — contra**: 'they made no reply.'

386. **imprudens**: 'unconscious'; not noticing the absence of Euryalus.

388. **Albani**: some part of the wood, called the Alban forest.

393, 394. He is at first distant from the enemy (*dumis silentibus*); but soon he comes nearer (*Audit*).

407. **si — auxi**: 'if I myself have increased (added) any (offerings) by the chase.'

412. **aversi**: 'turned away'; looking away from Nisus.

427. In this rapid, passionate utterance, *me, me* is left without apparent grammatical government. Some word like *interficate* may be supplied. Later the structure of the sentence is made clear.

433. **leto**: ablative.

449. *pater Romanus*: probably means the emperor Augustus and his successors.

450-502. The Rutulian horsemen bear the heads of Nisus and Euryalus with the body of Volscens to their camp, which they find agitated on account of the slaughter, just discovered, of Rhamnes, Serranus, Numa, and others. At dawn the enemy display the heads of Nisus and Euryalus to the Trojans on the walls. Their grief, and the lamentations of the mother of Euryalus, are described.

458. *phaleras*: 'the trappings' which had been seized by Euryalus. See above, l. 359.

459. *spargebat*: see IV, 584.

464. *rumoribus*: 'with reports'; news of the last night's bloody work.

471. *maesti*: 'gloomy'; because of the threatened attack, and the absence of Aeneas.

477. *femineo*: retains its final vowel unelided.

480. *dehinc*: one syllable.

481. *Hunc te aspicio*: 'is it thus I see thee?' the full expression would be *hic tu es, quem aspicio?* *tunc ille?* etc.: 'couldst thou, that one, (who wast) the last hope of my old age?'

486. *tua funera*: '(even) thy corpse'; thy body laid out for burial.

491. *funus lacerum*: 'thy mutilated body.' *Hoc*: refers to the ghastly head which she sees raised by the Rutuli on the point of a spear.

492. *hoc*: same reference as in the preceding line.

493. *pietas*: 'feeling.'

499. *infractae*: 'broken,' 'nerveless.'

503-568. The Rutulians commence the assault on the camp. Invocation to the Muses. Many Trojans perish in the burning and fall of a tower, and Helenor and Lycus, who had alone escaped from it, are slain.

Fig. 73. — The Muse Calliope
(l. 525)

503. Note the purely dactylic line, which 'well indicates the sudden trumpet flourish.'

505. *testudine*: see note on II, 441.

518. **caeco Marte**: 'in the blind (uncertain) warfare'; in which, being under the testudo, they can neither see nor be seen. Cf. II, 335.

525. **Vos**: the plural has respect to all the Muses, though only Calliope is designated. Cf. *vestras*, I, 140.

527. **Orco**: the poetical dative of the goal for the accusative with a preposition.

528. **ingentes oras belli**: 'the (whole) wide field of the war'; the war in all its parts and aspects.

530. **vasto suspectu**: 'of great elevation.' Cf. *suspectus*, VI, 579. **pontibus**: footways of plank leading from the tower back to the wall, in front of which it stood.

543. **pectora**: Greek accusative of specification limiting *Transfossi*.

546. **Maeonio regi**: 'to a Lydian prince.'

547. **vetitis**: probably to be understood of the prohibition of the father, against whose will Licymnia had secretly sent Helenor to Troy.

548. **inglorius**: 'without device'; distinguished by no device on his white (unadorned) buckler.

558. **tecta**: the battlemented top of the wall. **socium**: genitive plural.

566. **Martius lupus**: the wolf was sacred to Mars.

569-671. While the combat is raging, Numanus, a young Latin prince, and brother-in-law of Turnus, approaches the wall and taunts the Trojans with cowardice. Ascanius from the battlements hears the boaster, and, greatly incensed, for the first time aims his arrow at an enemy, first invoking the aid of Jupiter. His arrow pierces the temples of Numanus. But, through apprehension for the safety of Ascanius, Apollo descends, and in the guise of an old man warns him to abstain from further daring. The Trojans, recognizing the god as he vanishes, withdraw Ascanius from the ramparts.

572. **Hic**: Liger; **hic**: Asilas. **longe fallente**: lit. 'stealing from afar'; more fully expressed, 'thrown from afar and hitting its unsuspecting victim.' Cf. X, 754.

575. **pro**: equivalent here to the preposition *in*; 'standing on the tops of the towers'; perhaps with the notion of defense involved; though *pro* is often used in the sense of 'on' or 'upon,' or 'on the front part' of some elevated piece, without any notion of defense, e.g. *pro rostris*.

580. **Spiramenta animae**: 'the passages of the breath'; the lungs.

581. **Arcentis**: a prince of eastern Sicily.

586. **positis**: 'laid aside.'

588. **liquefacto**: 'melted'; since the ancients believed that a leaden bullet melted in rapid passage through the air.

589. **multa harena**: 'on the spacious sand'; i.e. the space of sand over which his prostrate body extends, at the foot of the rampart from which he has fallen.

596. **novo regno**: 'with his new royalty,' or royal alliance by marriage.
602. **fandi fitor**: 'inventor of dissembling speech.'
603. **ab stirpe**: 'by nature'; join with *durum*; inheriting hardness from their parent stock. **genus**: in apposition with the subject of *Deferimus*. **primum**: 'at the first'; as soon as born.
609. **Omne — ferro**: 'our whole life is spent with the spear.'
618. **biforem cantum**: 'its twofold (double-toned) music'; referring to the two pipes, one of a lower pitch than the other, both inserted between the lips and played at once, or both united at the end in one mouthpiece.
619. **buxus**: 'the boxwood'; synonymous here with *tibia*.
629. **qui**: subject of both verbs.
631. **Intonuit laevum**: a favorable omen.
632. **adducta sagitta**: 'the drawn (swift) arrow'; the arrow drawn back on the strained bowstring. Cf. V, 141, 507.
642. **deos**: Julius Caesar and Augustus.
643. **Gente — resident**: it is right that all wars destined to come should terminate under the race of Assaracus; i.e. under Augustus.
644. **Nec te Troia capit**: nor does a realm so limited as this new Troy confine thee; thou hast a spirit for wider dominion.
647. **Dardanio Anchisae**: cf. I, 617.
656. **Cetera**: 'as for the rest'; accusative; as in III, 594. **parce bello**: abstain from war.' Cf. I, 257.
661. **avidum**: 'though desirous of,' 'eager for.'
668. **pluvialibus Haedis**: 'in the season of the rainy Kids'; ablative of time. The Kids are two stars in the arm of Auriga, the rising of which in September was attended with heavy rains.
670. **Iuppiter**: who regulates the seasons and the weather.
- 672-716. Pandarus and Bitias, youths of gigantic stature, sons of Alcanor and the mountain nymph Iaera, throw open one of the gates, and provoke the Rutulians to assail them. A bloody encounter follows, and Bitias is slain.
677. **pro turribus**: 'before the towers'; in front of the towers that flanked the gates.
697. **Thebana**: Thebes in Mysia, the native place also of Andromache.
698. **cornus**: the shaft of the spear, made of cornel wood.
705. **phalarica**: a heavy, spear-like missile, usually discharged by a machine. Nothing but such an instrument could have slain Bitias, and none of the enemy but Turnus could have hurled it.
706. **duo terga**: i.e. a shield formed of two hides.
707. **squama et auro**: hendiadys for *aurea squama*. The corselet was fortified with double or thick 'scales,' or plates, 'of gold.' Join the ablatives with *fidelis*, as ablatives of cause.

710. The Romans erected many palatial buildings at Baiæ, the foundations of which often extended into the sea. The fall of Bitias is compared to masses of rock thrown into the sea for such foundations. **Euboico litore**: because Cumæ, a short distance to the north, was founded by a colony from Chalcis in Euboea. See note on VI, 2.

715. **cubile**: in apposition with *Inarime*.

716. Jupiter is here supposed to have cast this island upon the giant Typhoeus. Cf. III, 578sq., and note.

717-818. Mars now inspires the enemy with fresh courage, and unnerves the Trojans. Pandarus closes the gate, and in doing this shuts in Turnus, whom he at once assails, incited by his brother's death. Pandarus is slain, and Turnus then attacks the daunted Trojans. He is soon surrounded, but finally saves himself by plunging from the battlements into the Tiber, whence he hastens to join his countrymen.

718. **stimulos**: cf. VI, 101.

720. **conveniunt**: sc. *Rutuli*.

729. **ultra**: 'with his own hand.' Turnus under any other circumstances could have effected an entrance only by force; but now he is admitted by Pandarus without resistance.

733. **mittit**: sc. *Turnus* as subject.

736. **Emicat**: 'darts forward.'

748. **is**: 'such'; equivalent to *talis*; 'not such (as thou) is the sender of the weapon and the wound.'

763. **Excipit**: 'overtakes,' 'catches.' **raptas**: 'captured'; taken from those already slain.

765. **comitem**: 'a companion'; i.e. to the others whom he has just killed.

766. **Ignaros**, etc.: this and the following line refer to Trojan combatants on the wall, who are intent on the conflict outside, and are ignorant that Turnus is inclosed within the walls. Some of these Turnus, springing upon the wall, strikes down while their backs are turned toward him.

767. **Noëmonaque**: the final *e* is lengthened here.

768-770. **Lyncea — Occupat**: while Turnus, on the embankment behind the battlements, was slaying those mentioned in l. 767, Lynceus thought to advance upon him from behind, and take him at a disadvantage; but Turnus, from the rampart on the right (*dexter*), anticipates (*Occupat*) the attack, and, with a blow of his descending sword, severs the head of Lynceus from his body.

773. The infinitives are explanatory, depending upon *felicior* (l. 772).

776. **numeros intendere nervis**: 'to string the tuneful chords'; a poetic transposition for *ad numeros intendere nervos*.

781. **deinde**: 'still farther.'

785. The verbs are future perfect.

787. *segnes*: 'cowards'; accusative agreeing with *vos* (understood).

803. *Sufficere*: 'to afford,' or 'supply'; as II, 618.

804. *germanae*: Juno. See I, 47, and XII, 830.

806. *subsistere*: 'to withstand.' *tantum*: 'so much'; so much as would be necessary to maintain the fight. Cf. V, 21.

813, 814. *piceum Flumen agit*: 'urges along a pitchy stream'; the sweat breaking out from his face and body flows mingled with blood and dust, and looks black, like pitch.

816. *Ille*: refers to *fluvium*; the Tiber.

BOOK X

Council of the gods. Pallas, Lausus, Mezentius.

1-117. Jupiter calls the gods to a council in Olympus, and persuades them to put an end to discord. Venus complains of the hard persecution of the Trojans, and Juno bitterly replies: Jupiter declares at last that the fates shall decide the conflict without any interference of the gods.

1. *Panditur*: Olympus was opened in the morning and closed in the evening. Cf. I, 374. The general sense of the line is therefore 'at daybreak.' *omnipotentis*: 'supreme' or 'sovereign,' as the seat of the all-powerful Jupiter.

5. *bipatentibus*: 'with folding doors.' See note on II, 330. Others trans., 'with double gates.'

7. *Versa retro*: i.e. turned back again to the same bitter hostility as in former times during the Trojan war.

Fig. 74. — Jupiter and the Olympian Gods

9, 10. *hos, hos*: the two opposing forces, Trojans and Italians.

13. *Alpes immittet apertas*: 'will open a way over the Alps'; a bold expression for *hostes per Alpes apertas immittet*; the reference is to the invasion of Hannibal.

24. **Aggeribus murorum**: cf. IX, 769. For *murorum* some Mss. give the archaic form *moerorum*.

28. **Arpis**: called Aetolian because Diomedes, its founder, was of Aetolian descent.

29. **vulnera**: Diomedes had inflicted a wound on the hand of Venus in battle at the siege of Troy. The occasion was the same as the one alluded to in I, 94 sqq.

40. **mouet**: sc. *Iuno* as subject.

42. **super imperio**: 'concerning the supreme dominion'; namely, that promised to the Trojans in I, 257.

47. **nepotem**: since Venus was the mother of Aeneas.

53. **hic**: i.e. *domi meae*, 'in my home' in either or all of the three favorite resorts mentioned.

54. (*ut*) **premat**: the infinitive is the regular construction with *iubere*. **inde**: 'from that quarter'; i.e. from Ascanius and his posterity.

64. **obductum**: 'concealed.'

70. **summam belli**: 'the direction of the war.'

71. **Tyrrhenam — quietas**: 'to stir up an Etrurian league or peaceful tribes.' To excite the peaceful Tyrrhenians to a warlike alliance. *Agitare* is used rather with reference to *gentes* than to *fidem*.

73. **hic**: 'here'; in this present difficulty, where is the hand of Juno or Iris?

77. **Quid**: 'what do you think of this, that the Trojans, etc.?' The infinitive with subject accusative results from the influence of *Indignum est* (l. 74). **face atra**: see IV, 384.

79. **soceros, pactas**: referring to Latinus and Lavinia.

80. **praefigere arma**: see note on I, 183.

83. It was by Cybele that the ships were actually transformed; but every favor to the Trojans, by whomsoever effected, is ascribed by Juno to Venus.

90. The use of the infinitive is an irregular construction with *quae causa fuit*. The prose would be *quae causa fuit Europae Asiaeque consurgendi?*

102. **tremefacta solo**: 'trembling in its foundations.' Sc. *silescit*.

103. **placida**: is proleptic.

108. **fuat**: an archaic form for *sit*.

109. **Italum**: genitive plural, to be joined with *fatis*. **castra**: i.e. of the Trojans.

110. **Sive errore**, etc.: 'or whether by a mistake of Troy (i.e. of the Trojan party in the departure of Aeneas at this crisis), and by the fatal warnings (of Iris to Turnus, now working mischief).' Some editors see no special reference in *errore* and *monitis*.

111. **Sua exorsa**, etc.: 'his own enterprises (lit. 'beginnings') shall bring to each,' etc.

113-115. Cf. IX, 104-106.

118-145. The Trojans are distributed along the ramparts, and, though dejected, resolutely maintain the defense under the direction of Mnestheus and other leaders.

118. *circum*: adverbially; 'round about.' *portis*: ablative, 'at the gates.' *instant*: with infinitive as in I, 423.

133. *caput*: Greek accusative limiting *defectus*.

136. *buxo*: may be regarded either as dative or ablative. Cf. II, 19. The final -o is not elided.

145. *Campanae urbi*: Capua. The derivation of the name from Capys is, of course, fanciful. Both Campania and Capua probably have the same root as *campus*.

146-214. Aeneas forms an alliance with the Etrurians, who immediately set out with him in their ships to carry succor to his beleaguered camp. The poet enumerates the ships and the forces on board, and mentions the leaders of the Etrurians. There are thirty ships, and the troops are arranged under four leaders, Massicus, Abas, Asilas, and Astur.

146. *Illi*: refers both to the Trojans and their Rutuhan assailants.

148. *castris ingressus Etruscis*: the narrative is resumed from VIII, 607.

149. *regi*: Tarchon, the Etrurian commander.

153. *hand fit*, etc.: the apodosis after *ut*—*protes*. Others, perhaps rightly, understand *est* with *ingressus* (l. 148), place a comma after *Etruscis*, and make *adit*, *memorat*, etc., the apodosis.

154. *libera fati*: 'free in respect to fate'; no longer held by the prohibition of the fates, mentioned in VIII, 502 sqq. For the genitive, see note on II, 638.

155. *Lydia*: see note II, 781.

156. *duci*: the final -i is not elided.

157. *leones*: Greek accusative, while *rostro* is dative after *sub* in composition. Cf. III, 428.

Fig. 75. — An Etruscan Warrior

158. *Ida*: perhaps a personification of Mount Ida carved in wood, drawn in a chariot by lions, the latter projecting from the prow of the ship.

159. **Hic**: 'here,' or 'in this ship.'

180. **solo**: 'in respect to soil,' or territory, i.e. in location; contrasted with *ab origine*.

188. **Crimen amor vestrum**: 'your fault (is) love.' The words may refer to Cycnus and Phaëthon; or, possibly, to Cinyras and Cupavo. **formaeque insigne paternae**: 'and your device (crest) is of your father's form'; explanatory of *olorinae pennae*. The ornament on the helmet of Cupavo was the form of a swan, worn to commemorate the transformation of his father, Cycnus, into a swan.

190. **umbram**: the sisters of Phaëthon were transformed into poplar trees.

195. **Centaurum**: the name of the ship. See note on V, 116.



Fig. 76. — Cybele and the Corybantes

196. **saxum — minatur**: 'threatens (to hurl) a huge rock into the waves.' The figurehead of the ship is thus represented. The Centaurs were sometimes sculptured in the act of hurling rocks, as if in battle.

199. **Tusci amnis**: the Tiber. See note on II, 781.

202. **triplex**: Virgil assigns to his native city a threefold origin, Etruscan, Greek, and Umbrian, while each of these three elements is represented in four towns (*quaterni populi*), making twelve in all, of which Mantua is the chief. The strongest element, however (*vires*) is Tuscan.

204. **in se**: Mezentius, by his cruelty, has excited the Tuscans to take up arms against him.

205. **Benaco**: sc. *ortus*.

206. **Mincius**: the river god, Mincius, is the figurehead of the ship.

207. **gravis**: 'mighty.' **centena arbore**: for *centum remis*. Cf. *terno*, V, 120.

215–286. While Aeneas is pursuing his voyage in the moonlight, the nymphs into which the Trojan ships have been transformed appear to him on the water, and one of them, Cymodoce, informs him of the assault on his camp. He prays to Cybele, and directs his followers to be instantly ready for battle. On his approach to the camp, the Trojans on the ramparts raise a shout, and engage

in the defense with still more vigor, while Turnus, nothing daunted, prepares to resist the newcomers at their landing.

215, 216. *curru Phoebe pulsabat Olympum*: see note on III, 512; V, 721.

221. *Numen habere maris*: 'to have the divinity of the sea'; to possess the divine character or attributes pertaining to sea goddesses.

234. *Hanc faciem refecit*: 'has given us this new form.'

238. *Iam loca iussa*, etc.: we must understand that the Etrurian cavalry have been directed by Aeneas to join the Arcadian cavalry of Pallanteum, and to proceed with them down the bank of the Tiber to some point appointed by him (*loca iussa*) near the place of his expected disembarkation. We learn from ll. 362, 363, below, that this spot was at the junction of some small stream with the Tiber. Turnus will of course aim to prevent the arrival of the allied forces at the Trojan camp. *Etrusco*: singular for plural, *Etruscis*.

239. *Medias opponere turmas*: 'to interpose his squadrons'; i.e. between the new allies and the camp.

253. *ad frena leones*: sc. *iuncti*.

254, 255. *propinques Augurium*: 'bring near the omen,' or 'the promised event.'

270. *capiti*: sc. *Aeneae*.

274. *Ille*: expressed for emphasis, in apposition with *ardor*. See note on I, 3.

277. *praecipere*: for *occupare*; to anticipate them in getting possession of the shore.

279. *perfringere*: 'to break through' their ranks.

281. *referto*: 'reproduce'; 'imitate.'

282. *Ultro*: 'of our own accord,' without waiting to be attacked first. This word, which occurs often in Virgil, denotes anything 'beyond' what is expected.

283. *egressis*: dative of reference (nearly equivalent to the genitive of possession) with *vestigia*, which is subject of *labant*. H. 425, 4, N.; LM. 538; A. 235, a; B. 188, 1, N.; G. 350, 1.; (H. 384, II, 4, N. 2).

287-361. The ships come to land in safety, excepting that of Tarchon, which is forced upon a sand bank and broken to pieces. Aeneas and his allies on landing are instantly engaged in the conflict.

288, 289. *servare — pelagi*: 'to watch the retreat of the ebbing sea'; so as to spring upon the beach when the wave had retired.

290. *Per remos*: others spring to the land by means of oars which they plant with one end in the sand, and thus swing themselves over. Some editors think they slide 'over' the oars.

291. *spirant*: 'heave' or 'boil.'

292. inoffensum: 'unresisted'; i.e. unbroken by any bold, rocky bank. Tarchon seeks a point where the wave rolls up steadily increasing or spreading (*crescenti aestu*) to the beach, intending to take advantage of this movement to push his ships far on the land.

295. Tollite — rates: 'lift, push on your ships'; i.e. by a powerful stroke of the oars.

304. fluctus fatigat: refers to the swinging to and fro of the two ends of the ship on the waves before it goes to pieces. The impulse given by the oars, aided by the movement of the water, had driven it partially across the sand bank or ridge (*dorso*), so that both the forward and the hinder part rock back and forth by the action of the waves for a few moments, and then the hull, in consequence of the strain, breaks in the middle and goes to pieces.

314. haurit: sc. *Aeneas* as subject.

319. Herculis arma: i.e. the *clava*. Cf. V, 410.

325. nova gaudia: 'the new love'; in apposition with Clytium.

334. steterunt: the penult is short.

345. Curibus: 'from Cures'; with *Clausus*.

350. Boreae de gente suprema: 'of the lofty race of Boreas.' Cf. VII, 220.

351. Ismara: feminine singular.

362-438. Pallas, the son of Evander, sees the Arcadian cavalry turning their backs, and hastens to rally them to the fight. He sets them an example of heroism, while on the other side Lausus, the son of Mezentius, slays several of the Arcadians, Etruscans, and Trojans.

362. parte ex alia: at that point, namely, where Aeneas had directed the Arcadian and Etruscan cavalry to await his landing. See l. 238. It seems to have been on the banks of a torrent, rocky and broken, and covered with rolling boulders and débris left by freshets, — a spot, therefore, unsuited for cavalry movement. Pallas left Aeneas on landing, and hastened to take command of his own portion of the cavalry, which was obliged to dismount on account of the nature of the ground, and fight on foot, *acies inferre pedestres*.

366. quis: = *quibus*; translate as if it were the demonstrative (*eis*), with *quando*, 'since,' which connects this parenthetical clause to the foregoing *dare terga*. *Quis* alone would have sufficed to indicate the causal relation, but *quando* is added for greater distinctness, though the construction is anomalous.

378. Deest: here a monosyllable. **Troiam:** the new Troy or camp of the Trojans. Shall we retreat to the water, or cut our way through to the Trojan camp?

383. dabat: the final syllable is long.

384. **Quem**: Pallas. **non super occupat Hisbo**: 'Hisbon does not surprise him from above,' while thus engaged.

385. **Ille**: Hisbo. See note on *ille*, I, 3.

394. **caput**: the final syllable is long.

399. **praeter**: join with *fugientem*; 'flying (along) by him.'

405. **optato**: = *ex voto*, 'according to his wish.'

410. **socium**: genitive plural.

412. **se — arma**: he completely covers himself with his shield.

426. **perterrita agmina**: for *agmina perterreri*. **viri**: i.e. Pallas.

432. **Extremi — acies**: those on the outside or in the rear of the others make the ranks dense by crowding forward into the fight.

439–509. Turnus, warned by his sister Juturna, hastens to the aid of Lausus and the Latins. He fights and slays Pallas, who is then borne from the field by his friends.

439. **soror**: the nymph Juturna, sister of Turnus. See XII, 138 sqq.

444. **aequore iusso**: from the ground which he had commanded them to leave. The common construction would have been *iussi*.

448. **tyranni**: 'of the prince'; Turnus. Cf. VII, 266.

449. **spoliis opimis**: see note on VI, 841.

458. **Ire**: historical infinitive.

463. **Victorem**: sc. *me*. **ferant**: 'endure the sight of.'

466. **Genitor**: Jupiter. **natum**: Hercules.

473. **reicit**: he 'turns away' his eyes with sorrow from the battle field.

476, 477. **tegmina summa**: 'the top of the covering'; the upper part of the corselet, where it covers the shoulder; here, the left shoulder. The spear having already made its way (*viam molita*) through the border of the shield, grazed (*strinxit*) the body of Turnus, but inflicted no serious wound, because of the obstruction afforded both by the shield and corselet, in which it had spent the greater part of its force.

478. **de corpore**: the spear point just grazed his body.

486. **Ille**: Pallas.

487. The last syllable of **sanguis** is here long.

492. **meruit**: sc. *ille* (= Pallas) as subject. 'I send back Pallas to thee such as he has deserved' to be (i.e. dead), by engaging in this war and venturing to combat with me. Some editors make *Evander* the subject of *meruit*.

496. **baltei**: a dissyllable here.

497. **Impressum nefas**: 'the impious deed wrought upon it'; i.e. the murder of the husbands of the Danaides.

510–605. Aeneas in another part of the field hears of the death of Pallas, and furiously seeks Turnus, cutting his way through the enemy, and slaying

many of the bravest. Ascanius at the same time leads forth the Trojan youth from within the camp.

519. **inferias quos immolet**: 'that he may slay them as victims'; a relative clause of purpose. See XI, 81 sqq. It was the custom of ancient heroes to sacrifice captives at the tombs or on the funeral piles of their friends killed in battle. See also note on III, 321-323.

541. **ingenti umbra tegit**: 'covers him with the vast shadow (of death).'

542. **Lecta**: 'gathered up'; taken from the body by Aeneas. **tropaeum**: see Fig. 77.

545. **Dardanides**: Aeneas.

547. **aliquid magnum**: 'some boastful word.'

552. **Ille**: Aeneas. **reducta**: 'drawn back,' in order to give a more powerful impulse.

553. **Impedit**: 'fastens' or 'pins together.' Aeneas, by thrusting his spear into the shield and corselet of Tarquitus, holds these so fixed that he can not protect his throat from the blow of the sword.

555. **terrae**: poetical dative of the goal for the accusative with a preposition of prose. Cf. IX, 527.

556. **super**: 'over him.'

558. **patrioque — sepulchro**: 'nor shall cover thy limbs with the ancestral sepulcher.'

581. **Diomedis**: see I, 97, and note.

586. **telo**: 'with his weapon.' Lucagus bends forward to spur the horses with the point of his sword, while preparing to meet Aeneas.

598. **sine**: 'spare.'

606-688. Jupiter suffers Juno to delay the death of Turnus, and she rescues him from the field by sending a phantom in the form of Aeneas, which Turnus pursues until it leads him into a ship. This immediately conveys him away. In despair he is borne to Ardea.

614. **amore**: the love of Jupiter for her. **namque**: may be rendered here 'indeed,' 'certainly.'

623. **me — sentis**: 'and if it is your understanding that I thus arrange this.' If this, and this only, the postponement of his death, is the thought you entertain, with no ulterior and secret purpose, you may be indulged.

628. **Quid**: elliptical; 'what matter would it be?' or 'what would hinder?' **gravaris**: sc. *dare*. This is said by Juno in a resigned and winning manner, half hoping, half fearing.

631. **ut**: = *utinam*.

649. **thalamos**: an allusion to the proposed marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia.

652. **gaudia**: 'his joyful hope.' He does not see that his hope is vain, that the air bears it away.

655. **Clusinis**: the ship was one of those commanded by Massicus (see above, l. 166), and under the immediate command of the prince Osinius.

661. **Illum**: Turnus.

669. **expendere**: sc. *me*.

672. **Quid**: object of *faciet* or *dicet* understood.

681, 682. **sese mucrone Induat**: a bolder form for *se mucroni*, or *in mucronem induat*; 'should he, then, throw himself upon his sword?' pierce himself through and through with the sword.

686. **Animi**: 'in her heart,' with *miserata*; originally probably a locative form. Cf. *Cordi*, VII, 326.

688. **Dauni urbem**: Ardea.

689–754. The deeds of Mezentius, and of some other heroes less distinguished.

689. **Iovis monitis**: 'by the impulse of Jupiter.'

698, 699. **Latagum os faciemque**, etc.: '(he strikes) Latagus on mouth and face'; accusatives of the whole and part (object of *occupat*). **Occupat**: he anticipates the blow of Latagus.

700. **segnem**: 'inactive,' 'disabled,' 'helpless.'

704. **face**: see note on VII, 320.

705. The Mss. read *Parin creat*; *urbe paterna*, etc., involving an awkward change of subject for *occubat*.

706. **ignarum**: here used passively; 'unknown,' 'a stranger.'

707. **ille**: calls special attention beforehand to the subject, *aper*. Cf. XI,

809. The order of verses 714–718 is that preferred by most editors.

716. **quibus, irae**: both datives, the latter dative of purpose.

720. **Graius**: so called under the prevailing belief that Cortona or Corythus was founded by the Pelasgi.

725. **surgentem in cornua**: for *surgentem cornibus*; 'towering with his horns.'

731. **infracta**: 'broken'; i.e. broken in the wound.

732. **fugientem**: 'from behind.' Orodes is not running away from Mezentius, but pursuing some of the Rutulians, and pushing forward in a direction which left Mezentius in his rear. The latter scorns to attack Orodes at a disadvantage.

733. **caecum**: 'unseen'; if it should be inflicted from behind.

754. **fallente**: see note on IX, 572.

755–832. While the gods witness the still equal conflict, Mezentius at length is met by Aeneas and wounded, but effects a retreat through the

interference of Lausus, his brave son. Lausus, in vain urged by Aeneas to desist from the combat, is finally slain by the hero, who deplores his fate.

765. **Stagna**: 'the vast depths.' See note on I, 126.

766, 767. **Aut** (*cum*) **Ingreditur**, etc.: 'or when, bearing an aged ash from the mountain tops, he both walks upon the ground,' etc.

774, 775. **Voveo**, etc.: 'I consecrate thee thyself, Lausus, as a trophy of Aeneas, covered with the spoils torn from the body of the robber.' Lausus was thus to be, as it were, a living trophy. A trophy, in the proper sense of the word, was the trunk of a tree erected and covered with the arms of the slain. See XI, 5 sqq., and Fig. 77.

786. **vires haud pertulit**: 'it (the spear) did not convey its force'; which had been spent in passing through the various and firmly wrought materials of the shield.

794. **Ille**: Mezentius. **inque ligatus**: by tmesis for *inligatusque* (cf. IX, 288); 'and impeded,' or 'helplessly impeded'; i.e. by the spear, which has penetrated his loin.

797. **-que**: connects the participles.

798. **ipsum Sustinuit**: 'withstood (Aeneas) himself.'

811. **maioraque**, etc.: 'and why do you dare what is beyond your strength?'

827. **laetatus**: sc. *es*.

830. **Utro**: 'even.' See note on l. 282.

831. **socios**: the followers of Lausus, who were hesitating to approach. 'No translation — much less comment — can adequately render the pathetic beauty of this passage, with its powerful picture of the sudden revulsion of feeling in Aeneas from wrath to pity at the death of young Lausus in defense of a father.' (Papillon.)

833–908. Mezentius, meanwhile, having retreated to the bank of the river, soon hears the tidings of his son's death. No longer able to fight on foot, he returns to the field mounted on his horse, and, again encountering Aeneas, is slain.

838. **Colla foveat**: 'rests his neck.' **barbam**: Greek accusative limiting *usus*.

842. **ingenti vulnere victum**: 'laid low by a mighty wound.'

854. **Omnes per mortis**, etc.: 'would that I had yielded up my guilty life by every form of death'; by death in any and every form. For the optative use of the pluperfect, cf. IV, 678.

869. **caput**. Greek accusative.

874. **enim**: emphatic, as in VIII, 84.

875. **Sic pater**, etc.: 'so may that father of the gods, so great Apollo do; (may they effect) that we (according to thy desire) may join in combat.' The latter clause is closely connected with *faciat*.

880. *horremus, parcimus*: plural for the singular. *nec—nulli*: 'nor do I regard any of the gods'; so as through fear of them to abstain from this contest.

884. *Ingenti gyro*: he rides round and round Aeneas with the utmost speed, and at the distance of a javelin shot.

887. *silvam*: the forest of darts adhering to the front of his shield.

889. *iniqua*: Aeneas fought on foot.

892. *calcibus*: best understood here of the fore feet.

893. *super*: adverb.

894. *Implicat*: 'confines,' 'holds to the ground.' He falls partially over the body of his dismounted rider (*effusum equitem*). *electo armo*: perhaps better regarded as ablative absolute, 'with fore foot thrust out.' *cernuus*: 'with head prone to the ground.' *incumbit*: 'presses upon (him).'

897. *super*: adverb; 'over (him).'

BOOK XI

Funeral honors to the dead, the truce, renewal of hostilities, and death of Camilla.

1-99. Aeneas erects a trophy with the arms of Mezentius, and directs his followers to be ready at any moment to march against Laurentum. He then dismisses Acoetes, the aged attendant of Pallas, with the body of his slain master, and selects a thousand men to escort it to the home of Evander.

1. *interea*: cf. X, 1. The word indicates a change to a new scene.

2, 3. *dare Praecipitant curae*: 'sorrow spurred (him) to grant.' *et—que*: 'both—and.' *funere*: the reference is to the funeral rites of his fallen companions, and especially to those of Pallas.

7. *tropaeum*: it consisted, as appears from the description here, of the trunk of a tree provided with a crosspiece, upon which were hung the arms of the fallen warrior. See Fig. 77.

9. *Tela trunca*: 'the broken weapons'; i.e. of Mezentius. See X, 882 sqq

15. *Quod superest*: 'as to what remains'; as to the remainder of the war. Cf. IX, 157.

Fig. 77.—Tropaeum

16. *manibus—est*: 'this, even such as this, is Mezentius by my deed'; by my hands nothing of the proud Mezentius has been left but this trophy.

19, 20. *ubi Adnuerint superi*: 'when first the gods shall have directed.' *Adnuo* takes either the infinitive or *ut* with the subjunctive. See l. 796.

30. **positum**: cf. II, 644, and note.
31. **Parrhasio**: see note on VIII, 344.
33. **datus**: join with **alumno**, 'foster-son' of Acoetes.
34. **famulum**: genitive plural.
47. **in magnum imperium**: 'to win a great kingdom.'
48. **cum — gente**: 'that battles (were to be fought) with a hardy race.'
For the asyndeton, see H. 657, 6; LM. 752; A. 346, c; B. 346; G. 473, R.; (H. 636, I, 1).
50. **Fors et**: 'perchance.'
- 51, 52. **nil Debentem**: the son is now released by death from fulfilling any vows which Evander may be making to the gods for him.
- 56, 57. **nec — pater**: in case the son had been saved by cowardly flight (*pulsum*), the father would have desired for himself a miserable death, death accompanied with curses on such a son.
64. **molle**: 'soft'; because made of pliant boughs. **crates et feretrum**: hendiadys. The bier consisted of hurdle work.
73. **laeta laborum**: 'rejoicing in the task.'
78. **Laurentis pugnae**: the battle with the Latins or Laurentines on the previous day.
81. **manus quos**: for *manus eorum iuvenum quos*. See X, 518–520, and note.
84. **duces**: the leaders of the thousand men. He orders these to bear branches of trees covered with the arms of enemies slain by Pallas, and severally marked with the names of the slain on tablets.
90. **lacrimans**: Homer, in the Iliad, XVII, 426 sqq., represents the horses of Achilles as weeping at the death of Patroclus.
96. **alias ad lacrimas**: the burial rites of other friends must be performed.
- 97, 98. **Aeternum**: for *in aeternum*. **mihi**: ethical dative.
- 100–181. Envoys arrive from Laurentum to beg the privilege of paying the last honors to their dead. Aeneas receives them kindly, and grants a truce for twelve days, both for the funeral rites, and for bringing about a peace. In the meanwhile the body of Pallas is conveyed to Pallanteum, and received by Evander, who dismisses the messengers of Aeneas with a prayer for vengeance upon Turnus.
100. **aderant**: they were already present when Aeneas returned to the camp.
103. **Redderet**: with *ut* omitted, as in I, 645, and II, 75, etc.
104. **Nullum certamen**: sc. *esse* depending on *dicentes* understood.
- aethere cassis**: see note on II, 85.
112. **veni**: the perfect indicative, substituted for the ordinary form of the apodosis (pluperfect subjunctive), expresses the conclusion as an absolute certainty.

118. **Vixet**: for *vixisset*; '(he) would have survived.' Cf. *extinxem*, IV, 606.

125. **caelo**: dative.

126. **Iustitiae, laborum**: the genitive with *mirer* in imitation of the Greek idiom. Cf. ll. 73 and 416.

130. **fatales moles**: 'the destined structures'; those which are to form the city pointed out by fate. It will delight us to aid in building the new Troy even with our own hands. It is understood that a permanent city is to be built on the site of the present camp.

141. **Latium**: ablative of place, 'in Latium'; better than the dative as understood by some.

143. **lucet via**: the escort must have arrived with the body of Pallas in the evening. Torches were sometimes borne before the funeral processions in Rome, and this custom Virgil here ascribes to the primitive times.

153. **Cautius — Marti**: Evander is said, above, ll. 47, 48, to have warned Aeneas of the dangers to be encountered by Pallas in the war. It is implied, of course, that Pallas himself was cautioned against too much impetuosity. We may infer that the admonition given to Pallas is now running in the mind of the old man. *monenti*, therefore, should be supplied after *promissa dederas parenti*. Thus the sense will be: thou hadst not given these promises (promises of such conduct) to thy father, when warning thee that thou shouldst not trust thyself rashly, etc. Some editors place a period after *parenti* and take *ut* in the sense of *utinam*, while others regard *ut — velles* as explanatory of *promissa*, although the construction, *promitto ut*, is anomalous.

161. **secutum**: sc. *me*.

162, 163. **Obruerent, dedissem, referret**: the optative use of the subjunctive. Cf. IV, 678; X, 854.

166. **Quod si**, etc.: 'but if a premature death awaited my son (as it seems it did), it will gladden my heart that he fell while leading Trojans against Latium, after having slain thousands of the Volsci.'

171. **Tyrrhenique — Tyrrhenum** (genitive plural): 'both the Etruscan leaders, and the whole army of the Etruscans.' The repetition of the proper noun has the force of the repetition of the copula.

172. **tropaea** (*eorum virorum*) **quos**.

174. **Esset**: = *si fuisset*. **aetas, robur**: sc. *eius* (= *Pallantis*).

179, 180. **Meritis — locus**: 'for thy services and for thy fortune this (additional) opportunity alone is open to thee.' Thou canst achieve now only one thing more for my benefit and for increasing thy glory, and that thing is the destruction of Turnus. *Meritis* and *Fortunae* are datives (indirect object) with the verb, *vacat*; *tibi*, dative of reference, nearly equivalent to the genitive of possession.

181. **perferre**: 'to report'; to announce to my son the joyful news of vengeance achieved. The infinitive depends on *quaero*.

182-224. The funeral ceremonies of the Trojans and of the Latins in honor of those slain in the recent battle, and the discordant sentiments of the Latins about the continuance of the war.

186. *ignibus atris*: see note on IV, 384.

193. *Hic*: 'then.'

194. *igni*: poetical dative for prose *in ignem*, just as *caelo* (l. 192) = *in caelum*.

195. *munera nota*: 'familiar tokens.' *Munera* are all offerings in honor of the dead; here *nota*, because they are the arms which the deceased had usually borne.

197. *Morti*: a personification of death as a goddess.

208. *cremant*: the ancient Italians sometimes burned and sometimes buried the dead.

211. *ruebant*: transitive, as in I, 35 and 85. 'They gathered up' the remains.

212. *focis*: 'on the pyres.' *tepido aggere*: the heated ground near the smoldering pyre. This ground is dug up and heaped upon the collected bones and ashes.

213. *urbe*: in apposition with *tectis*, which here denotes the dwellings of the city, as opposed to the open country, where the foregoing incidents have transpired.

219. *Qui poscat*: H. 592; LM. 839; A. 320, *e*; B. 283, 3, *a*; G. 633; (H. 517).

225-299. While the Latins are thus distracted, the envoys who had been sent to Diomedes return with an unfavorable answer. Latinus assembles a council, and the envoys describe their interview with Diomedes, and repeat the words in which he advises the Latins to make peace with Aeneas.

227. *Legati*: the embassy headed by Venulus, mentioned in VIII, 9-17.

232. *Fatalem ferri*: almost *esse fatalem*; 'that Aeneas comes as one destined by fate.' Cf. VII, 272.

235. *Imperio accitos*: 'summoned by (his) command.'

239. *Aetola*: see note on X, 28.

243. *castra*: for *urbem*.

246. *patriae gentis*: *Argyripa* is a name derived by Diomedes from *Argos Hippiion*, a city of Peloponnesus, his former home.

247. *Iapygis*: used adjectively for *Iapygii*, equivalent to *Apuli*.

251. *Auditis*: dative; 'to our words (when) heard.'

256. *Mitto*: 'I say nothing about,' lit. 'I let pass.'

257. *Quos*: here interrogative in the sense of *quot* or *quantos*.

259. *manus*: in apposition with the subject of *expendimus*.

260. **Sidus**: for *tempestas*. The allusion is to the destruction of Ajax the Less. See I, 39 sqq., and notes.

262. **Protei columnas**: the island of Pharos and the coast of Egypt, whither Menelaus was driven. Proteus was a mythical king of Egypt.

264. **Regna Neoptolemi**: see III, 325–336.

265. **Idomenei**: see note on III, 122. **Locros**: a part of the Opuntian Locri, followers of Ajax the Less, settled on the coast of Africa. Cf. III, 399, and note. As Aeneas left some of his followers to found colonies at one or more points during his voyages, so it is credible that the Locri also, and perhaps others, may in like manner during their wanderings have been divided into different colonies.

266. **Mycenaeus**: see note on *Mycenae*, I, 284.

268. **devictam — adulter**: 'the adulterer (Aegisthus) has lain in wait for (i.e. to murder) the conqueror of Asia.' *Devictam Asiam* is a bold figure for *Asiae victorem*.

269. **Invidisse**: exclamatory infinitive. See I, 37, and note. Some, less correctly, regard it as depending upon *referam* (l. 264). **ut viderem**: for *me redire*, after *invidisse*.

270. **Calydona**: Calydon, in Aetolia, the native place of Diomedes.

276. **ferro**, etc.: see note on X, 29. **corpora**: Diomedes had wounded both Venus and Mars.

280. **malorum**: with *memini*.

286. **ultro**: 'even.' See note on X, 282.

287. **Dardanus**: 'the Trojan'; singular for plural, equivalent to *Troiani*.

293. **Qua**: 'in whatever way,' 'on whatever terms.'

300–444. Latinus proposes to make peace with the Trojans, and to yield to them a portion of his land on the Tiber for their settlement, or, if they prefer to seek another country, to furnish them with ships. Drances advises, moreover, that Lavinia be given to Aeneas in marriage, and calls on Turnus either to give up the contest or to decide it by single combat with Aeneas. Turnus replies with animation, and consents to the single combat.

303. **fuerat melius**: indicative for subjunctive for the sake of vividness. Cf. II, 55. Sc. the protasis, *si factum esset*.

309. **Ponite**: for *deponite*. **angusta**: sc. *sit*.

310. **Cetera rerum**: 'all other things'; all the warlike resources of the state, and all other grounds of hope.

311. **Ante oculos, inter manus**: 'before your eyes, between your hands'; i.e. they are both visible and tangible.

316. **Tusco amni**: the Tiber. Cf. VIII, 473.

317. **Sicanos**: from VIII, 328, we learn that the *Sicani* once dwelt in Latium.

319. **horum** (*collium*) **asperrima**: cf. *strata viarum*, I, 422, and note.
321. **Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum**: i.e. let it fall to the Trojans in token of friendship.
324. **gentem**: for *terram gentis*, or *patriam*, as in I, 533.
328. **modum**: 'construction,' 'fashion'; others translate 'size.'
329. **manus**: artisans and laborers for building the ships. **navalia**: 'equipments'; i.e. rigging, oarage, stores, etc.
335. **in medium**: 'for the common good.'
336. **idem**: (nominative) 'as ever,' lit. 'the same.'
338. **Largus**: 'lavish.'
339. **Dextera**: sc. *erat*. **habitus**: 'being regarded as.'
341. With **incertum** sc. *genus*; and *is* (= *Drances*) as subject of **ferebat**.
342. **iras**: with both **onerat** and **aggerat**.
351. **fugae fidens**: an allusion to the forced flight of Turnus, described in X, 665 sqq., which Drances interprets to his disadvantage, and contrasts with the pretension implied in **caelum territat armis**.
354. **ullius**: *Turni*.
363. **pignus**: Lavinia. The only sure pledge of peace is the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia.
364. **invisum**: here, in an active sense; 'hostile.'
365. **Nil moror**: I count it little to be your enemy.
366. **pulsus**: since you have been defeated in the war.
371. **Scilicet**: 'ay, forsooth.'
383. **Proinde**: = *quae cum ita sint*.
384. **quando**: 'since'; 'inasmuch as'; the language is ironical.
397. **die**: 'in one day.'
399. Turnus quotes from Drances' speech, l. 362.
400. **rebus tuis**: 'to thy party,' or, 'to thy cause'; as if Drances had gone over to the Trojan side.
405. **Aufidus**: 'the Aufidus,' fleeing back from the Adriatic, as if fearing the Trojans, represents the fear of Diomedes, whose country it passes through. This whole passage (ll. 403-407) is in a strongly sarcastic tone.
406. **Vel cum**: 'or (again he, Drances, shows his cowardice) when.'
407. **Artificis scelus**: for *artifex scelestus*; 'the accursed falsifier'; with *scelus*, put for the person, cf. the use of *nefas*, II, 585. **formidine**: 'through fear'; through a pretense of fearing me, Drances seeks to strengthen the charge he brings against me of threatening him with violence.
415. **O si**: is elliptical. The complete sense is: if we possessed anything of our wonted manhood, and O that it were so!
416. **Ille mihi** (ethical dative), etc.: 'he in my opinion,' etc. After the condition, *si adesset*, the regular form would have been *illum fortunatum haberemus, qui procubuisset*, etc.

416, 417. **laborum**: a genitive of specification or definition. H. 452, 2; LM. 575; A. 218, c; B. 204, 4; G. 374, N. 6; (H. 399, III, 2). **animi**: see note on II, 61.

418. **semel**: 'once for all.'

425. **Multa**: object of *Rettulit*.

438. **vel praestet Achillen**: 'even though he represent Achilles'; though he were another Achilles.

439. **paria**: 'equal' to the arms made by Vulcan for Achilles.

443, 444. **Nec — tollat**: the sense is: if this contest is to terminate fatally to us through the anger of the gods, let not Drances be the one to appease their anger by his death—for I myself would rather do that; nor, if success and glory are to be won, let him claim them for himself, for I myself desire the honor.

445–531. The council of Latinus is interrupted by the announcement that the Trojans in battle array are marching against Laurentum. Turnus takes advantage of the occasion to rouse the Latins instantly to war. He meets Camilla at the gate of the city, and gives her the command of the cavalry, which is to encounter that of Aeneas on the plain, while Turnus himself prepares with the infantry an ambushade in a thickly wooded mountain pass, through which Aeneas with the Trojan infantry is expected to march.

446. **castra movebat**: a military phrase for 'breaking camp.'

450. **descendere**: 'that they were coming down,' 'advancing.' The infinitive depends on *Nuntius*. **campis**: 'over the plains.'

461. **Illi**: the enemy.

464, 465. **Messapus, Coras**: nominative for the vocative. **cum fratre**: for *et tuus frater*.

467. **iusso**: equivalent to *iussero*.

473. **Praefodiunt alii portas**: 'others dig trenches before the gates.'

475. **varia**: the circle of defenders on the walls is made up of persons old and young of both sexes.

480. **tanti**: the final vowel is not elided.

482. **de limine**: according to the ancient custom, prayer was offered at the threshold of the temple.

491. **praecipit**: cf. above, l. 18.

500. **Desiluit**: Camilla and her followers dismount in token of respect for Turnus.

504. **ire**: depends both on *Audeo* and *promitto*, which together contain the notion of *paratus sum*. **contra**: preposition with *equites*.

506. **pedes**: (adjective); 'on foot'; i.e. with the foot soldiery.

509. **omnia supra**: 'above all praise.'

513. **quaterent campos**: 'that they might scour the plains'; for the omission of *ut*, see H. 565, 4; A. 331, *f*, R.; B. 295, 8; G. 546, 2, R. 2; (H. 499, 2).

514. **iugo (ea) superans**: 'passing over (these solitary heights) by the summit.'

515. **Furta belli**: 'a stratagem of war'; an ambushade.

516. **bivias fauces**: a gorge opening at each extremity into a road.

522. **valles**: an older form of the nominative case.

527. **ignota**: 'unobserved'; not visible to those passing through the defile.

529. **instare iugis**: 'to maintain your stand on the hilltops.'

532-596. Diana, looking down from Olympus, beholds Camilla advancing to battle, and, foreseeing her fate, commissions Opis, one of her nymphs, to descend and slay any one, whether Trojan or Italian, who shall slay Camilla.

536. **nostris armis**: Camilla is armed with the quiver, bow, and arrows, the arms characteristic of Diana and her nymphs.

553. **robore cocto**: 'with well-seasoned oak'; or, 'with oak hardened' by fire or smoke.

554, 555. **Huic—Implicat**: 'to this he fastens the child wrapped in the bark of a wild cork tree.' **libro et silvestri subere**: hendiadys for *libro silvestris suberis*.

555. **habilem (eam)**: 'light.' She could be easily handled, or hurled, when thus bound to the middle of the shaft. Cf. *habilem arcum*, I, 322.

558 sqq. **tua—fugit**: in this order: *prima tenens supplex tela tua per auras hostem fugit*. *Prima* for *primum*; 'for the first time.' **supplex**: 'a suppliant,' looking to thee for her deliverance. **Tela tua**: refers to the javelin which she is handling (*tenens*), as it were, by being thus attached to it, and moving with it.

562. **sonuere undae**: 'the waves (of the overflowing river) resounded'; thus making the scene still more frightful.

566. **donum Triviae**: 'a votive offering to Diana.'

568. **neque—dedisset**: 'nor would he because of his savage nature have yielded'; i.e. even if the Volsci had wished him to be reconciled. *Dare manus*: 'to give consent,' 'become reconciled.'

590. **Haec**: 'these arms'; *arcum et pharetram*.

597-724. The opposing forces of cavalry come in sight of each other, rapidly advance, and rush to the charge, each party alternately pursuing and retreating. Camilla is distinguished by her deeds both on horseback and on foot.

599. **Compositi numero in turmas**: 'divided into troops in equal numbers'; lit. 'by number.'

601. **Huc et huc**, etc.: the fiery horse, impatient of restraint, springs now this way, now that.

607. *Adventus — ardescit*: describes the noise and commotion of the advancing squadrons, with the fiery fuming and impatience of the horses.

614. *perfracta*: proleptic.

615. *Pectora pectoribus rumpunt*: cf. X, 361. They dash their horses one against the other, 'breast against breast,' and Aconteus is hurled by the shock far from his seat.

616. *tormento ponderis acti*: 'of a stone cast by an engine'; i.e. by a ballista.

617. *Praecipitat*: cf. II, 9.

622. *mollia colla*: 'the flexible necks' (of their horses).

624. *alternò gurgite*: 'with alternating billow'; now advancing and now receding.

626. *extremam harenam*: 'the inmost strand.' *sine*: 'with the curving wave'; the long, sweeping breaker advances across the beach, curving inward more and more.

628. *vado labente*: 'with retiring shallow', with shallow water; no longer a swelling wave.

630. *Bis relecti*: refers to the *Tusci*.

633. *gemitus*: sc. *est* or *erat*.

649. *exserta*: see note on I, 492.

651. *rapit*: 'whirls.'

654. *converso*: like the Parthian horsemen when retreating, she would turn partially round on the horse, and discharge her arrows back upon the pursuers.

659. *Threiciae*: 'Thracian'; not in its strict sense, but as an appellative of objects or peoples in the far north—as here, the Amazons on the river Thermodon in Pontus.

660. *Pulsant*: i.e. when the river is frozen over.

666. *Clytio*: sc. *natum*. Cf. X, 205.

671. *dum colligit*: the horse, wounded under the body, drops down upon his hind legs, thus unseating, but not throwing off, his rider. The latter grasps at the reins, and draws them tightly in the effort to prevent himself from falling.

678. *lapyge*: an adjective here, as in I. 247.

684. *agmine verso*: when the troop in the midst of which he had advanced had turned and retreated, he was left alone, and thus it was not difficult for Camilla to cut him off.

687, 688. *vestra Verba*: refers to the boastful threats both of Ornytus and his Tyrrhenian followers. *Advenit qui*, etc.: 'the day has come which shall have refuted (i.e. 'shall prove to have refuted') your words by means of a woman's arms.'

Fig. 78. — Phrygian
Amazon in Battle
(II. 648 sqq.)

692. *sedentis*: 'sitting' on his horse, and thus exposing his neck by bending forward in urging his flight.

694. *fugiens*: 'flying,' but only in pretense.

695. *gyro interior*: = *gyro interiore*. As he was pursuing Camilla in a wide circle, she suddenly veered inward, and, coming about, attacked him from the flank.

699. *Incidit huic*: 'encounters her.'

701. *Haud—sinebant*: 'not the last of the Ligurians (i.e. in deceit) while the fates suffered him to practice deceit.' The Ligurians were noted for cunning.

706. *Dimitte fugam*: 'give up the chance of flight'; the advantage of being able to escape on horseback.

717. *Auno*: both the father and son are named Aunus.

721. *sacer*: the hawk is 'sacred' as one of the birds connected with auguries.

725–835. Tarchon, incited by Jupiter, reproaches the Tyrrhenians for their cowardice, and sets them the example of bravery by attacking Venulus (see VIII, 9 sqq.), whom he tears from his horse, and, bearing him away on his own, stabs him. Arruns watches the course of Camilla, and stealthily keeps her within the range of his javelin, until, in an unguarded moment, while she pursues Chloereus, he hurls the weapon with fatal aim, and pierces her breast. She falls from her horse mortally wounded, and sends Acca to summon Turnus.

730. *alas*: 'the cavalry.'

738. *Exspectare*: depends on *segnes* (l. 736).

740. *hostia pinguis*: if the soothsayer announced favorable omens (*secundus haruspex Nuntiet*), a victim was slain and a sacrificial feast was held in the sacred grove.

741. *moriturus et ipse*: 'himself also resolved to die'; not less than his own men.

747. *ipsius*: i.e. Venulus.

760. *prior*: 'beforehand'; watching his opportunity.

770, 771. *pellis—tegebat*: the covering of the horse was the skin of a wild beast, armed with plates of bronze wrought in the form of scales, and lying over each other like plumage or feathers (*in plumam*). It was fastened under the body of the horse with golden clasps.

Fig. 79. — Cuirass
wrought in the
Form of Scales
(l. 771)

780. *Venatrix*: join with *virgo*. Cf. I, 493.

785. *Soractis*: the *Hirpini* or priests of Apollo on this mountain were accustomed, in their worship of the gods, to walk over burning coals. Arruns, perhaps, had been driven away from the neighborhood of Soracte by his countrymen, who were now fighting under Messapus and Turnus. Hence as an exile he is acting with their enemies.

798. *in notos*: cf. IX, 312, 313.

822. *Quicum*: *qui-* is an old form of the ablative singular, originally for all genders. *partiri*: 'was wont to share.' Historical infinitive.

836-915. Opis now executes the command of Diana (see ll. 591, 592) by slaying Arruns. The Latin cavalry, after the fall of Camilla, retreats to the walls of Laurentum, and the foremost of the fugitives crowd into the gates. But the gates are hastily shut, and many are left to perish at the hands of the pursuers before the walls. Turnus abandons his ambushade, and hastens to the rescue, while the Trojan infantry under Aeneas passes through the defile in safety, and appears before Laurentum. Both the Trojans and Latins then encamp for the night.

847. *famam* — *inultae*: 'nor shalt thou suffer the infamy of being unavenged'; lit. 'of one unavenged.'

850. *Dercenni*: an unknown king of Latium.

858. *Threissa*: according to one tradition, Opis was a Hyperborean nymph, and 'Thracian' here seems to be equivalent to 'Hyperborean.'

861. *capita*: 'the ends' of the bow. *manibus aequis*: i.e. with hands equally straining.

862. The ablatives *Laeva*, etc., are in apposition with *manibus*.

880. *inimica turba*: the Trojans. *super*: adverb; 'close upon.'

892. *Monstrat*, etc.: 'prompts them to follow Camilla's example'; she, too, though a woman, dared to defend the country.

893. *roboro duro*: ablative of quality with *Stipitibus*.

895. *pro*: 'on the front of'; or possibly 'in defense of.'

904. *apertos*: unoccupied by Turnus and his forces.

913. *gurgite Hiberno*: 'in the Iberian (or 'Spanish') sea'; i.e. in that part of the ocean which is adjacent to Spain.

BOOK XII

The final conflict between Aeneas and Turnus.

1-133. Turnus, seeing the Latins now exhausted and hopeless, resolves, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of Latinus and Amata, to make an end of the contest by single combat with Aeneas. The latter accepts the proposition, a solemn compact is entered into by the hostile parties, and all the preparations are made for the fight.

3. *ultra*: 'on his own part'; aside from external incentives.

5. *ille*: anticipates *leo*. See note on X, 707.

7. *latronis*: 'the huntsman,' who has come upon the lion by stealth.

13. *concipe foedus*: 'draw up the compact.' *Concipere* is the regular term to indicate formal treaties, etc., *verbus ex more conceptis*.

16. *crimen commune*: 'the common charge.' See XI, 215 sqq. I will silence the common accusation that I am involving the whole nation in ruin; I will individually encounter the whole danger.

26. *animo*: sc. *tuo*.

29. *cognato sanguine*: Turnus was a nephew of Amata, wife of Latinus.

31. *genero*: Aeneas, to whom Lavinia had been promised in marriage. See VII, 267 sqq. Note the hiatus, *genero*; *arma*, made easy by the pause.

35. *recalent*: the prefix *re-* often denotes, not a repetition, but a mere change of state. Here, the sense is not 'again warmed,' but merely 'warmed,' as a changed condition.

37. *Quo—totiens*: 'whereto do I so often turn back?' to the thought, namely, of giving Lavinia to Aeneas.

39. *incolumi*: sc. *Turno*; ablative absolute.

43. *res bello varias*: 'fortunes varying in war.' *Bello* is a poetical use of the ablative, where the regular prose construction would require the genitive. Cf. X, 160.

44. *longe*: like *procul*, only a relative term; far from thee in thy perils; for any distance under such circumstances is 'far.'

46. *medendo*: 'by treatment.'

52. *illi*: Aeneas. *quae—tegat, occulat*: clauses of characteristic, with a slight idea of the potential. 'His goddess mother will not be near to conceal him' (Aeneas), etc.

53. *sese*: refers to *illi* (l. 52), the virtual subject of the sentence. The more usual interpretation refers *sese* to Venus. For the general thought, cf. the reality in I, 411 sqq.

55. *moritura*: 'resolved to die.' Cf. IV, 604; XI, 741.

56. *Te*: with *oro* (l. 60).

74. *neque—mortis*: 'nor indeed is any delay of death free to Turnus.' He has no power to delay death.

82. *ante ora*: join with *fremētis*. Cf. II, 531; V, 553.

83. *Orithyia*: *O-ri-thy-ia*, the wife of Boreas.

87. *dehinc*: here, *dē-hinc*.

88. *aptat habendo*: dative; 'fits for wear.'

Fig. 80.—Focus (l. 118)

100. *Vibratos*: 'crisped' or 'curled,' made to appear waving.

104. *irasci in cornua*: 'to throw fury into his horns.'

115. *lucem*: for *ignes*.

118. **focos**: a *focus*, or pan for coals, is placed upon the altar of turf.

119. **fontem**: living water must be used for washing before sacrifices are made.

120. **Velati limo**: 'girded with the apron'; with the covering worn about the abdomen by those who killed the victims and performed other subordinate duties at a sacrifice. Hence, they were called *limocincti*. See Fig. 40.

134-281. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, is advised by Juno to prevent by some means the proposed duel between Aeneas and Turnus, as it will prove fatal to the latter. Meantime Latinus and Aeneas enter upon the solemn ceremonies of the covenant of peace. Juturna takes the form of Camers, and, while the sacred rites are proceeding, excites the compassion of the Latins for Turnus. When they are thus incited, Tolumnius hurls his spear into the midst of the allies of Aeneas and slays one of their number.

138. **Turni sororem**: Juturna. She was properly the nymph of a fountain which flowed from the foot of the Alban mount, and, after forming a lake, descended into the Tiber. She was numbered among the native deities of Latium.

148. **Cedere**: for *bene cedere*; 'to prosper.' **Latio**: i.e. the cause of the Latins.

161. **reges**: the verb (some such word as *procedunt*) is omitted; but following this general substantive are two individual substantives (*Latinus, Turnus*), each with its own verb of kindred meaning. Cf. XI, 690.

164. **Solis avi specimen**: 'an emblem of the sun, his ancestor.' It is implied that Latinus has derived his parentage, on one side, from Circe, the daughter of the sun. Some identify Marica (see VII, 47) with Circe. **bigis albis**: 'in a chariot with white horses.' See l. 84.

173, 174. **tempora notant**: they mark the sacrificial victims simply by cutting off the hairs on the forehead. See note on IV, 698.

181, 182. **quae — Religio**: 'whatever (there is) of sacred might in the high heaven.'

187. **nostrum Martem**: = *secundum Martem*; 'successful conflict.' See note on *nostro*, II, 396.

192. **Sacra — dabo**: 'I will assign (to the newly confederated people) my sacred rites, my gods'; I will claim only to make the worship of Vesta and the Trojan Penates the paramount religion. As to Latinus, let him be supreme in war, and retain his wonted (*sollemne*) authority in civil affairs.

197. **Terram**, etc.: for the omission of *per*, see note on VI, 324.

198. **genus duplex**: 'the twin offspring'; Apollo and Diana.

200. **fulmine sancit**: i.e. by punishing the violators of them with his thunderbolt.

201. **medios**: 'in the midst'; placed on the top of the altar that stands between Aeneas and Latinus, the representatives of the two peoples.

206. **Ut**: 'as truly as.'

209. **Matre**: i.e. its parent trunk.

216. **videri**: historical infinitive.

218. **viribus aequis**: ablative of quality limiting *eos*, the 'leaders,' understood. Translate, 'when they more nearly (i.e. more clearly) perceive that they are of unequal strength.'

219. **Adiuvat**: i.e. *varium illum animorum motum*.

227. **haud nescia rerum**: knowing well how to take advantage of the occasion.

232. **Fatales manus**: 'the band led by fate'; an ironical reference to the Etrurians, who had been led by their belief in signs and prophecies to adopt Aeneas as their fated leader (cf. VIII, 502).

233. **alterni**: every other one; i.e. there is hardly one for every two of us.

234. **Ille, etc.**: Turnus will be exalted in fame to the gods, to the defense of whose altars he now devotes himself; for he defends them against Aeneas, who is intending to overthrow their altars, and to establish his own gods in Latium. See l. 192.

242, 243. **foedus — Infectum**: 'desire the peace unmade.'

245. **praesentius**: 'more effective.'

246. **monstro**: 'by the supernatural token'; namely, the *signum*.

256. **fluvio**: for the dative, see note on I, 6.

258. **Expediunt manus**: 'prepare their hands (for conflict).'

268. **Simul hoc, etc.**: 'at once this (*fuit*, occurred) and a great (battle) shout (arose).'

269. **cunei**: 'the assembly'; the ranks of the people looking on. Cf. V, 664.

274. **laterum iuncturas**: 'the joining of the ends.' The extremities of the broad belt which the clasp confines together (*mordet*) are conceived of as 'sides' of the belt, instead of ends.

282–382. Both parties rush to arms, tearing down the altars, while Latinus flees to the city. Aeneas, trying in vain to calm the tumult, is wounded by a random arrow, and is thus compelled to abstain for a season from the fight, while Turnus, taking advantage of his absence, slays a multitude of the Trojans and their allies.

291. **Adverso equo**: 'by spurring his horse against him.'

292, 293. **oppositis, etc.**: 'he is thrown upon his head and shoulders against the altar behind (*a tergo*). **a tergo**: is more naturally joined with *oppositis* than with *involvitur*.

296. **Hoc habet**: 'this (wound) he has.' *Habet*, or *hoc habet*, is the usual

Latin expression uttered by one combatant over another whom he has mortally wounded. *haec melior*: cf. V, 483.

299. *Ebuso*: perhaps an Etruscan who has come to the war under Mezentius. The Etruscans wore the beard long.

326. *Poscit*: Turnus summons his charioteer, Metiscus, but in his eagerness seizes and handles (*molitur*) the reins himself. *superbus*: 'audacious'; assuming new spirit.

331. *Hebri*: see note on I, 317. Mars was the god of Thrace. See III, 35.

338. *quatit*: for *incitat*. *miserabile*: for *miserabiliter*.

351, 352. *alio pretio*: i.e. death.

370. *adverso curru*: a causal ablative; the car running against the wind makes his crest wave.

371. *Non tulit*: 'did not endure.' Phegeus threw himself against the horses of Turnus, and attempted to turn them aside by seizing the rein; but he is himself borne along with them.

383-499. Iapis in the meantime strives in vain to extract the arrow from the wound of Aeneas. He is relieved at last through the interposition of Venus, and, after embracing Ascanius, hastens from the camp to the field, followed by Antheus, Mnestheus, Achates, and many heroes. His captains engage at once in the fight, while he seeks Turnus alone. But Juturna, assuming the appearance and office of the charioteer, Metiscus, skillfully keeps her brother's chariot beyond the reach of Aeneas.

386. 'Supporting each other step with his long spear.' *gressus* with *nitentem* is an extended use of the cognate accusative.

388. *auxilio viam*: 'the means for (of) relief.'

389, 390. *secent*, etc.: the subjunctives depend on *poscit*.

394. *dabat*: for *dare volebat*. Cf. *lenibat*, VI, 468.

395. *ut* — *parentis*, etc.: 'that he might postpone the fate of his dying parent.' *depositi*: a man dangerously sick was sometimes, as a last resort, laid down by the side of his door, that passers-by might have an opportunity of suggesting any remedy.

398. *acerba*: adverbially. Cf. IX, 794, and VI, 467.

401. *Paeonium*: a trisyllable. 'The Paeonian custom' was that of physicians, the servants of Apollo, who were wont to gird up the pallium or cloak in order the more easily to examine wounds and apply remedies.

408. *pulvere*: see note on VI, 300.

413. *Puberibus*: 'mature'; neither too old nor too young; neither dry nor milky.

414. *non incognita capris*: the wild goats of Crete, when wounded with poisoned arrows, were said to be healed by eating the *dictamnium*, which caused the arrow to fall out of the wound.

417, 418. *hoc*, etc.: 'with this she stains the water (*amnem*) which had been poured (*fusum*) into the shining vases.' Running or river water had been placed in vessels near at hand. *labris*: is the dative for *in labra*.

422. *Quippe*: for *certe*.

432. *habilis*: 'fitted to.'

433. *fusis circum*: for *circumfusus*. *armis*: i.e. with arms and hands bearing weapons; 'with armed embrace.'

437. *inter praemia ducet*: 'shall lead thee to the rewards (the glorious prizes of my conflict).' *Inter* implies here both 'to' and 'amidst'; as if Ascanius were surrounded with the prizes of his father's victory, and passing along from one to another.

438-440. *facito (ut) Sis, et excitet*: cf. III, 343.

450. *rapit*: 'swiftly leads on.'

451. *abrupto sidere*: for *abrupta nube*; a bold figure suggested by the notion that storms are occasioned by the influence of the stars. Cf. IV, 309.

465. *pede aequo*: 'with equal foot'; in fair encounter, as opposed to *aversos*. *ferentes*: for *inferentes*.

469. *media inter lora*: i.e. while he is in the midst of his task or duty of managing the reins. Some understand 'between the reins,' which are wound about his body.

481. *legit*: 'traverses.'

491. *se — arma*: see note on X, 412.

495. *equos, currum*: refer to the horses and chariot of Turnus.

500-613. While Aeneas and Turnus in different parts of the field are slaying all those they encounter, Aeneas conceives the idea of attacking Laurentum. Accordingly he leaves the Etruscans and Arcadians to occupy the enemy, and, forming a phalanx of his Trojans, advances to the assault. The Latins in the city are terrified and distracted, and in the midst of their panic are still more agitated on learning that the queen, Amata, in her despair, has hung herself.

501. *Diversas*: 'in different places.'

508. *crates pectoris*: another term for *costas*.

513. *Ille*: Aeneas.

522. *virgulta sonantia lauro*: 'shrubby crackling with laurel,' for 'crackling laurel shrubbery.' Cf. VI, 704.

532, 533. *hunc — rotae*: the rushing chariot (*rotae*) threw Murranus forward under the reins and horses (*iuga*); i.e. under the horses while he was held entangled in the reins. *crebro pulsu*: join with *proculcat*.

534. *nec*: is equivalent to an emphatic *non*, 'not at all.'

535. *Hyllo*: retains the final *o* unelided.

546. *mortis metae*: 'the goal of death.' A genitive of definition or apposition. H. 440, 4; LM. 569; A. 214, *f*; B. 202; G. 361, 1; (H. 396, VI).

548. *adeo*: limits *Totae*. Cf. III, 203. *conversae*: 'wheeling about.'

565. *hac (parte)*: 'on this,' i.e. 'on our side.'

566. *ob inceptum subitum*: on account of the suddenness of this measure some might distrust the prudence of it. *mihi*: ethical dative.

568. *victi*: by the *constructio ad sensum (synesis)*; refers to the people in the city, instead of agreeing grammatically with *urbs*. H. 389; LM. 477; A. 182, *a*, 187, *d*; B. 235, B. 2, *c*; G. 211, R. 1; (H. 636, IV, 4).

572. *caput, summa*: Laurentum, as the chief seat of the Latins, is the head and center of the war.

589. *trepidae rerum*: see note on I, 178.

593. *haec fortuna*: 'this (additional) misfortune'; the suicide of the queen.

600. *crimen*: 'the guilty cause.'

614-709. Turnus is alarmed by confused noises from the distant city, and, recognizing Juturna in her disguise, he mourns the slaughter of his friends unsuccored by him. Saces brings news of the attack of Aeneas on the city, and Turnus hastens to challenge his enemy once more to single combat. The heroes prepare at once for battle, while both armies cease fighting, and all eyes are fastened on the two leaders.

621. *diversa*: 'remote'; as in III, 4.

630. *numero*: i.e. *caesorum*.

634. *fallis dea*: 'thou hidest thy godhead,' lit. 'thou dost escape notice being a goddess,' an imitation of the Greek construction.

639. *superat*: as in II, 643; III, 339.

640. Cf. X, 842.

646. *Manes*: the souls of the dead were invoked as gods by the Romans.

648. *inscia culpa*: his soul is unconscious of the disgrace of saving life by flight at the sacrifice of friends and country.

655. *Deiecturum*: sc. *se*, as in l. 762, below.

657. *mussat*: 'silently questions'; 'hesitates.' Latinus dares not yet openly express his doubts.

659. *tui fidissima*: 'most faithful to thee.' The genitive is used by poetic license, perhaps, as analogous to the genitive with *amantissimus*, or *studiosissimus*.

664. *deserto*: remote from the actual scene of the conflict. Cf. l. 614.

667. *Uno*, etc.: cf. X, 871 sqq.

672, 673. *flammis vertex*, etc.: 'the whirling column (*vertex*) of eddying flame (*flammis volutus*), between the platforms (of the tower), was streaming toward the sky.' *Flammis* is an ablative of manner with *volutus*. The tower in question was one which Turnus himself had caused to be constructed

on wheels within the walls, ready to be stationed at any point where it might be needed for defense.

679. **Morte**: = *per mortem*. 'I am resolved to suffer in death whatever bitterness there is in death.'

680. **furere furorem**: 'to give vent to fury.' **ante**: 'first'; i.e. before death, or before I die.

681. **arvis**: dative for *in arva*.

686. **aut**: for *seu*. **sublapsa vetustas**: 'the imperceptible lapse of time.'

687. **mons**: 'a vast rock,' *montis pars*. **improbis**: *vehementissime concitatus*.

694. **verius (est)**: 'it is more just.'

710-790. The heroes hurl their spears, and then attack with the sword. Turnus, in his haste, having armed himself with the sword of his charioteer instead of his own, is now deceived by the treacherous weapon, which breaks at the first blow. He is pursued by Aeneas round and round, though the latter is retarded by his wound. While Aeneas in vain struggles to release his spear from the root of a tree into which it had struck, Juturna, in the guise of Metiscus, brings to Turnus his own sword. Then Venus, indignant at the interference of the nymph, loosens the spear of Aeneas from the root, and the battle is renewed.

727. **Quem**, etc.: '(to ascertain) whom the struggle (*labor*) condemns to death, and which weight (whether that which represents Aeneas or that which represents Turnus) is carried down to death'; lit. 'with which weight death sinks down.' The latter clause more fully expressed: *cui pondus vergens letum destinet*. *Pondere* is the ablative of cause.

728. **impune**: sc. *se facturum*.

729. **in ensem**: cf. IX, 749; XI, 284.

733. **Ni subeat**: the apodosis is implied in the foregoing *deserit*: leaving him to perish, 'unless,' etc.

762. See note on 655.

769. **Laurenti divo**: Faunus was the tutelar god of Laurentum. See VII, 47.

779. **fecere profanos**: 'have profaned.' Cf. *defensum dabit* for *defendet*, l. 437. The Trojans have profaned the honors of Faunus by cutting away the tree, and removing the tokens sacred to him.

785. **dea Daunia**: Juturna.

791-886. Jupiter forbids Juno to exercise any further influence in the contest, but consents, in answer to her prayer, that the Trojans shall lose their name, and that the Latins shall give theirs to the united people. One of the furies is sent in the form of a bird of ill omen to terrify Turnus; and Juturna, giving up all hope, plunges into the Tiber.

794. **Indigetem**: Aeneas was destined to be borne to heaven as a *deus*, *indiges*, or deified hero, and this Juno well knew.

801. **et**: continues the negation; translate 'nor.'

805. **Deformare domum**: 'to clothe the house in squalid mourning.' The house of Latinus has been sorrow-stricken most of all by the suicide of Amata.

811. **Digna indigna**: for *digna atque indigna*; i.e. all things, whether seemly or disgraceful; all fortunes.

817. **superstitio**: 'fear-inspiring oath.'

835, 836. **commixti** — **Subsident**: 'mingled in population only (*corporeantum*, 'in the body' of people, not in name), they, as Trojans (i.e. in respect to their national name of Trojans), shall disappear.

845. **geminae Dirae**: Alecto and Tisiphone. These two are supposed here to await at the gate of Olympus the commands of Jove, while Megaera remains in Hades.

854. **in omen**: 'as an omen.'

877. **fallunt**: 'escape (me)'; the will of Jupiter under this omen is clear to me.

880. **Possem**: 'I should have been able'; i.e. had I not been rendered immortal.

887–952. The heroes taunt each other, and Turnus lifts a huge stone and hurls it at Aeneas, but comes short of his mark. Turnus is wounded by the spear of Aeneas, and sinks to the ground. The Rutulians groan, and Turnus submits himself to the will of the victor, who is about to spare him, when he observes on his shoulder the belt of the slain Pallas, and, maddened at the sight, drives his sword to the heart of the slayer.

896. **circumspicit**: 'he looks round and sees.'

898. **arvis**: dative.

901. **torquebat**: 'tried to hurl.' The imperfect has a conative force.

903. **neque se cognoscit**: 'nor does he know his old self'; he is conscious of not possessing his wonted strength and agility. **currentem**: when running to seize the stone. **euntem**: when advancing with the stone against Aeneas.

921, 922. **Murali Tormento**: 'by the mural engine'; by the *ballista*, with which walls are shattered.

942. **bullis**: 'with the (golden) studs.'

944. **inimicum insigne**: 'the ornament of his adversary'; an ornament which had been worn by his enemy.

From other accounts of the traditional history of early Rome, we learn that Aeneas, immediately after this victory, received Lavinia in marriage, united his Trojans in one nation with the subjects of Latinus, under the common

name of Latini, built the city of Lavinium, and obtained the right of succeeding to the kingdom of Latinus. Thus he secured a dwelling place in Italy, and introduced his gods into Latium, according to the purpose indicated in the beginning of the poem.

Fig. 81. — Victory

IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION

BOOK I

Line

16. The final vowel in **Samo** is not elided. See grammars, under Hiatus.
73. The last two vowels of **Conubio** are pronounced as one syllable. See grammars, under Synaeresis or Synizesis.
120. The last two vowels of **Ilionei** as in *Conubio*, l. 73.
131. **dehinc** is scanned by synaeresis as one syllable: *d'hinc*.
195. **deinde**; synaeresis of *ei*.
256. **dehinc** as in l. 131.
308. **videt** lengthens its final syllable under the ictus. See grammars, under Diastole.
332. The final vowel of **-que** at the end of the verse is elided before the initial vowel of the next. See grammars, under Synapheia.
405. The final vowel of **dea** is retained. See grammars, under Hiatus.
448. **-que** is elided as in l. 332.
478. **pulvis**; as *videt* in l. 308.
611. **Ilionea** lengthens the penultimate *e*. See note on this line.
617. **Dardanio** does not elide the final *-o*, and the verse is spondaic.
651. **peteret**; as *videt* in l. 308.
668. The last syllable of **iactetur** as in *peteret*, above.
698. The last two vowels of **Aurea** form one syllable.
726. **aureis**; as *Aurea* in l. 698.

BOOK II

16. **abiete**; a dactyl; *ie* forms one syllable by synaeresis, and the first syllable is lengthened as if by position. Thus: *ab-ye-te*.

Line

369. **pavor**; as *videt* in I, 308.
411. **obruimur**; as *pavor* in l. 369.
442. **parietibus**; pronounced *paryetibus*. Cf. *abiete*, l. 16.
492. **ariete**; as *abiete*, l. 16.
563. **domus**; as *pavor* in l. 369.
745. **-que** at the end of the verse is elided, as in I, 332.
774. **Steterunt** shortens the second syllable. See grammars, under systole.

BOOK III

48. **Steterunt**; as in II, 774.
74. **matri** and **Neptuno** do not elide the final *-i* and *-o*, and the verse is spondaic.
91. The final vowel of the first **-que** is long under the ictus.
112. **nemus**; as *videt* in I, 308.
122. **Idomenea**; as *Ilionea*, l. 611.
136. **Conubiis**; trisyllable, as *Conubio* in I, 73.
211. **Insulae**; the final diphthong of *In-sulae* is unelided and is shortened. See grammars, under Hiatus.
464. The final vowel of **gravia** is long under the ictus.
504. **Casus**; as *videt* in I, 308.
602. **Scio** is scanned as one syllable by synaeresis.
606. **pereo** does not elide the final *-o*.
681. **Constiterunt**; as *steterunt* in II, 774.

BOOK IV

64. **Pectoribus**; as *videt* in I, 308.
126. **Conubio**; as in I, 73.
168. **Conubiis**; as in III, 136.
222. **adloquitur**; as *Pectoribus* in l. 64.
235. **spe** does not elide the final *-e*.

Line

558. -que at the end elides -e by synapheia.
 629. The last -que as in l. 558.
 667. *femineo* does not elide the final -o.
 686. *Sēmianimem*; four syllables, by synaeresis of -ia-: *semyanimem*.

BOOK V

261. *Illo* retains and shortens the final -o.
 284. *datur*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 337. *Euryalus*; as *datur* in l. 284.
 352. *aureis*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
 422. -que; see note on I, 332.
 432. *Genua*; scanned as a dissyllable: *genua*. See note on II, 16.
 521. *pater*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 589. *Parietibus*; as in II, 442.
 663. *abiete*; as in II, 16.
 735. *colo* does not elide the final -o.
 753. -que at the end as in I, 332.
 853. *amittebat*; as *videt* in I, 308.

BOOK VI

33. *omnia*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ia-.
 201. *Graveolentis*; pronounced by synaeresis in four syllables: *graveolentis*.
 254. *super*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 280. *Ferrei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
 412. *alveo*; by synaeresis a dissyllable: *alvo*.
 507. *te* retains and shortens the final vowel.
 602. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.
 653. *curruum*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -uu-.
 678. *dehinc*; as in I, 131.
 768. *Numitor*; as *videt* in I, 308.

BOOK VII

33. *alveo*; as in VI, 412.
 96. *conubiis*. See note on III, 136.
 160. -um in *Latinorum* is elided by synapheia.
 174. *erat*; as *videt* in I, 308.

XII ED.

Line

175. *ariete*; as in II, 492.
 178. *cedro* does not elide the final -o.
 186. The final vowel of the first -que is long under the ictus, as in III, 91.
 190. *Aurea*; as in I, 698.
 226. *Oceano* does not elide the final -o.
 237. *precantia*; trisyllable by synaeresis of -ia-.
 249. *Ilionei*; quadrisyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
 253. *conubio*; as in I, 73.
 262. *deerit*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ee-.
 303. *alveo*; as in VI, 412.
 333. *conubiis*; as in III, 136.
 389. *Euhoe*; dissyllable; pronounced nearly *yu-hoy*.
 398. *canit*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 470. *Synapheia*, as in I, 332.
 532. *Tyrrhei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
 609. *aerei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
 631. *turrigerae* does not elide the final diphthong, and the verse is spondaic.
 769. *Paeoniis*; trisyllable by synaeresis of -ii-.

BOOK VIII

98. *procul*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 194. *Semihominis*; as a quadrisyllable: *semyominis*.
 228. *Synapheia* as in I, 332.
 292. *Eurystheo*; trisyllable by synaeresis of -eo-.
 337. *dehinc*; dissyllable.
 363. *subiit*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 372. *aureo*; as *alveo* in VI, 412.
 383. *Nerei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of -ei-.
 553. *aureis*; as in I, 726.
 599. *abiete*; as in II, 16.

BOOK IX

9. *petit*; as *videt* in I, 308. The verse is spondaic.
 32. *alveo*; as in VI, 412.

Line

291. *tui* does not elide the final *-i*.
 477. *femineo*; as in IV, 667.
 480. *dehinc*; as in I, 131.
 501. *Ilionei*; as in VII, 249.
 610. *fatigamus*; as in *videt* in I, 308.
 647. *Dardanio*; as in I, 617.
 650. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.
 674. *Abietibus*; as *parietibus* in II, 442.
 716. *Typhoeo*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *-eo-*.

BOOK X

17. The interjection *O* is retained before *hominum*. See grammars, under Hiatus.
 67. *petiit*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 116. *aureo*; as in VIII, 372.
 129. *Menestheo*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *-eo-*.
 136. *buxo* does not elide the final *-o*.
 141. *domo* does not elide the final *-o*.
 156. *duci* does not elide the final *-i*.
 334. *steterunt*; as in II, 774.
 378. *Deest*; as one syllable by synaeresis of *-ee-*.
 383. *dabat*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 394. *caput*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 396. *Semianimes*; as in IV, 686.
 404. See note on 396.
 433. *sinit*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 487. *eadem*; dissyllable (*yā-dem*) by synaeresis of *ea-*.
sanguis; as *videt* in I, 308.
 496. *baltei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ei*.
 720. *profugus*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 764. *Nerei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ei*.
 781. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.
 872. *amor*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 895. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.

BOOK XI

31. *Parrhasio* does not elide the final *-o*.
 69. *languentis*; as *videt* in I, 308.

XII ED.

Line

111. *Oratis*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 262. *Protei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ei*.
 265. *Idomenei*; four syllables by synaeresis of *-ei*.
 323. *amor*; as *videt* in X, 872.
 383. *Proinde*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-oi-*.
 469. *pater*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 480. *tanti* does not elide the final *-i*.
 609. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.
 635. *Semianimes*; as in IV, 686.
 667. *abiete*; as in II, 16.
 890. *Arietat*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *-ie-*. See note on *abiete*, II, 16.

BOOK XII

13. *pater*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 31. *genero* does not elide the final *-o*.
 68. *ebur*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 83. *Orithyia*; four syllables; *-yi-* forming a diphthong.
 84. *anteirent*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *-ei-*.
 232. *manus*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 356. *Semianimi*; as in IV, 686.
 363. The final vowel of the first *-que* is long, as in III, 91.
 401. *Paeonium* loses the final *-um* by ecthipsis, and is then connected with the following *in* by synaeresis of *i—i*; thus: *Paeon-yin*.
 422. *dolor*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 535. *Hyllo* does not elide the final *-o*.
 541. *aerei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *-ei*.
 550. *domitor*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 668. *amor*; as in X, 872.
 706. *ariete*; as in II, 492.
 772. *stabat*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 821. *conubiis*; as in III, 136.
 847. *eodem*; dissyllable (*yo-dem*) by synaeresis of *eo-*.
 883. *erit*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 905. *Genua*; dissyllable (*genva*), as in V, 432.

ABBREVIATIONS

a., active.	f., feminine.	neg., negative.
abl., ablative.	fig., figuratively.	nom., nominative.
acc., accusative.	freq., frequentative <i>or</i> frequently.	num., numeral.
adj., adjective.	gen., genitive.	obs., obsolete.
adv., adverb.	id. (<i>idem</i>), the same.	p., participle, <i>or</i> participial adjective.
c., common.	impers., impersonal.	pass., passive.
cf. (<i>confer</i>), compare.	inc., inceptive <i>or</i> inchoative.	pl., plural.
comp., comparative.	ind., indicative.	prep., preposition.
conj., conjunction.	indec., indeclinable.	pron., pronoun.
dat., dative.	indef., indefinite.	rel., relative <i>and</i> related.
def., defective.	inf., infinitive.	rt., root.
dem., demonstrative.	intens., intensive.	s., singular.
dep., deponent.	interj., interjection.	sc. (<i>scilicet</i>), supply <i>or</i> understand.
dim., diminutive.	interrog., interrogative.	sqq., following.
dissyll., dissyllable.	irreg., irregular.	subst., substantive, -ly.
distrib., distributive.	m., masculine.	sup., superlative.
encl., enclitic.	meton., metonymy.	trisyll., trisyllable.
et al. (<i>et alibi</i>), and elsewhere ; i.e., not unfrequent.	n., neuter.	w., with.

[NOTE. — The parts of compound words are not indicated separately when they appear unmodified in the compound form, nor when prepositions in composition are modified only according to the general rules mentioned under the definitions of prepositions.

In verbs, only the principal parts are given which are understood to be in actual use ; and generally one of the numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, designates the conjugation, and therefore the form of the infinitive.

The numerals following definitions refer to passages in the text.]

VOCABULARY

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl., *from*, in relations of space, time, source, cause, and agency; *from*, 1, 371; following a substantive directly, with ellipsis of participle, 1, 160; *at, on, to*, 7, 106; *from the direction, on the side of*, 5, 19; *in respect to*, 11, 174; *according to*, 9, 235; *from a period or point of time*, 2, 87; *since, after*, 1, 730; of persons, *by*, 2, 429; **ā tergō**, *from the rear, behind*, 1, 186; **ab ūsque**, *as far as from, even from*, 7, 289. In composition, **ab** is unchanged before vowels and before *i (=j)*, *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; becomes **abs** before *c*, *q*, *t*, as before *p*; **ā** in **āfui** from **absum**; and **au** is used in **auferō**, from **ab** and **ferō**, and in **aufugiō**, from **ab** and **fugiō**.

abāctus, a, um, p. of **abigō**.

Abaris, is, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 344.

Abās, antis, m. 1. *The twelfth king of Argos, grandson of Danaus*, 3, 286.

2. *A Trojan, follower of Aeneas*, 1, 121. 3. *An Etruscan*, 10, 427.

abditus, a, um, p. of **abdō**.

abdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put away*; with the point or place where, in the abl. alone or with a prep., the acc. with prep., or the dative; *to hide, shut up*, 1, 60; *to bury, plunge, thrust*, 2, 553.

abdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead away; remove, take away*, 3, 601; *take away by force*, 7, 362; *draw back*, 5, 428.

abductus, a, um, p. of **abdūcō**.

Abella, ae, f., *Abella, a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples*, 7, 740.

abeō, īvī, or īī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go away, depart*, 2, 675; *go off, go aside, turn off*, 5, 162; *pass into, sink into*, 9, 700; *go forward, take the lead*, 5, 318; *retreat*, 2, 382; *change or be transformed*.

abfore, **abfuī**, etc., see **absum**.

abiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (**ab and iaciō**), *to cast off, away or down*, 10, 736.

abiectus, a, um, p. of **abiciō**.

abies, etis (often trisyll. in the oblique cases), f., *a fir tree; fir wood or fir timber*, 2, 16; meton., *a ship*, 8, 91; *a lance*, 11, 667.

abigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (**ab and agō**), *to drive off or away from, i.e. beyond (others in)*, 8, 407; *drive away*, 11, 261.

abitus, ūs, m. (**abeō**), *a departure*, 8, 214; *a passage, or outlet*, 9, 380.

abiūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to swear off; deny upon oath; deny, disavow*, 8, 263.

ablātus, a, um, p. of **auferō**.

abluō, luī, lūtus, 3, a., *to wash away*, 9, 818; *cleanse, purify, wash*, 2, 720.

ablūtus, a, um, p. of **abluō**.

abnegō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to deny, refuse*, with acc. and dat., 7, 424; with inf., 2, 637; *alone*, 2, 654.

abnuō, nuī, nuitus or nūtus, 3, a. and n., *to shake the head in dissent; refuse*, with acc., 4, 108; *reject*, 5, 531; *forbid*, with acc. and inf., 10, 8.

aboleō, ēvī, itus, 2, a., *to cause to wane*

- or waste; to destroy, 4, 497; cleanse, efface, wipe out, 11, 789; obliterate the memory of, 1, 720.
- abolēscō**, olēvī, 2, inc. n. (aboleō), to decay, 7, 232.
- abreptus**, a, um, p. of abripiō.
- abripiō**, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (ab and rapiō), to take away violently; snatch, carry away, 1, 108; 4, 600.
- abrupō**, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., to break off, away, or tear away from, 9, 118; tear asunder, rend, 3, 199; end suddenly or abruptly, 4, 388: put an end to, 4, 631; violate, 3, 55; p.
- abruptus**, a, um, having burst, bursting, breaking forth, subst., **abruptum**, ī, n., anything broken off; a precipice; abyss, chasm, 3, 422; in **abruptum**, headlong, 12, 687.
- abruptus**, a, um, p. of abrupō.
- abs**, prep. See ab.
- abscessus**, ūs, m. (abscēdō, to go away), a going away, retreat, 10, 445.
- abscidō**, cidī, cīsus, 3, a. (abs and caedō), to cut off, 12, 511.
- abscindō**, scidī, scissus, 3, a., to tear off, away, from, 5, 685; separate, 3, 418; tear, 4, 590.
- abscissus**, a, um, p. of abscindō.
- abscondō**, condī and condidī, ditus, 3, a., to put out of sight, hide, conceal; to conceal, 4, 337; lose sight of, withdraw from, 3, 291.
- absēns**, entis, p. of absum.
- absistō**, abstitī, 3, n., to stand off or away from, followed by the abl., alone or with prep.; withdraw from, 6, 259; fly, dart from, 12, 102; with infin., desist, cease, 6, 399; alone, stop, cease, 1, 192.
- abstineō**, uī, tentus, 2, a. and n. (abs and teneō), to hold or keep off from, or abstain from, with abl., 7, 618; alone, abstain, restrain one's self, 2, 534.
- abstrāctus**, a, um, p. of abstrahō.
- abstrahō**, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., to drag or lead away, 8, 263.
- abstrūdō**, trūsī, trūsus, 3, a., to push or thrust off; to conceal, hide, 6, 7.
- abstrūsus**, a, um, p. of abstrūdō.
- abstulī**, perf. of auferō.
- absum**, āfuī or abfuī, āfutūrus or abfutūrus, abesse, irreg. n., to be away; to be absent, 2, 620; distant, 11, 907; to be wanting, missing, 1, 584; inf., āfore, or abfore, will be wanting, 8, 147; p., **absēns**, entis, absent, 4, 83.
- absūmō**, sūmpsī, sūmptus, 3, a., to take away; of death, to end, destroy, 3, 654; exhaust, spend, 7, 301; consume, devour, 3, 257; cut off, end, 1, 555.
- absūmptus**, a, um, p. of absūmō.
- abunde**, adv., with genit. (abundus), sufficiently, enough, 7, 552.
- abundō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to overflow; abound; **abundāns**, antis, overflowing, 11, 547.
- ac**, see atque.
- Acamās**, antis, m., Acamas, a son of Theseus and Phaedra, 2, 262.
- acanthus**, ī, m., the plant bear's-foot; the acanthus, 1, 649.
- Acarnān**, ānis, adj., of Acarnania, a country between Epirus and Aetolia; Acarnanian, 5, 298.
- Acca**, ae, f., a companion of Camilla, 11, 820.
- accēdō**, cessī, cessus (perf. ind., accēstis for accessistis, 1, 201), 3, n. (ad and cedo), to go or draw near to; approach, with acc. alone, 1, 307.
- accelerō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ad and celerō), to hasten; make haste, 5, 675.
- accendō**, ī, cēsus, 3, a. (ad and candō, rel. to candeō), to set fire to, light up, enkindle, 5, 4; enrage, exasperate, incense, 1, 29; incite, rouse, 4, 232.

accēsus, a, um, p. of **accendō**.

acceptus, a, um, p. of **accipiō**.

accessus, ūs, m. (**accēdō**), *a going near to; an access, approach*, 3, 570.

1. **accidō**, cidi, 3, n. (**ad and cadō**), *to happen*, 12, 593.

2. **accidō**, cidi, cīsus, 3, a. (**ad and caedō**), *to cut into, or up; cut*, 2, 627; *eat into, devour, consume*, 7, 125.

accinctus, a, um, p. of **accingō**.

accingō, cīnxī, cīctus (pass. inf., **ac-cingier**, 4, 493), 3, a. (**ad and cingō**), *to gird on; gird*, 2, 614; *arm, equip*, 6, 184; *make one's self ready; prepare*, 1, 210; *resort to*, 4, 493.

acciō, cīvī, cītus, 4, a. (**ad and cieō**), *to summon, call*, 11, 235.

accipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (**ad and capiō**), *to take to one's self; to receive*, 1, 304; *take in or up, admit, receive*, 1, 123; 3, 79; *entertain*, 3, 353; *see*, 8, 155; *hear, attend, listen to, learn*, 2, 65; *heed, regard*, 4, 611.

accipiter, tris, m., *a hawk*, 11, 721.

accīsus, a, um, p. of **accidō**.

1. **accītus**, a, um, p. of **acciō**.

2. **accītus**, ūs, m.; used only in the abl. sing. (**acciō**); *a summons, call*, 1, 677.

acclīnis, e, adj. (**acclīnō**, *to lean on*), *leaning on or against*, 10, 835.

accola, ae, c. (**accolō**), *a neighbor*, 7, 729.

accolō, coluī, cultus, 3, a. (**ad and colō**), *to dwell near or by*.

accommodō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**ad and commodō**), *to fit one thing to another; to buckle, gird*, 2, 393.

accommodus, a, um, adj. (**ad and commodus**), *fit, suitable*, 11, 522.

accubō, uī, itus, 1, n. (**ad and cumbō**), *to lie near or by, to recline*, 6, 606; *bend over, project*.

accumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (**ac-cubō**), *to lay one's self down, at or upon; recline*, with dat., 1, 79.

accumulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**ad and cumulō**), *to place heap on heap; heap up, load; honor*, 6, 885.

accurrō, curri, seldom cucurri, cursus, 3, n. (**ad and currō**), *to run to; run, hasten up*, 5, 451.

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. (for **ac-cer**, root **ac**, as in **acuō**), *sharp; fig., bitter, pungent*, 7, 291; *ardent, active, strong*, 1, 220; *brave, valiant*, 8, 441; *spirited, full of life, life-like*, 5, 254; *elastic, springing*, 7, 164; *swift, nimble, fiery*, 1, 444; *fierce, furious*, 2, 414; *keen, urgent*, 1, 362; adv., **ācriter**; comp., **ācrius**, *more vigorously*.

acerbō, no perf., ātus, 1, a. (**acerbus**), *to embitter; to aggravate, augment*, 11, 407.

acerbus, a, um, adj. (**ācer**), *harsh, bitter, in taste; fig., cruel, fierce*, 5, 462; *fatal, direful, sorrowful, sad, mournful*, 5, 49; 6, 429; pl., **acerba**, ōrum, n., *vengeful deeds*, 12, 500; adv., **acerba**, *harshly, savagely, fiercely*, 9, 794.

acernus, a, um, adj. (**acer**, *maple*), *of maple; maple-*, 2, 112.

acerra, ae, f., *an incense box; a censer*, 5, 745.

acervus, ī, m., *a heap, pile*, 4, 402.

Acesta, ae, f., *a town in Sicily, named after Acestes*, 5, 718.

Acestēs, ae, m., *Acestes or Segestus, the son of Crimissus, a Sicilian river god, and Egesta or Segesta, a Trojan woman*, 1, 195.

Achaemenidēs, ae, m., *Achaemenides, a companion of Ulysses*, 3, 614.

Achāicus (poet., **Achāius**), a, um, adj. (**Achāia**), *of Achaia; Achaean; Grecian*, 2, 462.

Achāius, a, um, see **Achāicus**.

Achātēs, ae, m., *Achates, a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 174, et al.

Acherōn, ontis, m., *the Acheron, a river of Hades*, 6, 295; met., *the lower world*, 5, 99.

Achillēs, is (eos or ī), m., *the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis, daughter of Nereus*, 1, 468, et al.

Achillēus, a, um, adj. (**Achillēs**), *of Achilles; Achillean*, 3, 326.

Achivus, a, um, adj. (**Achaeus**), *Achaean; Grecian*, 1, 488; pl. subst., **Achivī**, ōrum or um, *the Greeks*, 2, 102.

Acīdalius, a, um, adj. (**Acīdalia**, an appellation of Venus, derived from the name of a fountain in Boeotia), *pertaining to Venus; Acidalian*, 1, 720.

aciēs, ēī, f., *a sharp edge or point; edge*, 2, 333; *an arrow-head*, 11, 862; *the sight of the eye*, 6, 200; *the eye*, 4, 643; *an army in line of battle; army*, 10, 408; *the shock, of battle*, 12, 662; *light*; pl., **aciēs**, *the eyes*, 12, 558; *squadrons, battalions, troops*, 2, 599; *battles*, 6, 829; **aciēs inferre**, *to charge*, 10, 364.

aclys, ydis, f., *a dart with a thong on its shaft*, 7, 730.

Acmōn, onis, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 128.

Acoetēs, is, m., *the armor-bearer of Evander*, 11, 30.

Aconteus, eī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 11, 612.

Acragās, antis, m., *Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti*, 3, 703.

Acrisiōnēus, a, um, adj. (**Acrisiōnē**), *pertaining to Acrisioe or Danaë, daughter of Acrisius; Acrisonean*, 7, 410.

Acrisius, iī, m., *a king of Argos, son of Abas*, 7, 372.

ācrius, see **ācer**.

Ācrōn, ōnis, m., *a Greek warrior*, 10, 719.

acta, ae, f., *the seashore; beach, shore*, 5, 613.

Actius, a, um, adj. (poet. for **Actiacus**, from **Actium**), *pertaining to Actium, a promontory and town of Epirus, celebrated as the scene of the decisive victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, in B.C. 31; Actian*, 3, 280.

Actor, oris, m. 1. *The name of a Trojan*, 9, 500. 2. *The name of an Auruncian*, 12, 94.

1. **āctus**, a, um, p. of **agō**.

2. **āctus**, ūs, m. (**agō**), *a driving or impelling; speed, swift descent*, 12, 687.

āctūtum, adv. (**āctus**), *promptly, immediately*, 9, 255.

acuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a, *to make pointed; to sharpen, whet*, 8, 386; fig., *stimulate, provoke*, 7, 330; *incite, rouse*; p., **acūtus**, a, um, *sharpened, pointed, sharp*, 1, 45.

acus, ūs, f. (**acuō**), *a needle*, 9, 582.

acūtus, a, um, p. of **acuō**.

ad, prep. followed by acc. 1. In relations of place: *to, towards, at, by, near, before*, freq., *present with, among*, 6, 481; after a subst., with ellipsis of prep., 10, 253. 2. Of time: *at, just at, about, by*, 4, 513, et al. 3. In other relations: *in one's esteem, with*, 12, 648; **ad ūnum**, *even to a single one, to the last one, to a man*, 5, 687; **ad ūsque**, *as far as*, 11, 262, et al.

adāctus, a, um, p. of **adigō**.

adamās, antis, m., *that which cannot be overcome; the hardest iron, steel, adamant*, 6, 552.

Adamastus, ī, m., *the father of Achae-menides*, 3, 614.

addēnsēō, ēre, and **addēnsō**, āre, a.,
to make compact; close up, 10, 432.

addicō, dīxī, dictus, 3, a., to pronounce
for; assign to; give up to, 3, 653.

additus, a, um, p. of **addō**.

addō, didī, ditus, 3, a., to put or lay
near to or by, put on, 5, 817; add,
join, 9, 765; erect on, 3, 336; give,
impart, 1, 593; add, bestow, 5, 249;
addere sē, to join, 2, 339.

addūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., to lead or
draw to; lead on, 10, 380; draw to,
bend, draw tight, strain, of the
muscles, 5, 141; of a bow, etc., 5,
507.

adductus, a, um, p. of **addūcō**.

adedō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., to eat up, de-
vour, consume, 9, 537.

1. **adeō**, īvī or īī, itus, īre, irreg. a. and
n., to go to, approach; visit, 4, 56;
reach, 4, 322; encounter, undergo,
1, 10.

2. **adeō**, adv. (ad + eō, cf. is), to
this or that point; so far, to such a
degree, so very, so much; with correl.
ut following, 11, 436, et al.; explan-
atory of a preceding statement, so
much, so, 1, 567, et al.; so, therefore,
4, 533; added to this, besides, more-
over; frequently emphasizing a word
or statement, aye indeed, aye also,
indeed, even, 3, 203; 7, 427; iam-
que **adeō** and nunc **adeō**, and even
now, now indeed, already, or more-
over, 5, 268; 9, 156, et al.; ūsque
adeō, up to such a point, even so, so
much; vix **adeō**, hardly even, 6, 498.

adēmpus, a, um, p. of **adimō**.

adesse, see sum.

adfābilis, e, adj. (adfor), that can be
spoken to; easy to be approached, 3,
621.

adfātus, a, um, p. of **adfor**.

adfātus, ūs, m. (adfor), a speaking to;
address, 4, 284.

adfectō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (adficiō),
to strive after; grasp, seize, 3, 670;
seek.

adferō, attulī, allātus, adferre, irreg. a.,
to bring, bear, or carry, convey to,
12, 171; bring hither, 6, 532; to
present, 3, 310; pass., adferī, to be
brought to, with acc., 7, 217.

adficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a (ad and
faciō), to affect; reward, 12, 352.

adfigō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., to fasten to,
put to, 9, 536; perf. p. pass., cling-
ing to, 5, 852.

adfixus, a, um, p. of **adfigō**.

adfligō, flīxī, flīctus, 3, a., to beat or
strike upon; p., **adflīctus**, a, um;
dejected, desponding, 2, 92; wretched,
troubled, 1, 452.

adflō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to blow
upon; breathe upon, 5, 739; blast, 2,
649; inspire, 6, 50; impart, 1, 591.

adfluō, flūxī, flūxus, 3, n., to flow to;
fig., gather, flock together, assemble,
2, 796.

adfor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a., to speak
to; address, 1, 663; beseech, suppli-
cate, 2, 700; bid adieu, farewell to,
2, 644.

adfore, see adsum.

adfuī, see adsum.

adgnosco, nōvī, nitus, 3, a., to know a
second time or again; to recognize,
1, 470.

adhibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (ad and habeō),
to hold or apply to, unite with, admit
to, 8, 56; to bring to, invite, 5, 62;
adhibere animum or **animōs**, to
give attention, 11, 315.

adhūc, adv., to this place; to this time;
hitherto, as yet, yet, still, 1, 547, et
al.; neque **adhūc**, and not even yet,
nor yet.

adiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (ad and iaciō),
to throw to or upon; add, join, 12,
837.

adigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (ad and agō), *to drive, take, bring to*, 9, 601; *thrust*, 9, 431; *to strike down, hurl*, 4, 25; *force, urge, impel*, with inf., 6, 696; *drive*, 10, 850.

adimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (ad and emō), *to take to one's self; take from or away*, 4, 244; *pluck out*, 3, 658.

adire, see adeō.

aditus, ūs, m. (adeō), *a going to; an approach, avenue, access, passage, entrance*, 2, 494; fig., *approach*, 4, 423.

adiūctus, a, um, p. of adiungō.

adiungō, iūxi, iūctus, 3, a., *to join to, moor*, 9, 69; *associate with*, 8, 515; *add, to ally*, 7, 238.

adiūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to swear by*, with acc. of the thing sworn by, 12, 816.

adiuvō, iūvī, iūtus, 1, a., *to give aid to; to help, aid, support*, 5, 345; *encourage, stimulate, incite further*, 12, 210.

adlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide to; with dat., rarely acc., sail to, reach*, 3, 569; *advance, glide (with abl. of manner)*, 10, 269; *fly to*, 9, 474; *descend, fall upon*, 12, 319.

adlācrimāns, antis (p. of obsol. adlācrimō, *shed tears*), *weeping*, 10, 628.

adlāpsus, a, um, p. of adlābor.

adligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie or bind to; hold fast, hold*, 1, 169; *constrain, confine*, 6, 439.

adloquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to address*, 1, 229.

adlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n., *to speak playfully; sport, mock, jest*, 7, 117.

adluō, luī, 3, a., *to wash against, wash*, 8, 149.

admīror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to admire*, 6, 408; *wonder*, 2, 797.

admisceō, miscuī, mixtus or mistus, 2, a., *to mingle with*, with dat.; *to associate, unite, join*, 7, 579.

admissus, a, um, p. of admittō.

admittō, mīsī, missus (*pass inf. admittier*, 9, 231), 3, a., *to allow to go to a place; to admit*, 6, 330.

admoneō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to put in mind; remind; admonish, warn*, with acc., 4, 353; *incite, urge on*, 10, 587; with interrogative clause, 10, 153; *remind, remonstrate, caution*.

admoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move, bring near to; to carry, convey to*, 3, 410; *apply to, touch; admovēre ūbera, give suck*, 4, 367.

adnītor, nīsus or nīxus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press upon; with dat., lean against*, 12, 92; *lean, rest upon*, 4, 690; *alone, make effort, strive*, 5, 226; *ply the oars*, 4, 583.

adnīxus, a, um, p. of adnītor.

adnō, nāvī, nātus, 1, n. and a., *to swim to, sail toward or to*, with dat., 1, 538.

adnuō, nuī (ūtus, rare), 3, a. and n., *to nod to; with dat., acc. and dat., and infin.; ascent, consent*, 4, 128; *promise*, 1, 250; *direct, permit*, 11, 20.

adoleō, oluī, ultus, 2, n., *to cause to increase; to magnify, honor, adore, worship*, 1, 704; *burn in sacrifice, offer*, 3, 547; *fire, kindle*, 7, 71.

adolescō, olēvī, ultus, 3, inc. n. (adoleō), *to grow up*, of animals or plants; *become mature, ripe*, 12, 438; *burn, blaze*, 4, 379; p., **adultus**, a, um, *grown up; mature*, 1, 431.

adoperiō, operuī, opertus, 4, a., *to cover up, cover*, 3, 405.

adopertus, a, um, p. of adoperiō.

adōreus, a, um, adj. (ador, *spelt*), of *spelt* or *fine wheat*, 7, 109.

adorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. a., *to rise toward* or *upon*, *to approach*; *to aim at*, *undertake*, *attempt*, 6, 397.

adōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to pray to*; *supplicate*, *worship*, *adore*, 1, 48.

adortus, a, um, p. of adorior.

adquīrō, quīsivī, quīsitus, 3, a. (ad and quaerō), *to seek in addition*; *gain*, 4, 175.

Adrastus, ī, m., *king of Argos*, 6, 480.

adsciō, 4, a., *to ally*, *adopt*, 12, 38.

adsciscō, scīvī, scītus, 3, a. (adsciō), *to call to one's aid*; *to ally*, 11, 308; *to adopt*, 11, 472.

adscītus, a, um, p. of adsciscō.

adsēnsus, ūs, m. (adsentiō), *an assenting*; *answering sound*, *response*, *echo*, *applause*, 10, 97.

adsentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, n., and, more frequently, **adsentior**, sēnsus sum, 4, dep. n., *to give consent*; *to assent*, *agree*, 2, 130.

adservō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to keep carefully*; *guard*, *watch*, 2, 763.

adsideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. (ad and sedeō), *to sit by*, *besiege*, 11, 304.

adsiduē, adv. (adsiduus), *persistently*, *perpetually*, *constantly*, 4, 248.

adsiduus, a, um, adj. (adsideō), *abiding by*; *persistent*, *constant*, 4, 447; *perpetual*, *frequent*, 9, 245.

adsimilis, e, adj., *like*, *similar to*, 6, 603.

adsimulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make like*; *to counterfeit*, *feign*, 10, 639; pass., *make one's self like*, 12, 224.

adsistō, adstitī, 3, n., *to stand at, by, or present*; *stand*, 12, 790.

adspīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe to or upon*, 5, 607; *breathe* or *emit fragrance*, 1, 694; fig., in-

spire, 9, 525; *aid*, *favor*, *prosper*, 2, 385; *aspire*, 12, 352.

adstō, stitī, 1, n., *to stand at, near, or upon*; *alight*, 1, 301; *stand*, 9, 677; *be present*, 3, 150; *stand or be ready*, 3, 123; *impend*, 3, 194.

adsuēscō, suēvī, suētus, 3, a. and n., *to accustom to*, *make familiar*, *habituate to*; with dat., acc. and dat., and infin., *to get or become accustomed*, *be wont*, *learn*; with abl., 7, 746; **adsuēscere bella animis**, instead of *adsuēscere animōs bellis*, *to cherish war in the heart*, 6, 832.

adsuētus, a, um, p. of adsuēscō.

adsultus, ūs, m. (ad and saliō), *a leaping upon*; *an assault*, *attack*, 5, 442.

adsum, adfuī, esse, irreg. n. (collateral form of imp. subj.: **adforem**, -ēs, -et, -ent), *to be near or by*; *to be present*, *at hand*, or *here*, 1, 595; *to have arrived*, 2, 132; *to be with*, *attend*, 2, 701; *aid*, *accompany*, 10, 547; *be propitious*, 3, 116; *to beset*, 2, 330; inf., **adfore**, *to be about to come*, *destined to come*, 7, 270.

adsurgō, surrēxī, surrēctus, 3, n., *to rise up*; *rise*, 4, 86; *swell*, *fume*, 10, 95.

adulter, erī, m., *an adulterer*, 11, 268.

adulterium, ī, n. (adulter), *adultery*, 6, 612.

adultus, a, um, p. of adolēscō.

ad ūsque, see ūsque.

advectus, a, um, p. of advehō.

advehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry or convey to*; pass., **advehī**, *sail to*, 1, 558; 3, 108; foll. by acc., 8, 136.

advēlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to veil*; *wreathe*, *encircle*, *crown*, 5, 246.

advena, ae, c. (adveniō), *a new comer*; *a stranger*, *foreigner*, 4, 591; adj., *foreign*, 7, 38.

adveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n. and a., *to come to a place*; *to arrive*, *come*, 7, 803; *arrive at*, *reach*, 1, 388.

- adventō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (ad-veniō), *to come rapidly nearer; to approach, draw near*, 5, 328; 6, 258.
- adventus**, ūs, m. (advenio), *a coming, an arrival*, 5, 36; *advance*, 11, 607.
- adversor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. freq. n. (advertō), *to be against; to oppose*, 4, 127.
- adversus**, a, um, p. of advertō.
- advertō**, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn to or toward; turn, direct*, 6, 386; *turn against, bring before*, 12, 555; of the mind, *turn, direct*, 8, 440; *attend, observe, mark, listen*, 2, 712; pass., *come to, arrive at*, 5, 34; p., **adversus**, a, um, *turned toward or against; p., before, in front, opposite*, 1, 166; *opposing*, 3, 38; *against the wind*, 12, 370; *contrary*, 2, 416; *toward, to meet*, 6, 684; subst., **adversus**, ī, m., *an enemy*, 9, 761; **adversum**, ī, n.; in **adversum**, *opposite*, 8, 237; pl., **adversa**, ōrum, n., *misfortunes, accidents*, 9, 172.
- advocō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call; summon*, 5, 44.
- advolō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly to, fly*, 10, 511; *hasten, run up, speed*, 10, 896.
- advolvō**, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll to; roll*, 6, 182.
- adytum**, ī, n., *the inaccessible; the innermost part of a temple, accessible only to the priest; a shrine, sanctuary, oracle*, 2, 115; *the interior of a tomb, or shrine of the dead*, 5, 84.
- Aeaciūēs**, ae, m., *a son or descendant of Aeacus*. 1. *Achilles, as the grandson of Aeacus*, 1, 99. 2. *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*, 3, 296. 3. *Perseus, their descendant, king of Macedon*, 6, 839.
- Aeaeus**, a, um, adj., *of Aeaea, the island of Circe; Aeaeon or Colchian*, 3, 386.
- aedēs**, is, f.; in the sing., *a temple*; pl., *a dwelling, palace, apartments, court*, 2, 487, 512.
- aedificō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (aedēs and faciō), *to build; to construct, make*, 2, 16.
- Aegaeōn**, onis, m., *Aegaeon, a giant, also called Briareus*, 10, 565.
- Aegaeus**, a, um, adj., *Aegaeon; pertaining to the Aegaeon*, 3, 74.
- aeger**, gra, grum, adj., *indisposed; of the body, not well, suffering, sick*, 5, 651; *wounded*, 10, 856; *heavy, difficult*, 5, 432; *feeble*, 9, 814; *fainting, trembling*, 5, 468; *wearied, exhausted*, 2, 566; of the mind, *careworn, wretched, weary, sorrow-laden*, 2, 268; *grieved, afflicted, desponding, oppressed*, 1, 208; *heart-broken*, 1, 351; 4, 389; of inanimate things, *sickly*, 3, 142.
- aegis**, idis, f., *the shield of Jupiter, carried also by Pallas; the aegis*, 8, 354.
- aegrēscō**, 3, inc. n. (aegreō, *to be sick*), *to become sick; grow worse*, 12, 46.
- Aegyptius**, a, um, adj. (Aegyptos), *Egyptian*, 8, 688.
- Aegyptos** (-tus), ī, f., *Egypt*.
- aemulus**, a, um, adj., *striving to equal; competing, rivaling*, 5, 187; *envious*, 5, 415; *a rival for, aspiring*, 10, 371.
- Aeneadēs**, ae, m., *a son of Aeneas*; pl., **Aeneadae**, ārum, *followers of Aeneas, the Trojans*, 1, 565; *Aeneadae*, 3, 18.
- Aenēās**, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan chief, son of Venus and Anchises, and hero of the Aeneid*, 1, 92. 2. **Aenēās Silvius**, *one of the Alban kings*, 6, 769.
- Aenēis**, idis or idos, f. (Aenēās), *the Aeneid*.
- Aenēius**, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Aeneas*, 7, 1.

Aenīdēs, ae, m. (Aeneus, a collat. form of Aenēās), *a son of Aeneus or Aeneas*; *Iulus*, 9, 653.

aēnus, a, um, adj. (aes), *of bronze*; *brazen*, 2, 470; subst., **aēnum**, ī, n., *a bronze or brazen vessel*; *caldron*, 1, 213, et al.

Aeolia, ae, f., *Aeolia, an island near Sicily, the home of Aeolus*, 1, 52.

Aeolidēs, ae, m., *a son or descendant of Aeolus*. 1. *Ulysses*, 6, 529. 2. *Misenus*, 6, 164. 3. *Clytius*, 9, 774.

Aeolius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Aeolus*; *Aeolian*, 5, 791.

Aeolus, ī, m., *Aeolus*. 1. *The god who ruled over the winds*, 1, 52. 2. *A follower of Aeneas from Lyrnesus*, 12, 542.

aequaevus, a, um, adj. (aequus and aevum), *of equal age*, 2, 561.

aequālis, e, adj. (aequō), *equal*; *of the same age*, 10, 194; *fellow, companion*; subst., c., *companion*, 5, 468.

aequē, adv. (aequus), *equally*; *alike*.

Aequīculus, a, um, adj. (Aequī), *of the Aequi, a tribe adjacent to the Latins and Volscians, near Rome*; *Aequian*, 7, 747.

Aequī Faliscī, see Faliscī.

aequō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. and n. (aequus), *to make equal in size, number, weight, etc.*, 1, 193; 5, 419; *to equalize, divide equally*, 1, 508; *make equal in length*, 9, 338; *in height, raise to*, 4, 89; *to equal, be equal to*; *to be as high as, on a level with*; *keep pace with*, 6, 263; *return equally, requite*, 6, 474; *lift, exalt*, 11, 125; p., **aequātus**, a, um, *made equal or even*; *steady*, 4, 587.

aequor, oris, n. (aequō), *an equal, horizontal, or level surface*; *the surface of the sea*; *the sea*, 1, 146; *water*, 6, 355; *wave*, 3, 197; *a level*

field, plain, 5, 456; *low land*, 12, 524.

aequus, a, um, adj., *plain, even*; *on a level with, leveled, with dat.*, 12, 569; *equal, open, fair*, 11, 706; *equal, adequate, prepared*, 10, 450; *favorable*, 1, 479; *impartial, equitable, just*, 6, 129; *unprejudiced, unbiased*, 9, 234; **aequō pede**, *with foot to foot, face to face*, 12, 465; **aequum est**, *it is just*, 12, 20; **aequius fuerat**, *it would have been more just*, 11, 115; subst., **aequum**, ī, n., *that which is even*; *right, justice*, 2, 427; **in aequum**, *to the open field*, 9, 68.

āēr, eris, m. (acc. āera or āerem), *the air or atmosphere*, 1, 300, et al.

aerātus, a, um, adj. (aes), *furnished with copper, bronze*; *made of bronze*, 2, 481; *bronze-covered*; *with brazen prow*, 8, 675; *armed with bronze*; *armed*, 7, 703.

aereus, a, um, adj. (aes), *made of copper or bronze*; *bronze, brazen* (see def. of aes), 1, 448; *brazen beaked*, 5, 198; *of the copper or bronze plates or scales of a corselet*, 10, 313.

aeripēs, edis, adj. (aes and pēs), *brazen- or bronze-footed, or hoofed*, 6, 802.

āerius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the air*; *airy, aërial*, 5, 520; *rising into the air*; *towering, lofty*, 3, 291; *air-cleaving*, 9, 803.

aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze*; *brass*, in one of the old English usages of that word, 1, 449, et al.; *anything made of copper or bronze*; *a trumpet*, 3, 240; *cymbal*; *armor*, 2, 734; *shield*, 2, 545; *a bronze statue*, 6, 847; *a track or course of bronze plates*, 6, 591; *a ship's prow or beak, or a copper-bottomed ship*, 1, 35;

- pl., *aera*, n., *money*, 11, 329; *aere nexus*, *bronze-bound*, of *bronze*, 1, 448.
- aestās*, ātis, f., *the summer*, 1, 265, et al.; *summer air*, 6, 707; *a year*.
- aestīvus*, a, um, adj. (*aestās*), of *summer*; subst., *aestīva*, ōrum, n., *a summer field*; *a flock*.
- aestuō*, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (*aestus*), *to glow*, *to be dried up or parched*; *boil up*; *heave*, *foam*, 6, 297; *fume*, 8, 258; *rage*, *seethe*, 12, 666.
- aestus*, ūs, m., *glowing heat*; *summer*; *a boiling*; *a billowy motion*; *waves of flame*, *flames*, 2, 706; *wave*, *surge*, 1, 107; *tide*, *sea*, *flood*, 3, 419; *tide* (of feeling), *agitation*, 4, 532.
- aetās*, ātis, f. (for *aevitās*, fr. *aevum*), *lifetime*, *age*, 1, 705; *old age*, 2, 596; *period*, *generation*, *age*, 7, 680; *lapse of time*; *time*, 8, 200.
- aeternus*, a, um, adj. (for *aeviternus*), *lasting through ages*; *eternal*; *immortal*, 1, 36; *perpetual*, 4, 99; adv., *aeternum*, for *in aeternum*, *continually*, *eternally*, 6, 401; for *ever*, 11, 98.
- aethēr*, eris, m. (acc. *aethera* and *aetherem*), *the upper air*; *ether*, *sky*, *heaven*, 1, 90; in a general sense, *air*, 1, 587, et al.
- aetherius*, a, um, adj. (*aethēr*), *pertaining to the upper air*; *ethereal*, *heavenly*, 1, 394, et al.; *airy*, 8, 608.
- Aethiops*, opis, m., *an Aethiopian*.
- Aethōn*, onis, m., *Aethon*, one of the *chariot horses of Pallas*, 11, 89.
- aethra*, ae, f., *the cloudless air*; *serene sky*; *heaven*, 3, 585, et al.
- Aetna*, ae, f., *a volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily*, 3, 579.
- Aetnaeus*, a, um, adj. (*Aetna*), of *Aetna*; *Aetnaean*, 3, 678.
- Aetōlus*, a, um, adj., *Aetolian*, 11, 428; *Aetōla urbs*, *Arpi in Apulia*, built by *Diomedes*, 11, 239.
- aevum*, ī, n., *indefinite time*; *lapse of time*, *time*, 3, 415; *age*, 2, 638; *old age*, 2, 509; *life*, 10, 582; *immortality*, 10, 235.
- Āfer*, fra, frum, adj., *African*; subst., *Āfrī*, ōrum, m., *Africans*, 8, 724.
1. *Āfricus*, a, um, adj. (*Āfer*), *African*, 4, 37.
2. *Āfricus*, ī, m. (id.), *the southwest wind*.
- āforem*, *āfuī*, etc., see *absum*.
- Agamemnonius*, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Agamemnon*; *Agamemnonian*, *Argive*, *Grecian*, 4, 471.
- Agathyrsī*, ōrum, m., *a Sythian tribe dwelling on the river Maros in what is now Hungary*, remarkable for the *practice of tattooing their bodies*, 4, 146.
- age*, see *agō*.
- Agēnor*, oris, m., *a son of Neptune and Lyba*, king of *Phoenicia* and ancestor of *Dido*, 1, 338.
- ager*, agrī, m., *the land pertaining to a person or community*; *land under cultivation*; *a field*, 2, 306, et al.; *land*, 1, 343, et al.
- agger*, eris, m. (*aggerō*), *materials gathered to form an elevation*; *a heap of earth or stones*, *dike*, *embankment*, *bank*, 1, 112; 2, 496; *heap of earth*, 9, 567; *top*, *summit*, *ridge*, *raised surface*, 5, 44, 273; *a rampart*, 9, 769, et al.; *a height or rising ground*, 12, 446; *aggerēs*, *mountains*, *mountain ramparts*, 6, 830.
1. *aggerō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*agger*), *to pile up*; fig., *increase*, *aggravate*, 4, 197.
2. *aggerō*, gessī, gestus, 3, a. (*ad* and *gerō*), *to bear to*; *heap upon*, *add to*, 3, 63.

agglomerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ad and glomerō), *to wind upon; to gather, assemble, crowd to*, 2, 341; **sē agglomerāre**, *to join themselves to*, 12, 458.

aggredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (ad and gradior), *attempt, dare, with inf.*, 2, 165; *to advance toward; attempt*, 3, 38; *attack*, 9, 325; *assail, hew*, 2, 463; *accost, address*, 3, 358.

aggressus, a, um, p. of aggredior.

Āgis, idis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 751.

agitātor, ōris, m. (agitō), *one who drives; a charioteer*, 2, 476.

agitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (agō), *to put in motion; drive; drive away; drive, pursue*, 2, 421; *persecute*, 6, 68; *harass, haunt*, 3, 331; *stir up, arouse*, 10, 71; *hasten*, 2, 640; *move, animate*, 6, 727; *excite to*, 9, 187; *practice, exercise*, 12, 397; *spend, pass; pass.*, agitārī, *to ride about*, 11, 694.

āgmen, inis, n. (agō), *that which is driven or moved; direction of movement; a train; gathering, winding; herd, flock, drove*, 1, 186; *an army, on the march; battalion, squadron*, 5, 834; *army*, 11, 60; *troop, band*, 5, 549; *company, multitude, throng*, 5, 378; *assemblage, gathering, flood; motion, stroke, of oars*, 5, 211; *stream, current*, 2, 782; *course*, 2, 212; *a leader*, 10, 561.

agna, ae, f. (agnus), *a ewe lamb*, 5, 772.

agnus, ī, m., *a lamb*, 1, 635.

agō, ēgī, ātus, 3, a., *to put in motion; to drive*, 1, 333; *force, impel*, 3, 5; *urge, incite*, 7, 393; *advance*, 9, 505; *move, turn, pursue*, 10, 540; *drive away, dispel, lead*, 4, 546; *send forth, raise*, 6, 873; *rear by*

growth, 11, 136; *work*, 3, 695; *work out, cut out, cleave*, 10, 514; *convey*, 1, 391; *bear onward*, 3, 512; *bring*, 9, 18; *do in general*, 10, 675; *do, perform*, 5, 638; *to be busy about, aim at, essay, try to accomplish, effect, gain*, 11, 227; *treat*, 1, 574; *derive*, 12, 530; *consider, discuss, debate*, 11, 445; *pass, spend*, 5, 51; *without an object, to be at work, to work, perform*, 12, 429; **agere sē**, *to present one's self, appear*, 6, 337; *pass.*, agī, *to move, hover*, 12, 336; *imperat.*, age, **agite!** *onward! away! come on!*

agrestis, e, adj. (ager), *pertaining to the fields or country; country-, rustic, rural*, 3, 34; *wild*, 7, 111; *subst.*, agrestis, is, m., *a rustic*, 7, 504; *husbandman*.

agricola, ae, m. (ager and colō), *one who cultivates the land; a husbandman*, 2, 628.

Agrippa, ae, m., *Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, one of the confidential counselors of Augustus, and his principal military commander*, 8, 682.

Agyllīnus, a, um, adj., *of Agylla, a town in Etruria, afterwards called Caere*, 7, 652; *subst.*, Agyllīnī, ōrum, m., *the people of Agylla*, 12, 281.

āh, interj., *ah!*

Aiāx, ācis, m. 1. *Ajax, the son of Telamon*. 2. *Ajax, the son of Oileus, called also Ajax the Less*, 1, 41; 2, 414.

āiō, 4, def., *to speak; to say "yes"; say*, 1, 142, et al.; sometimes pleonastic after *fārī*, etc., 5, 551. (If the *i* in this verb is followed by a consonant, the *a* is short; as *aīs*, *aīt*; otherwise *i* coalesces with the following vowel; as *āiō*, pronounced *ā-yō*.)

- āla**, ae, f., *a wing*, 1, 301; *the feather of an arrow*, 9, 578; *the wing of an army; cavalry*, 11, 730; *troop, battalion*, 11, 604; *horsemen, mounted huntsmen*, 4, 121.
- alacer** (*alacris*, m., 5, 380), *cris, cre*, adj., *lively; active, eager; bold, darting, exulting*, 10, 729; *joyful*, 5, 380.
- ālātus**, a, um, adj. (*āla*), *winged*, 4, 259.
- Alba**, ae, f., *Alba or Alba Longa, a town on the Alban hills in Latium, from which Rome originated*, 1, 271.
- Albānus**, a, um, adj. (*Alba*), *pertaining to Alba; Alban*, 1, 7; subst., **Albānī**, ōrum, m., *the Albans*, 5, 600.
- albeō**, 2, n. (*albus*), *to be white*, 12, 36.
- albēscō**, 3, inc. n. (*albeō*), *to grow white, whiten; to brighten, dawn*, 4, 586.
- Albula**, ae, f., *the Albula, an ancient name of the Tiber*, 8, 332.
- Albunea**, ae, f. (*albus*), *Albunea, a fountain at Tibur; also personified as a nymph*, 7, 83.
- albus**, a, um, adj., *white*, 3, 392; *blank, undecorated*, 9, 548; subst., **album**, ī, n., *whiteness, white*.
- Alcander**, drī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.
- Alcānor**, oris, m. 1. *Alcanor, a Trojan hero*, 9, 672. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 338.
- Alcathous**, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 747.
- Alcīdēs**, ae., m., *a descendant of Alceus; Hercules*, 5, 414, et al.
- Alcimedōn**, ontis, m., *a Greek wood carver*.
- āles**, itis (gen. pl. sometimes *alituum*, 8, 27), adj. (*āla*), *winged, swift*, 5, 861, et al.; subst. c., *a bird*, 1, 394; *an owl*, 12, 862.
- Alētēs**, is, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 121.
- alga**, ae, f., *seaweed*.
- aliās**, adv., see *alius*.
- alibī**, adv. (*alius*), *elsewhere*.
- aliēnus**, a, um, adj. (*alius*), *pertaining to another, another's; strange; foreign*, 4, 311; *intended for another*, 10, 781; *not one's own*.
- āliger**, era, erum, adj. (*āla and gerō*), *wing-bearing; winged*, 1, 663.
- aliō**, adv., see *alius*.
- ālīpēs**, edis, adj. (*āla and pēs*), *wing-footed*, 12, 484; subst. m., *wing-footed horse*.
- aliquā**, see *aliquis*.
- aliquandō**, adv. (*alius and quāndō*), *at some time; formerly*, 8, 602; *at length*, 8, 200.
- aliquī**, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron. (*alius and quī*), *some, any*, in affirmative sentences, 2, 48.
- aliquid**, see *aliquis*.
- aliquis**, quid, indef. subst. pron. (*alius and quis*), *some one, any one, something, anything*, in affirmative sentences; *some one*, 6, 864, et al.; *some other*, 2, 48; acc., **aliquid**, *as to something, in some respect, somewhat, in some degree*, 10, 84; adv., **aliquā** (sc. *ratione* or *viā*) (abl.), *in some way*.
- aliter**, adv. (*alius*), *in another manner; otherwise*, 1, 399.
- ālituum**, see *āles*.
- alius**, a, ud (gen. *alius*, dat. *aliī*), adj. and subst., *other, another*; freq., repeated: **alius — alius**, *one — another*; pl., **aliī — aliī**, *some — others*, 1, 427, 428; used once for **aliī — aliī**, 4, 593; adv., **aliō** (old abl.), *elsewhere, to another place*; **aliās** (acc. pl. fem., sc. *vicēs*), *at another time*.
- Allēctō**, ūs, f., *Alecto, one of the furies*, 7, 324, et al.
- Allia**, ae, f., *the Allia, a small stream running into the Tiber, eleven*

miles above Rome, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389, 7, 717.

allium, ī, n., *garlic.*

Almō, ōnis, m., *a Latin youth, son of Tyrrheus, 7, 532.*

almus, a, um, adj. (alō), *giving nourishment; fostering, genial, blessing, blessed, benign, 1, 306; fruitful; gracious, kind, kindly, propitious, 7, 774.*

alō, uī, altus or alitus, 3, a., *to nourish, rear, 3, 50; breed, 4, 38; cherish, 4, 2; animate, 6, 726; encourage, 5, 231.*

Alōidae, ārum, m., *the stepsons of Aloeus, sons of Neptune and Iphe-media, named Otus and Ephialtes; giants who stormed Olympus and were slain by Apollo, 6, 582.*

Alpēs, ium, f., *the Alps.*

1. **Alphēus**, ī, m., *the Alpheus, a river in Elis, supposed to disappear under the sea, and rise again as the fountain of Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, 3, 694, et al.*

2. **Alphēus**, a, um, adj., *of the Alpheus, Alphean, 10, 179.*

Alpinus, a, um, adj. (Alpēs), *pertaining to the Alps; Alpine, 4, 442.*

Alsus, ī, m., *a Rutulian shepherd, 12, 304.*

altāria, ium, n. (altus), *the upper part of an altar; a high altar, 7, 211; an altar, 2, 515.*

altē, adv. (altus), *aloft, on high; high, 1, 337; high up; deeply, deep; comp., altius, higher.*

alter, era, erum (gen. sing. alterius, dat. alterī, in all genders), adj. (rel. to alius), *the other; one of two; the next; the second, 5, 311; a single other; one- or another of the same class; another; any second one;*

with a neg., not one other, 1, 544; alter — alter, the one — the other, 5, 299; alter — alterius, each — other's, 2, 667.

alternō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (alternus), *to do by turns; to alternate (attack) by turns; weigh or consider one thing after another, 4, 287.*

alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), *one after the other; alternating, 6, 121; by turns, in succession, 5, 376; every second, 12, 233.*

altrix, icis, f. (alō), *a nurse; mother-, nurse-, native-, birth-, 3, 273.*

altum, see altus.

altus, a, um, p. (alō, rear, cause to grow; hence), *raised high; high built, high, lofty, 5, 489; on high, aloft, 11, 837; high-born, noble, ancient, 4, 230; renowned, 10, 126; deep, deep or deeply, 12, 357; subst., altum, ī, n., the deep; the lofty; the deep sea, the main, the deep, 1, 3; the sky, heaven, air, 1, 297; from far, far-fetched, remote, 8, 395; pl., alta, ōrum, high places, heights of heaven, 6, 787; heights, hills, 11, 797; battlements, 9, 169; alta petere, to aim high, 5, 508; comp., altior, ius, higher, taller, 8, 162; superl., altissimus, a, um, very high, 8, 234.*

alumnus, ī, m. (alō), *a foster-son, 11, 33, et al.*

alveus, ī, m. (alvus), *a cavity, hollow; the hollow trunk of a tree; meton., a boat, 6, 412.*

alvus, ī, f., *the abdomen, the belly; waist, 12, 273; body, 2, 51.*

am-, for this prefix see ambi-

amāns, antis, see amō.

amāracus, ī, m., *marjoram, 1, 693.*

amārus, a, um, adj., *bitter, brackish, salt, briny; fig., bitter, 4, 203; biting, 11, 337; cruel, 10, 900.*

Amasēnus, ī, m., *the Amasenus, a*

- river of Latium*, 11, 547; *the river-god Amasenus*, 7, 685.
- Amastus**, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 673.
- Amāta**, ae, f., *the wife of Latinus*, 7, 343, et al.
- Amathūs**, ūntis, f., *a town of Cyprus*, 10, 51.
- Amāzōn**, onis, f., *an Amazon, one of the race of female warriors, said to have dwelt on the Thermodon, in Asia Minor*, 11, 648, et al.
- Amāzonis**, idis, f., *an Amazon*, 1, 490.
- Amāzonius**, a, um, adj. (Amāzōn), *Amazonian* (such as the Amazons used), 5, 311.
- ambāgēs**, is, f. (in good usage in the abl. sing. and all cases of pl.) (ambigō, *go about*), *a going about; a winding*, 6, 29; *fig., details, particulars, story*, 1, 342; *mysteries*, 6, 99.
- ambedō**, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat round; to consume, devour, eat*, 3, 257.
- ambēsus**, a, um, p. of ambedō.
- ambi-** (amb-, am-, an-), *an inseparable particle, round, around, about; on both sides*.
- ambiguus**, a, um, adj. (ambigō, *go about*), *going about; uncertain; doubtful, undecided*; 5, 326; *two-fold*, 3, 180; *dark, obscure*, 2, 99; *unreliable, treacherous*, 1, 661; *hesitating, uncertain*, 5, 655; *in suspense*, 8, 580.
- ambiō**, ivī or iī, itus, 4, a. and n. (amb- and eō), *to go round; encompass*, 6, 550; *fig., approach, address*, 4, 283; *entrap, circumvent*, 7, 333.
- ambō**, ae, ō, adj., *both*, 1, 458.
- ambrosia**, ae, f., *ambrosia, the food of the gods*.
- ambrosius**, a, um, adj. (ambrosia), *ambrosial, heavenly, divine*, 1, 403.
- ambūrō**, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn round*; p., **ambūstus**, a, um, *blazing, singed*, 12, 301.
- āmēns**, entis, adj. (ā and mēns), *out of one's mind or senses; amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad, furious*, 2, 314; 4, 203; *distracted*, 3, 307.
- āmentum**, ī, n., *a thong attached to the shaft of a javelin or other missile; meton., a javelin with the amentum*, 9, 665.
- amiciō**, icuī or ixī, ictus, 4, a. (am- and iaciō), *to throw around; veil, cover*, 1, 516.
- amīcitia**, ae, f. (amīcus), *friendship; pl., friendly alliance*, 11, 321.
1. **amictus**, a, um, p. of amiciō.
2. **amictus**, ūs, m. (amiciō), *a veiling or draping of the person; an upper garment, covering; cloak, mantle, veil*, 3, 405; 5, 421.
- amīcus**, a, um, adj. (amō), *loving, friendly, kind, favorable, propitious*, of persons, 2, 735; of things, 2, 255, et al.; subst., **amīcus**, ī, m., *a friend*.
- āmissus**, a, um, p. of āmittō.
- Amiternus**, a, um, adj. (Amiternum), *of Amiternum, a Sabine town near the source of the Aternus; Amiternian*, 7, 710.
- āmittō**, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send away; to let go*, 5, 853; 2, 148; *lose*, 3, 710; p., **āmissus**, a, um, *missing*, 1, 217; *lost*, 3, 341; *slain*, 11, 868.
- amnis**, is, m., properly, *a broad and deep stream; flowing water; a river*, freq.; *stream*, 4, 164; *water*, 12, 417; **amnis Eumenidum**, *the Cocytus*, 6, 374.
- amō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to love, be fond of, like; fig., to keep close to, hug the shore*, 5, 163; *without an object, to be in love, to love*, 4, 101, et al.; subst., **amāns**, antis, *a lover; loving, fond wife*, 1, 352.

amoenus, a, um, adj., *charming*; usually to the sight, *delightful*, *pleasant*, 6, 638.

amor, ōris, m. (amō), *love, affection*, in all senses; the passion of love; *love, affection*, or *esteem*, in all human relations, as parental, filial, of friends, allies, etc., 4, 624, et al.; of gods, 7, 769; *love, liking, fancy, fondness, preference*, for things, 11, 583, et al.; freq., *the hippomanes*, or *bunch of flesh supposed to appear on the forehead of a new-foaled colt, and instantly devoured by the dam, unless intercepted, and used as a love-charm*, 4, 516; personified, **Amor**, ōris, m., *Cupid, Love, the god of love*, 1, 663; pl., **amōrēs**, um, m., *affections, love*, 4, 28; *mutual love*, 5, 334.

āmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move away, take away, remove*, 6, 524.

Amphitryōniadēs, ae, m., *Hercules, the son of Amphitryon* (so called, though he was the son of Jupiter by the wife of Amphitryon), 8, 103.

Amphrysius, a, um, adj. (*Amphrysus*), *pertaining to the river Amphrysus*; *Amphrysian, an epithet of Apollo, who kept the flocks of Admetus on the Amphrysus*; hence, of a priest or priestess of Apollo, 6, 398.

amplector, amplexus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace, clasp*, 3, 607; *wind, pass around*, 5, 86; *encircle, coil around*, 2, 214; fig., *comprehend, embrace*, in description.

1. **amplexus**, a, um, p. of amplector.

2. **amplexus**, ūs, m. (amplector), *an embrace*, 1. 687.

amplius, adv., see amplus.

amplus, a, um, adj., *spacious, large, ample*, 2, 310; *splendid, magnificent, glorious*, 4, 93; comp., **am-**

plior, us, *larger*; adv., **amplius**, *more, longer*, 1, 683.

Ampsactus, ī, m., *Lake Amsactus, in the country of the Hirpini, from its noxious exhalations supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades*, 7, 65.

Am̄yclae, ārum, f., *a town of Latium*, 10, 564.

Amycus, ī, m. 1. *Amycus, a son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians, famous for his prowess in boxing*, 5, 373. 2. *A companion of Aeneas*, 1, 221. 3. *Another Trojan of the same name*, 9, 772.

an, conj., properly introducing the second member of a double question; *or*, 6, 533; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence (the first member being suppressed), *then, or rather, or perhaps, or even*, 4, 325.

Anagnia, ae, f., *Anagnia, a town of the Hernici*, 7, 684.

anceps, cipitis, adj. (am- and caput), *two-headed or two-edged*, 7, 525; fig., *twofold*, 3, 47; *uncertain, wavering, doubtful*, 5, 654; 10, 304; *perplexed, perplexing, intricate*, 5, 589.

Anchemolus, ī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 389.

Anchīsēs, ae, m., *son of Capys and Themis, and father of Aeneas by Venus*, 2, 687, et al.

Anchīsēus, a, um, adj., *of Anchises*, 5, 761.

Anchīsiadēs, ae, m., *son of Anchises*; *Aeneas*, 5, 407.

ancīle, is, n., *a small oval shield or target*, 7, 188; pl., **ancīlia**, ium, *the sacred ancilia, made by the Romans in imitation of the ancile which came down from heaven*, 8, 664.

ancora, ae, f., *an anchor*, 1, 169.

Ancus, i, m., *Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome*, 6, 815.

Androgeōs, eō, and **Androgeus**, eī, m.
1. *Androgeus, a son of the Cretan king Minos, murdered by the Athenians*, 6, 20. 2. *A Grecian chief at Troy*, 2, 371.

Andromachē, ae, f., *wife of Hector*, 2, 456.

anfractus, ūs, m. (am- and frangō), *a breaking round; the winding of a way in and out, ravine*, 11, 522.

angō, ānxi, ānctus or ānxus, 3, a., *to squeeze, compress*, 8, 260.

anguis, is, m. and f., *a snake of any kind, serpent*, 2, 379; *hydra*, 8, 300.

Anguitia, ae, f., *Anguitia or Angitia, a sister of Circe, worshiped by the Marsi*, 7, 759.

angustus, a, um, adj. (angō), *strait, narrow*, 3, 411; *straitened, perilous*, 11, 309; subst., **angustum**, ī, n., *a narrow place, passage*, 2, 332.

anhēlitus, ūs, m. (anhēlō), *hard-breathing; puffing, panting*, 5, 199.

anhēlō, āvī, ātus, ī, n. and a. (am- and hālō), *to pant*, 5, 254; *of a furnace, to puff, roar*, 8, 421.

anhēlus, a, um, adj. (anhēlō), *panting, gasping, throbbing*, 6, 48.

Aniēn, see Aniō.

anīlis, e, adj. (anus), *of an old woman; an old woman's*, 4, 641.

anima, ae, f., *a breeze or breath of air; the air; wind or blast of the bellows*, 8, 403; *breath*, 9, 580; *breath of life, the soul, spirit, life*, 1, 98; *life-blood*, 10, 908; *soul*, 9, 580; *the soul of the dead, shade, manes*, 5, 81; *the spirit or soul not yet inhabiting its destined body*, 6, 720.

animal, ālis, n. (anima), *a living being, animal*, 3, 147; *a brute animal, beast, animal*.

animōsus, a, um (animus), *courageous, full of spirit, bold*, 12, 277.

animus, ī, m., *the rational spirit or soul of man; freq., the mind*, 1, 464, et al.; *design, intention, purpose*, 4, 639; *mind, memory*, 1, 26; *the heart; feeling, disposition, affection, inclination*, 1, 304, et al.; pl., **animī**, ōrum, m., *lofty spirit, heroism*, 6, 782; *daring; courage, confidence*, 2, 617; *strength; passion; anger, rage*, 1, 57; *arrogance, pride*, 11, 366; *fury*, 10, 357; *of things, life, velocity*, 7, 383.

Aniō (**Anien**), ēnis or ōnis, m., *the Anio, a branch of the Tiber, flowing from the Sabine Mountains through Latium*, 7, 683.

Anius, ii, m., *a king of Delos and priest of Apollo*, 3, 80.

Anna, ae, f., *a sister of Dido*, 4, 9.

annālis, e., adj. (annus), *pertaining to years, or lasting through a year; subst., m., annalēs, ium, annals, records; story, history*, 1, 373.

annōsus, a, um, adj. (annus), *full of years; aged, old*, 4, 441; *hoary*, 6, 282.

annus, ī, m., *a year, freq.; a season, portion of the year; māgnus annus, a complete year, or the great annual circuit of the sun*, 3, 284.

annuus, a, um, adj. (annus), *annual, yearly*, 5, 46.

ānser, eris, m., *a goose*.

Antaeus, ī, m., *a Latin, slain by Aeneas*, 10, 561.

Antandros (-us), ī, f., *Antandrus, a coast town in Mysia, at the foot of Mount Ida*, 3, 6.

ante, prep., with acc., *of place, order, and time, and adv., of time or precedence*. 1. Prep., *in front of, before*, 2, 469, et al.; *of order or degree, before or beyond*, 1, 347; *of time*,

before, 4, 328. 2. Adv., *beforehand*, 1, 673; *previously*, *past*, 1, 198; *first*, 12, 680; followed by *quam*, see *antequam*.

anteeō, īvī or ii, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go before*; *surpass*, 12, 84.

anteferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear before*; *to prefer*, 4, 371.

Antemnae, ārum, f., *Antemnae*, a Sabine town on the Anio, 7, 631.

antenna, ae, f., a sail yard, 3, 549.

Antenor, oris, m., *Antenor*, a Trojan prince, nephew of Priam, who fled from Troy, and settled in northern Italy at Patavium, shortly before the arrival of Aeneas in Latium, 1, 242.

Antenoridēs, ae, m., a son or descendant of Antenor; **Antenoridae**, the three sons of Antenor, Polybus, Agenor, and Acamas, 6, 484.

antequam (or separated, *ante quam*), adv., *before that*; *sooner than*.

anteveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come before*; *anticipate*, *prevent*.

antevolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly before*, 9, 47; 12, 455.

Antheus (dissyl.), eos or ei, m., *Antheus*, a companion of Aeneas, 1, 181.

Antiphatēs, ae, m., *Antiphates*, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, 9, 696.

antiquus, a, um, adj. (ante), *done* or *existing before*; *pristine*, *of old*, *ancient*, 1, 12; *aged*, *old*, 2, 714; *former*, 4, 458; *illustrious*, *noble*, 12, 529.

Antōnius, ii, m., *M. Antonius*, the Triumvir, 8, 685.

Antōrēs, ae, m., a Greek warrior, follower of Evander, 10, 778.

antrum, ī, n., a cave, cavern, grotto, 1, 166.

Anūbis, is or idis, m., a god with the head of a dog, worshiped by the Egyptians, 8, 698.

anus, ūs, f., an old woman, 7, 419.

ānxius, a, um, adj. (angō), *troubled* or *troubling*; *disquieting*, 9, 89.

Anxur, uris, m., *Anxur*, or *Terracina*, a town on the coast of Latium, 10, 545; a Latin warrior, 10, 545.

Anxurus, a, um, adj. (Anxur), of *Anxur*, 7, 799.

Aornos, ī, m., *birdless*; *Lake Avernus*, in Campania, 6, 242.

aper, pri, m., a wild boar, 1, 324, et al.

aperiō, uī, tus, 4, a. (ab and root par, whence pariō), *to uncover*, *lay bare*, 1, 107; *throw open*, *open*, 2, 60; *disclose to the view*, 3, 206; *disclose*, *reveal*, 6, 12; pass., **aperiri**, *to appear*, 8, 681; p., **apertus**, a, um, *opened*, 8, 585; *unguarded*, 11, 748; adj., *open*, 1, 155; *clear*, *pure*, 1, 587.

apex, icis, m., *the point of anything*; *peak*, *top*, *summit*, 4, 246; *pointed flame*, 2, 683; *cone of a helmet*, 10, 270; *a peaked cap*, 8, 664.

Aphidnus, ī, m., a Trojan, 9, 702.

apis (-ēs), is, f., a bee, 1, 430, et al.

Apollō, inis, m., *Apollo*, son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, medicine, music, poetry, and archery, 2, 430; met., a temple of Apollo, 3, 275.

appāreō, uī, itus, 2, n. (ad and pāreō), *to come into sight*, *appear*, 2, 622, et al.; *be laid open*, *exposed to view*, 8, 241; *attend*, 12, 850.

apparō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad and parō), *to get ready*, *prepare*; *resolve*, *be ready*; with infin., 11, 117.

1. **appellō**, pulī, pulsus, 3, a. (ad and pellō), *to drive to*; *bring*, *convey to*, 1, 377; *draw up to*, *moor on the shore*, 7, 39.

2. **appellō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. appellō), *to address*; *name*, *designate*, *call*, 5, 540.

Appennīnicola, ae, m. (Appennīnus and colō), a dweller in the Apennines, 11, 700.

- Appennīnus**, ī, m., *the Apennines, the great mountain chain of Italy*, 12, 703.
- appetō**, īvī or īī, itus, 3, a. (ad and petō), *to push for; attack, assail*, 11, 277.
- applicō**, āvī or uī, ātus or itus, 1, a. (ad and plicō), *to fold upon; join to; impel, drive to*, 1, 616; *fasten, nail to*, 12, 303.
- appōnō**, posuī, positus, 3, a. (ad and ponō), *to place at or for; place*.
- apricus**, a, um, adj. (aperiō), *open to the sun; sunny; sun-loving*, 5, 128.
- aptō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (aptus), *to fit, join, or fasten to; with acc. and dat.*, 8, 721; *put on*, 2, 390; *get ready, prepare*, 10, 259; *fit out, prepare*, 1, 552; *with abl. of manner*, 8, 80.
- aptus**, a, um, adj. (obs. apō, *lay hold*), *fixed, joined to; joined together; fitted with, studded*, 4, 482; *fit, adapted, meet*.
- apud**, prep. with acc., *near to; with, by, at, before, in presence of; near by*, 5, 261; *among*, 2, 71; *with, in respect to the mind*, 4, 539; *with pronouns, at one's home, on one's ground*.
- aqua**, ae, f., *water*, 1, 105, et al.; *a stream, river*.
- Aquīcolus**, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 684.
- aquila**, ae, f., *an eagle*, 11, 752, et al.
- Aquilō**, ōnis, m., *the north wind; wind in general*, 1, 391; *wintry, tempestuous wind*, 3, 285; *the north*, 1, 102.
- aquōsus**, a, um, adj. (aqua), *abounding in water, bringing rain; watery, rainy*, 4, 52.
- āra**, ae, f., *an altar*, 2, 514, et al.; *funeral pile*, 6, 177; pl., **Ārae**, ārum, *the Altars, a reef in the Mediterranean Sea between Sicily and Africa*, 1, 109.
- Arabs**, abis, m., *an Arabian*, 8, 706.
- Arabus**, ī, m., *an Arabian*, 7, 605.
- arātor**, ōris, m. (arō), *a plowman*, 10, 804.
- arātrum**, ī, n. (arō), *a plow*, 5, 755, et al.
- Araxēs**, is, m., *the Araxes, a river of Armenia Major*, 8, 728.
- arbor** (-ōs), oris, f., *a tree, freq.; timber, wood*, 5, 504; *an oar*, 10, 207.
- arboreus**, a, um, adj. (arbor), *pertaining to a tree or trees; tree-like, massive*, 12, 888; *branching*, 1, 190.
- arbustum**, ī, n. (arbor), *a growth of trees; a grove; thicket*, 10, 363.
- arbuteus**, a, um, adj. (arbutus), *of the arbutus*.
- arbutum**, ī, n. (arbor), *the berry of the arbutus*.
- arbutus**, ī, f., *the arbutus, or arbute tree; wild strawberry tree, an evergreen prized for its delicate foliage*.
- Arcadia**, ae, f., *the central country of Peloponnesus*, 5, 299.
- Arcadius**, a, um, adj. (Arcadia), *of Arcadia*.
- arcānus**, a, um, adj. (arca, *a chest*), *pertaining to a chest; hidden, secret*, 4, 422; subst., **arcānum**, ī, n., *a secret*, 1, 262.
- Arcas**, adis, m., *an Arcadian*, 10, 452; adj., 11, 835.
- Arcēns**, entis, m., *Arcens, a Sicilian*, 9, 581.
- arceō**, uī, 2, a, *to inclose, shut in; restrain, bind*, 2, 406; *debar, keep off, repel*, 1, 435; *protect, save from*, 8, 73.
- arcessō**, īvī, itus, 3, a. (ar- for ad-, and cēdō), *to cause to come; send for, summon*, 5, 746; *hasten, provoke*, 10, 11; *draw, derive; call up, bring*, 6, 119.
- Arcetius**, īī, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.
- Archippus**, ī, m., *king of the Marsi*, 7, 752.

Arcitenēns, entis, adj. (arcus and tenēns), *bow-bearing*; subst. m., *the archer*; *Apollo*, 3, 75.

Arctos, ī, f., *the constellation of the Great and Little Bear, or of the Great Bear alone*; *the north*, 6, 16.

Arctūrus, ī, m., *the principal star in the constellation Boötes*; *Arcturus*, 1, 744, et al.

arcus, ūs, m., *a bow*, 5, 500, et al.; *the rainbow*, 5, 88.

Ārdea, ae, f., *Ardea, the chief town of the Rutulians*, 7, 411.

ārdēns, entis, see *ārdeō*.

ārdeō, ārsī, ārsus, 2, n. and a., *to burn; to be on fire, or in flames*, 2, 311, et al.; *be burned*, 2, 581; fig., *rage in combat*, 1, 491; *burn with impatience, to long*, 1, 515; *burn with love*, 4, 101; *glow*, 4, 262; **ārdēns**, ntis, *burning, hot, sparkling, flaming*, 5, 637; *bright*, 4, 482; *impasioned, ardent, eager*, 1, 423; *spirited, fiery*, 1, 472; *glowing, lofty*, 6, 130; *fierce, furious*, 2, 529; *angry*, 6, 467.

ārdēscō, ārsī, 3, inc. n. (*ārdeō*), *to begin to burn*; fig., *burn*, 1, 713; *to increase, grow louder and louder*, 11, 607.

ārdor, ōris, m. (*ārdeō*), *a burning; fire, flame*, 11, 786; *heat, drought; ardor, zeal, fervor*, 4, 581.

arduus, a, um, adj., *steep; erect, high, raised high*, 2, 475; 5, 480; *lofty, towering*, 2, 328; *rearing*, 11, 638; subst., **arduum**, uī, n., *a high place; height*, 5, 695; 7, 562.

ārēns, entis, p. of *āreō*.

āreō, uī, 2, n., *to be dry; wither*, 3, 142; p., **ārēns**, entis, *dry; dried up, shallow*, 3, 350; *dry, thirsty*.

Arethūsa, ae, f., 1. *Arethusa, a nymph*; 2. *A fountain near Syracuse*, 3, 696.

argenteus, a, um, adj. (*argentum*), *silver-, silvery, white*, 8, 655.

argentum, ī, n., *silver*, 1, 359, et al.; *articles of silver; plate*, 1, 640.

Argī, ōrum, m., and **Argos**, n. (nom. and acc.), *Argos, the capital of Argolis, and a favorite abode of Juno*, 1, 24; *Greece*, 2, 95.

Argilētum, ī, n. (*argilla, clay*; wrongly derived from *Argī, lētum*), *the Argiletum, a place in Rome at the foot of the Capitoline hill*, 8, 345.

Argivus, a, um, adj. (*Argos*), *belonging to Argos; Argive; Grecian*, 2, 254; subst., **Argivī**, ōrum, *Argives, Greeks*, 1, 40.

Argō, ūs, f. (acc. -ō), not used in dat. and abl., *the ship Argo; the ship which bore Jason and his crew of heroes to Colchis in search of the golden fleece*.

Argolicus, a, um, adj., *of Argolis; Argolic; Grecian*, 2, 55.

Argos, see *Argī*.

argūmentum, ī, n. (*arguō*), *the means of making clear; subject, theme, story*, 7, 791.

arguō, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to make clear; to manifest, show, betray*, 4, 13; *prove*, 9, 282; *accuse*, 11, 384; p., **argūtus**, a, um, *clear; clear-sounding; melodious; whistling, rattling, whizzing*, 7, 14.

1. **Argus (Argos)**, ī, m., *a guest of Evander*, 8, 346.

2. **Argus**, ī, m., *Argus, the hundred-eyed keeper who was made the guard of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Juno*, 7, 791.

Argus, a, um, adj., *Argive*; subst., **Argī**, ōrum, *Argives, Greeks*.

argūtus, a, um, see *arguō*.

Argyripa, ae, f., *Argyripa, afterwards Arpi, a town built by Diomedes in Apulia*, 11, 246.

Arīcia, ae, f., *a nymph, mother of Virbius*, 7, 762.

āridus, a, um, adj. (āreō), *dry, parched*, 5, 200; *thirsty*.

ariēs, ietis (oblique cases often trisyll. aryetis, etc.), m., *a ram*, freq.; *a military engine, a battering ram*, 2, 492.

arietō (by synaeresis sometimes trisyll.), āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (ariēs), *to strike; to stumble; dash*, 11, 890.

Arisba, ae, f., *a town in the Troad*, 9, 264.

arista, ae, f., *the beard of wheat; a head of wheat*.

arma, ōrum, n., *arms*, defensive and offensive, freq.; *armor*, 10, 181; *suits of armor*, 8, 565; fig., or warlike exploits, 1, 1; *conflict*, 12, 844; *implements, equipments, instruments, utensils*, 1, 183; *sails*, 5, 15; *rudder, helm*, 6, 353; *military power, warlike command*, 12, 192; *war, conflict*, 12, 6; *means of injury, weapons*, 2, 99; **arma movēre** (of the lion), *to prepare for battle*, 12, 6; **arma colligere**, *shorten sail*.

armātus, a, um, see armō.

armentālis, e, adj. (armentum), *of a drove; of the herd; unbroke*, 11, 571.

armentum, ī, n., collective (arō), *beasts used for plowing; cattle*, 2, 499, et al.; *of all kinds of animals, a herd, drove*; *of deer*, 1, 185; *of horses*, 3, 540.

armiger, erī, m. (arma and gerō), *an armor bearer*, 2, 477; **armiger Iovis**, *the eagle as the bearer of the thunderbolts of Jupiter; Jove's armor bearer*, 9, 564.

armipotēns, entis, adj. (arma and potēns), *powerful in arms; valiant, brave, warlike*, 2, 425.

armisonus, a, um, adj. (arma and sonō), *making arms to resound; with resounding arms*, 3, 544.

armō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (arma), *to equip with arms; arm, equip*, 2, 395, et al.; *fit out, make ready, prepare*, 4, 299; fig., *imbue, charge*, 9, 773; p., **armātus**, a, um, *armed, charged*, 12, 857; subst., **armātī**, ōrum, m., *armed men, warriors*, 2, 485.

armus, ī, m., *the shoulder*, strictly at the shoulder blade; *of beasts, shoulder*, 11, 497; *flank, side*, 6, 881; *of men, the shoulder*, 11, 644.

arō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to plow; till, cultivate*, 4, 212; *of navigation, to plow*, 2, 780; *of age, to furrow*, 7, 417.

Arpī, ōrum, see Argyripa.

arrēctus, a, um, p. of arrigō.

arreptus, a, um, p. of arripio.

arrigō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (ad and regō), *to raise up; erect; bristle up*, 10, 726; fig., *to excite, rouse*; p., **arrēctus**, a, um, *standing up, rising; erect*, 5, 426; *bristling*, 11, 754; *attentive*, 1, 152; *animated, roused, encouraged*, 1, 579; *ardent, intent; intense*, 5, 138; *in fearful expectation*, 12, 731.

arripio, uī, reptus, 3, a. (ad and rapio), *to seize for one's self; seize*, 9, 561; *lay hold upon; surprise*, 9, 13; fig., *hasten to, gain*, 3, 477.

Arrūns, untis, m., *Arruns or Aruns, an Etruscan follower of Tarchon*, 11, 759.

ars, artis, f., *acquired skill; dexterity*, 5, 521; *art*, 2, 15; *warlike device, craft*, 5, 442; *skillful effort or toil*, 5, 270; *attainment, science*, 7, 772; *prophetic wisdom*, 5, 705; *aim, vocation, pursuit*, 6, 852; *avocation, craft*, 12, 519; *artifice, plot, stratagem, intrigue*, 1, 657; *craft, subtlety, cunning*, 2, 152; *skillful or cunning workmanship*, 5, 359.

artifex, icis, m. (*ars and faciō*), an artist, 1, 455; **artificis scelus**, the iniquity of the deceiver = the accursed falsifier, 11, 407; subtle schemer, artful deviser, 2, 125.

1. **artus**, ūs, m. (generally in the pl., except in later writers), a joint of the body of man or beast, 5, 422; a limb, 2, 173, et al.; part, member, 6, 726; frame, body, 9, 490.

2. **artus**, a, um, adj., straitened, narrow; close, tight, 1, 293.

arundineus, a, um, adj. (*arundō*), of reeds, reedy, 10, 710.

arundō, inis, f., a reed, arrow, 4, 73.

arvina, ae, f., grease, tallow, 7, 627.

arvum, ī, n. (*arō*), arable land; land; a field, 1, 246; soil; plain, the ground, 12, 237; the shore, 2, 209; pl., **arva**, ōrum, fields, lands, country; waters, 8, 695.

arx, arcis, f. (*arceō*), a citadel, stronghold, fortress, tower, 2, 56, et al.; high abode, heaven, 1, 250; a summit, height, 1, 56; mountain, hill, 6, 783; palace, 4, 410.

Asbýtēs, ae, m., a Trojan, 12, 362.

Ascanius, iī, m., Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and traditional founder of Alba Longa, 1, 267.

ascendō, scendi, scēnsus, 3, a. and n. (*ad and scandō*), to climb, mount, ascend, 1, 419; scale, 9, 507.

ascēnsus, ūs, m. (*ascendō*), a climbing or ascending, 2, 303.

Āsia, ae, f., 1. Asia, a town of Lydia, near the river Cayster. 2. Asia Minor; Asia, 7, 224, et al.

Asilās, ae, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 571. 2. An Etruscan chief and soothsayer, 10, 175.

1. **Āsius**, a, um, adj. (*Āsia*), of Asia, a town near the Cayster; Asian, 7, 701.

2. **Āsius**, iī, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 123.

aspargō, inis, f. (*aspergō*), a sprinkling upon; spray, 3, 534.

aspectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (*ad and spectō*), to look at or upon, behold, 10, 4; survey earnestly, 6, 186; with admiration, 1, 420; with regret, 5, 615.

aspectus, ūs, m. (*aspiciō*), a looking at; meton., that which is looked at; a vision, 9, 657; a view, sight, 4, 314; appearance, presence, 1, 613.

asper, era, erum, adj., rough, 2, 379; rugged, craggy, jagged, 6, 360; chased, embossed, 5, 267; fig., of the weather, stormy, 2, 110; of temperament, spirit, or nature, barbarous, 5, 730; formidable, fierce, 1, 14; full of strife, warlike, 1, 291; cruel, stern, 6, 882; angry, 1, 279; bitter, 2, 96; displeased, 8, 365.

aspergō, spersī, spersus, 3, a. (*ad and spargō*), to sprinkle upon, to sprinkle.

aspernor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (*ab and spernor*), to slight, despise, 11, 106.

asperō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*asper*), to make rough; raise, arouse, lift up, 3, 285.

aspersus, a, um, p. of *aspergō*.

aspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (*ad and speciō*, look), to look at; to behold, see, 1, 393, et al.; fig., to consider, 1, 526; regard, pity, 2, 690.

asportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to carry from or away, 2, 778.

Assaracī, ōrum, m., the Assaraci, two Trojan heroes, 10, 124.

Assaracus, ī, m., Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, and grandfather of Anchises, 1, 284.

ast, conj., see at.

astrum, ī, n., a star, constellation; pl.,

- astra**, ōrum, *heaven*, 3, 158; **Tītānia astra**, *the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, or stars*, 6, 725.
- Astur**, uris, m., *Astur, an Etruscan chief*, 10, 180.
- astus**, ūs, m., *cunning; abl. astū, with cunning, craftily*, 10, 522.
- Astyanax**, actis, m., *Astyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, put to death by Ulysses after the capture of Troy, to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy which said that Troy should be restored by him*, 2, 457.
- asylum**, ī, n., 1. *A place of refuge; an asylum; a temple, sanctuary*, 2, 761. 2. *The Asylum established by Romulus on the Capitoline*, 8, 342.
- at** and **ast**, conj., denoting addition either with the notion of difference, or of decided opposition, *but*, 1, 46; *yet, still*, after conditional propositions; in adding new particulars, and in transitions, *but also, but, now*, 4, 1; denoting indignation, with execration, 2, 535.
- atavus**, ī, m., *a great-great-great-grandfather, or forefather of the fifth previous generation; forefather*, 7, 474.
- āter**, tra, trum, adj., *black; dark, gloomy*, 1, 60, et al.; *smoky, lurid*, 7, 456; 4, 384; *clotted, dark*, 3, 622; *soiled, blackened*, 2, 272; fig., *sad, fatal*, 6, 429; *venomous, deadly; of the odor of smoke*, 12, 591.
- Athesis**, is, m., *the Athesis, a river in the N. E. part of Upper Italy*, 9, 680.
- Athōs** (acc. on, ōna), m., *a mountain in Macedonia on the Strymonian gulf*, 12, 701.
- Atiī**, ōrum, m., *the Atii, a Roman gens*, 5, 568.
- Ātina**, ae, f., *a town of Latium*, 7, 630.
- Atīnas**, ātis, m., *Atinas, a Latin chief*, 12, 661.
- Atlantis**, idis, f., *a daughter or female descendant of Atlas; Electra*, 8, 135.
- Atlās**, antis, m., *Atlas, a king of Mauretania, famed for his knowledge of the stars, and hence said to have borne the heavens on his head and shoulders, transformed, according to mythology, by Perseus with the Gorgon's head into the mountain that bears his name*, 1, 741, et al.
- atque**, or **ac**, conj. (ad and que), *and in addition, or and besides; and, as well, and indeed, and*, 1, 575; freq.; *even*, 2, 626; in comparisons, *as*, 4, 90; *than*, 3, 561; repeated, **atque** — **atque**, *both — and*.
- atqui**, conj. (at and qui), *but, yet*.
- Atrīdēs**, ae, m., *a son or descendant of Atreus; pl., Atrīdae, ārum, the Atridae (Agamemnon and Menelaus)*, 2, 104.
- ātrium**, īi, n., *a rectangular area in the middle of a dwelling, partly open to the sky; and often surrounded with a colonnade; the court or principal apartment of a dwelling; or, in a house containing more than one court, the forecourt or first hall; a court, hall*, 2, 483, et al.
- atrox**, ōcis, adj. (āter), *cruel, fierce, relentless*, 1, 662.
- attāctus**, ūs (only in the abl., attāctū), m. (attingō), *a touching; touch*, 7, 350.
- attingō**, tigī, tāctus, 3, a. (ad and tangō), *to touch against; touch, grasp*, 9, 558; fig., *attain, reach, arrive at*, 5, 797; *come upon, overtake*, 4, 568.
- attollō**, 3, a. (ad and tollō), *to lift or raise up, throw, cast up*, 3, 574; *rear, build*, 2, 185; fig., *to rouse*,

- excite*, 2, 381; with *se*, *lift one's self or itself*, 4, 690; *come into view, appear*, 3, 205; *fig., arise, be exalted*, 4, 49; *pass., attollī, to rise*, 5, 127.
- attonō**, uī, itus, 1, a. (ad and tonō), *to thunder at*; p., **attonitus**, a, um, *fig., stunned; agitated*, 7, 580; *amazed, astonished*, 3, 172; *afflicted, overwhelmed*, 12, 610; *spellbound, hushed*, 6, 53.
- attorqueō**, 2, a. (ad and torqueō), *to swing or hurl*, 9, 52.
- attrāctus**, a, um, p. of **attrahō**.
- attrahō**, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a. (ad and trahō), *to draw or bring to*, 11, 250; *fetch, bring up*.
- attrectō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ad and tractō), *to handle or touch, with the notion of violating*, 2, 719.
- attritus**, a, um, p. of **atterō**.
- Atys**, yos, m., *a young comrade of Ascanius*, 5, 568.
- auctor**, ōris, m. (**augeō**), *one who increases, promotes, or produces; an originator, author, contriver*, 2, 150; *founder, father*, 4, 365; *adviser, counselor, guide*, 5, 17; *favorer, patron, abettor*, 12, 159; *messenger*, 10, 510; *sender*, 9, 421.
- audāx**, ācis, adj. (**audeō**), *daring, bold, warlike*, 4, 615; *rash*, 12, 786, *freq.*
- audeō**, ausus sum, semi-dep., 2, a. and n., *to dare*; with inf., *freq.*; *dare, venture upon, attempt, with acc.*, 10, 811, et al.; *to venture*, 2, 347; p., **audēns**, entis, *venturing, daring*, 2, 347; p., *bold, brave*, 10, 284; *compar., audentior, bolder, more boldly*, 6, 95; p., **ausus**, a, um, *having dared, daring*, 5, 792; *subst., ausum*, ī, n., *a daring deed; outrage*, 2, 535.
- audiō**, īvī, itus, 4, a., *to hear, with acc., or acc. and infin., freq.*; *to listen to, hear of*, 2, 11; *to heed*, 4, 612; p., **auditus**, a, um, *heard of, known by report*, 7, 96; p., *subst., auditum*, ī, n., *a thing heard; report*, 3, 107.
- auditus**, a, um, p. of **audiō**.
- auferō**, abstulī, ablātus, auferre, irreg. a. (ab and ferō), *to carry, bear, or take away*, 4, 29, et al.; *remove, cut off*, 4, 699; *lay aside, leave off*, 8, 439; with *se*, *withdraw*, 4, 389.
- Aufidus**, ī, m., *the Aufidus, a river in Apulia*, 11, 405.
- augeō**, auxili, auctus, 2, a., *to cause to grow or increase; increase*, 5, 565; *load, pile*, 7, 111; *augment*, 7, 211; *multiply*, 9, 407.
- augur**, uris, m., and rarely f., *a sooth-sayer, foretelling from any kind of sign; augur, diviner, prophet*, 4, 376.
- augurium**, iī, n. (**augur**), *the business of the augur; augury, divination*, 1, 392; *an augury, omen, portent*, 2, 703; *oracle*, 3, 89; *presage*, 5, 523.
- augurō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (**augur**), *to divine, conjecture*, 7, 273.
- augustus**, a, um, adj., *venerable*, 7, 153; *the surname given to Octavius Caesar by the senate, B.C. 27, and, after him, to the emperors generally*, 6, 792.
- aula**, ae, archaic genit. āī, f., *a fore-court, atrium; court, peristyle (as surrounded with columns), hall*, 3, 354; *palace, royal seat*, 1, 140.
- aulaeum**, ī, n., *a curtain, covering, hangings, embroidered stuff, tapestry*, 1, 697.
- Aulestēs**, is, m., *an Etruscan chief*, 10, 207.
- Aulis**, idis, f., *the port on the eastern shore of Greece, whence the Grecian fleet sailed to the siege of Troy*, 4, 426.
- Aunus**, ī, m., *an Italian chief*, 11, 700.
- aura**, ae (archaic genit. āī), f., *the air in gentle motion; a breeze*,

3, 356, et al.; *air*, 4, 278, et al.; *a blast*; *ether, spirit*, 6, 747; *splendor, brightness*, 6, 204; *favor, applause*, 6, 816; pl., *air*, 1, 59, 387; *ad auras*, *to or into the air, on high, upward*.
aurātus, a, um, adj. (*aurum*), *gilded, golden, of gold*, 12, 163; *embroidered with gold*, 5, 250.
aureus, a, um, adj. (*aurum*), *of gold, golden, armed with gold*, 11, 490; *gilded*, 6, 13; fig., *beautiful, fair*, 10, 16; *perfectly pure and happy, golden*, 6, 792.
auricomus, a, um, adj. (*aurum* and *coma*), *golden-haired*; fig., *golden-leaved, or with golden sprays*, 6, 141.
aurīga, ae, m., *a charioteer*, 5, 146; *a groom*, 12, 85.
auris, is, f. (rel. to *audiō*), *the ear*, 2, 119, et al.
aurōra, ae, f., *the dawn, morning*, 3, 521; personified, *Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, who precedes the horses of the sun-god*, 4, 585; *the east*, 8, 686; *the sun*, 6, 535.
aurum, ī, n., *gold*, 1, 349, et al.; meton., *a golden goblet*, 7, 245; *golden bit*, 7, 279.
Auruncus, a, um, adj. (*Aurunca*), *Auruncan, of Aurunca, an ancient town of Campania*, 12, 94.
Ausonia, ae, f., *an ancient name of middle and lower Italy; Italy, in general*, 3, 496.
Ausonidēs, ae, pl. **Ausonidae**, ārum and ūm, m. (*Auson*, the eponymous father of the *Ausonēs*), *the Ausonians or primitive people of lower Italy; Italians*, 10, 564.
Ausonius, a, um, adj. (*Auson*), *Ausonian; Italian*, 4, 349; subst., **Ausonī**, ōrum, m., *the Ausonians; Italians*, 11, 253.
auspex, icis, c. (*avis* and *speciō*, *look*), *one who divines by watching birds*;

a diviner; fig., *a leader, author, patron, guide, director*, 3, 20.
auspiciū, ī, n. (*auspex*), *an auspice; omen, token, sign*, 3, 499; *power, authority*, 4, 103; *will*, 4, 341; *conduct, leadership*, 11, 347.
Auster, trī, m., *the southerly or south wind, opposite to Aquilo*; *wind in general*, 3, 70; meton., *the south*.
ausum, ī, see *audeō*.
ausus, a, um, p. of *audeō*.
aut, conj., indicating an actual and positive alternative, and not, like *vel*, leaving the choice to the mind; *or*, 1, 70, et al.; but sometimes used indifferently with *vel, ve, sive*, 1, 379; repeated: *aut—aut, either—or*, 1, 396, et al.
autem, conj. (rel. to *aut*), *but, yet, however, truly, indeed, now, moreover*, denoting contrast, difference, addition, or transition, freq.
Automedōn, ontis, m., *the charioteer of Achilles, and, after the death of Achilles, armor-bearer of Pyrrhus*, 2, 477.
autumnus, ī, m. (cf. *augeō*), *the season of increase; autumn*, 6, 309, et al.
auxilium, ī, n. (*augeō*), *that which promotes; assistance, help, relief, succor*, 1, 571; pl. **auxilia**, ōrum, *help, assistance*, 2, 163.
avārus, a, um, adj. (*aveō, desire*), *desirous of gain; greedy; covetous, avaricious*, 1, 363; *rapacious, devouring*, fig., of the land ruled over by an avaricious prince, 3, 44.
āvectus, a, um, p. of *āvehō*.
āveho, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry away*, 2, 179; pass., **āvectus esse**, *to have sailed away, departed*, 2, 43.
āvellō, vellī or vulsī, vulsus, 3, a., *to pluck, or tear off, or away from*, with acc. and abl., *take away, steal*,

- 2, 165; *to force away*, 11, 201; p., **avulsus**, a, um, *torn from*, 2, 608; *torn, rent*, 3, 575.
- avēna**, ae, f., *oats*; *oat-, a straw, an oaten pipe*; *a Pan-pipe or syrinx*.
1. **Aventīnus**, ī, m., *a Latin chief*, 7, 657.
2. **Aventīnus**, ī, m., *the Aventine mount in Rome*, 7, 659.
1. **Avernus**, ī, m. (*ἄορρος*, *birdless*), *Avernus, a lake near Naples, between Baiæ and Cumæ, in Campania, now Lago d' Averno. Near it was one of the entrances to Hades; hence, the lower world, Avernus*, 6, 126; **portus Avernī**, *the harbor of Cumæ, near Avernus*, 5, 813.
2. **Avernus**, a, um, adj. (1. *Avernus*), *of Avernus, Avernian*, 4, 512; 6, 118; subst. pl., **Averna**, ōrum, n., *Avernus*, 3, 442.
- āversus**, a, um, p. of **avertō**.
- āvertō**, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn anything away from*, followed by an abl. with or without a prep., 1, 38, et al.; *turn or drive away*, 1, 472, et al.; *transfer with acc. of place*, 4, 106; *drive away, end*, 4, 547; neut. by omission of se, *to turn away*, 1, 402; pass., **avertī**, as middle or dep., with acc., *to be averse to*; *to shun, loathe*; p., **āversus**, a, um, *turned away*, 1, 482; *with averted faces*, 6, 224; *askance*, 4, 362; *remote*, 1, 568; fig., *indignant*, 7, 618; *displeased*, 2, 170.
- avidus**, a, um, adj. (*aveō*, *desire*), *longing, eager*, 1, 514; *eagerly, quickly*, 6, 210; *with longing*, 3, 132; *eager for destruction, devouring, destructive, baneful*; with infin., 12, 290; with gen., *eagerly, desirous of, eager for*, 9, 661.
- avis**, is, f., *a bird*, 6, 193, et al.

- avītus**, a, um, adj. (*avus*), *of a grandfather*; *ancestral, ancient*, 10, 752.
- āvius**, a, um, adj. (*ā* and *via*), *pathless*, 2, 736; *devious, unapproachable*, 12, 480; *that cannot be tracked, inaccessible, eluding pursuit*, 11, 810; subst., **āvium**, īī, n., *a devious, inaccessible place, or way*, 9, 58.
- āvolō**, āvī, ātus, ī, n., *to fly away*, 11, 712.
- āvulsus**, a, um, p. of **avellō**.
- avunculus**, ī, m. (*avus*), *an uncle on the mother's side*; *uncle*, 3, 343.
- avus**, ī, m., *a grandfather, grandsire*, 2, 457; *sire, father, ancestor*, 6, 840.
- axis**, is, m., *an axle*; synecdoche, *car, chariot*, 5, 820; *the axis of the heavens, the sky, the heavens*, 4, 482; *the pole*; *the north pole, the north*.

B

- bāca**, ae, f., *a berry*, 3, 649.
- bācātus**, a, um, adj. (*bāca*), *set or studded with pearls*; or *made of beads, pearls, etc.*, 1, 655.
- bacchor**, ātus sum, ī, dep. n. and a. (*Bacchus*), *to perform the orgies of Bacchus*; *rage, rave*, 6, 78; *rush or run madly or wildly*, 4, 301; *fly wildly*, 4, 666; p., **bacchātus**, a, um, *resounding with the revels of Bacchus*, 3, 125; *filling with fury, spreading fury*, 10, 41.
- Bacchus**, ī, m., *Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine*, 1, 734; *wine*, 1, 215.
- Bactra**, ōrum, n, pl., *Bactra, the chief city of Bactria*, 8, 688.
- Bāiae**, ārum, f., *Baiæ, a town on the Bay of Naples, west of Puteoli*, 9, 710.
- Bālantēs**, ium (um), see **hālō**.
- bālātus**, ūs, m. (*bālō*), *a bleating*, 9, 565.

bālō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to bleat*; subst., **bālāns**, antis (sc. ovis), f.; pl., **bālāntēs**, ium or um, *sheep*.
balteus, ī (gen. dissyl., 10, 496), *a belt*, 5, 313.
barathrum, ī, n., *an abyss, chasm, gulf*, 3, 421.
barba, ae, f., *the beard*, 3, 593.
barbaricus, a, um, adj., *foreign, barbaric*, 2, 504.
barbarus, a, um, adj., *barbarian, savage*, 1, 539; *foreign, barbaric*, 11, 777; subst., **barbarus**, ī, m., *a barbarian, mercenary stranger, or soldier*.
Barcaeī, ōrum, m., *the Barcaeans; people of Barce or Ptolemais, a town in Cyrenaica*, 4, 43.
Barcē, ēs, f., *the nurse of Sychaeus*, 4, 632.
Batulum, ī, n., *a Samnite town in Campania*, 7, 739.
beātus, a, um, see **beō**.
Bēbrycius, a, um, adj., *Bebrycian, or Bithynian; of Bebrycia, a country in Asia Minor on the coast of Bithynia*, 5, 373.
Bēlīdēs, ae, m., *a son or male descendant of Belus*, 2, 82.
bellātor, ōris, m. (**bellō**), *a warrior*, 11, 553; adj., *warlike*, 12, 614.
bellātrīx, īcis, f. (**bellō**), *a female warrior*; adj., *warring, a warlike heroine*, 1, 493.
bellipotēns, entis, adj. (**bellum** and **potēns**), *powerful in war*; subst. m., *the god of war*, 11, 8.
bellō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., and **bellor**, dep. 1, n. (**bellum**), *to wage war; fight*, 1, 466; dep., 11, 660; subst., **bellāns**, antis, c. pl., **bellantēs**, ium or um, *combatants, warriors*, 1, 466.
Bellōna, ae, f. (**bellum**), *the goddess of war, sister of Mars, Bellona*, 7, 319.
bellum, ī, n. (**duellum**, cf. **duo**), *con-*

flict; war, freq.; a battle, 8, 629; personified, **Bellum**, *war, the demon of war*, 1, 294.
bēlua, ae, f., *a beast, large, monstrous, or hideous*, 6, 287.
Bēlus, ī, m. 1. *Belus, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido*, 1, 621. 2. *The founder of the line of kings from whom Dido was descended*, 1, 729.
Bēnācus, ī, m., *a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, through which flows the Min-cius*, 10, 205.
bene, adv. (**bonus**), *well, freq.; pleasantly, sweetly; wisely, safely; compar., melius, better, more*, 1, 452.
benīgnus, a, um, adj., *of a kindly spirit; benevolent, friendly, favorable, hospitable*, 1, 304.
beō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bless, make happy*; p., **beātus**, a, um, *blessed, happy*, 1, 94.
Berecyntius, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, 6, 784.
Beroē, ēs, f., *Beroë, the wife of Doryclus, an Epirote follower of Aeneas*, 5, 620.
bi-, see **bis**.
bibō, bibī, 3, a., *to drink*, 1, 473, et al.; fig., *take in, drink in*, 1, 749; of weapons, 11, 804.
bibulus, a, um, adj. (**bibō**), *drinking readily; absorbing quickly; dry*, 6, 227.
bicolor, ōris, adj. (**bis** and **color**), *of two colors*, 8, 276; *mottled, dappled*, 5, 566.
bicornis, e, adj. (**bis** and **cornū**), *two-horned*; of rivers, with reference to their divided mouths, 8, 727.
bidēns, entis, adj. (**bis** and **dēns**), *having two teeth or two complete rows of teeth*; subst., f. (sc. **victimā**), *an animal suitable for the altar; a*

- sheep with two conspicuous teeth supplanting two of the milk-teeth; a sheep*, 4, 57.
- biforis**, e, adj., *having two doors or openings; twofold, double; of a double pipe with one mouth-piece*, 9, 618.
- bifōrmis**, is, adj. (*bis and fōrma*), *of twofold shape or form, two-formed*, 6, 25.
- bifrōns**, frontis, adj., *two-faced, double-faced*, 7, 180.
- bigae**, ārum, f. pl. (*bis and iugum*), *a team of two horses; a car or chariot drawn by two horses; a car*, 2, 272; **bigis in albīs**, *in a chariot drawn by two white horses*, 12, 164.
- biugus**, a, um, adj. (*bis and iugum*), *of a two-horse team or chariot; coupled, yoked*, 10, 253; *chariot-*, 5, 144; subst. **biugī**, ōrum, m., *a double team or two-horse chariot*, 10, 575.
- bilinguis**, e, adj. (*bis and lingua*), *double-tongued; fig., deceitful, treacherous*, 1, 661.
- bilix**, icis, adj. (*bis and cf. licium, thread*), *two-threaded, double-plaited*, 12, 375.
- bimembris**, is, adj. (*bis and membrum*), *having two kinds of members; subst., bimembrēs, ium, m., Centaurs*, 8, 293.
- binī**, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. (*bis*), *two by two; two to each*, 5, 61; poet. as cardinal, *two*, 1, 313, et al.
- bipatēns**, entis, adj. (*bis and pateō*), *with twofold opening; with twofold or double doors*, 2, 330.
- bipennis**, e, adj. (*bis and penna*), *two-winged; two-edged*, 11, 135; subst., f., *a two-edged ax*, 2, 627; *a battle-ax*, 2, 479.
- birēmis**, is, f. (*bis and rēmus*), *a boat with two oars, or ship with two banks of oars; a galley or ship*, 1, 182.
- bis**, adv. (in composition *bi-*), *twice*, 1, 381.
- Bitiās**, ae, m. 1. *Bitias, a Carthaginian nobleman*, 1, 738. 2. *A Trojan*, 9, 672.
- bivius**, a, um, adj. (*bis and via*), *leading two ways*, 11, 516; subst., **bivium**, iī, n., *the meeting of two roads; a crossway*, 9, 238.
- blandus**, a, um, adj., *fondling; fawning; coaxing; persuasive, alluring, enticing*, 1, 670; *grateful, calm*, 5, 827.
- Bōla**, ae, f., *a town, of the Aequi in Latium*, 6, 775.
- bonus**, a, um, adj., *good, in every sense, freq.; friendly, kind*, 1, 195; *fit, valuable, proper*, 5, 483; *skillful, expert, able, nimble*, 5, 430; *auspicious, propitious*, 1, 734; subst., **bonum**, ī, n., *a good thing; good; blessing, happiness; comp., melior, ius, better, freq.; superior*, 5, 68; *greater*, 9, 156; subst., **melius**, ōris, n., *a better thing; melius est, it is better; in melius, for the better; to a better state*, 11, 426; **meliōra**, um, *better things*, 12, 153; superl., **optimus**, a, um, *best*, freq. For the adv. **melius**, see *bene*.
- Boreās**, ae, m., *the north wind*, 3, 687; *the god of the north wind, Boreas, son of the river-god Strymon (others, the north)*, 10, 350.
- bōs**, bovis, c., *an ox*, 2, 306; *bull*, 5, 405; *cow*, 7, 663; *heifer*, 7, 790; pl., *cattle*, 3, 220.
- bracchium**, iī, n., *strictly, the forearm from the hand to the elbow; in general, the arm*, 2, 792, et al.; fig., *limb, branch, of a tree*, 6, 282; *sail-yard*, 5, 829; *of walls*, 3, 535.

bractea, ae, f., *a thin plate of metal; gold-foil, -leaf*, 6, 209.

brevis, e, adj., *short*, of space, 3, 507; *shallow*, 5, 221; of time, *brief*, 10, 467; subst. pl., *brevia*, ium, n., *shoals*, 1, 111.

breviter, adv. (brevis), *briefly; in few words*, 1, 561.

Briareus (trisyll.), ei, m., *Briareus, or Aegaeon, one of the three Uranids, or sons of Uranus, giant monsters with a hundred (i.e. very many) hands*, 6, 287.

Brontēs, ae, m., *one of the Cyclops, in the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

brūma, ae, f., *the winter solstice; winter*, 2, 472.

brūmālis, e, adj. (brūma), *of the winter; wintry*, 6, 205.

Brūtus, ī, m., *a surname of the Junian gens, derived from Lucius Junius Brutus, the patrician leader who delivered Rome from the Tarquins*, 6, 818.

būbō, ōnis, m.; f. only once in Virgil, 4, 462, *an owl*.

būcina, ae, f. *a trumpet*, 7, 519.

būcolicus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to herdsmen and shepherds, pastoral*; subst., *būcolica*, ōrum, or ōn, n., *pastoral poems, bucolics*.

bulla, ae, f., *something resembling a bubble; a boss, a stud*, 9, 359.

būstum, ī, n. (cf. combūrō), *the mound where the dead have been burned; funeral pile*, 11, 201; *tomb*, 12, 863.

Būtēs, ae, m. 1. *A descendant of Amycus, king of Bebrycia*, 5, 372. 2. *A Trojan, attendant of Ascanius*, 9, 647. 3. *A Trojan*, 11, 690.

Būthrōtum, ī, n., *a town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra*, 3, 293.

buxum, ī, n. (buxus), *boxwood; meton., a top*, 7, 382.

buxus, ī, f., *the box tree; meton., a flute or pipe*, 9, 619.

Byrsa, ae, f., *the citadel of Carthage*, 1, 367.

C

cacūmen, inis, n., *a point, peak; summit*, 3, 274.

Cācus, ī, m., *Cacus, the giant of the Aventine, slain by Hercules*, 8, 194.

cadāver, eris, n. (cadō), *a dead body, carcass, corpse*, 8, 264.

cadō, cecidi, cāsus, 3, n., *to fall, sink down, freq.; set, of the sun and stars*, 2, 9; *fall in battle*, 2, 368; in sacrifice, 1, 334; of the wind, *subside, cease*; of the sea, *subside, be hushed*, 1, 54; *sink in death, die*, 10, 390; *to fall out, happen*, 2, 709.

cadūcus, a, um, adj. (cadō), *liable to fall; destined, doomed to fall, or die*, 10, 622; *slain*, 6, 481.

cadus, ī, m., *a jar; wine-jar*, 1, 195; *an urn*, 6, 228.

Caeculus, ī, m., *son of Vulcan, and mythical founder of Praeneste*, 7, 681.

caecus, a, um, adj., *blind, freq.; blinded mentally, reckless*, 1, 349; 11, 781; *with fury, mad*, 2, 357; of things which baffle or obstruct the sight or the mind, *dark*, 3, 200; *hidden, covered*, 1, 536; *secret, private*, 2, 453; *from behind*, 10, 733; *uncertain or dim*, 9, 518; *uncertain*, 6, 30; *aimless*, 4, 209; *blinding*, 12, 444; of uncertain origin, 12, 617; of sound, *indistinct, subdued*, 10, 98; *obscure*, 12, 591.

caedēs, is, f. (caedō), *a cutting off or down; bloodshed, havoc, slaughter*, 1, 471, et al.; *deadly blow*, 2, 526; *bloody attack, assault*, 3, 256; *blood*, 9, 818; pl., *caedēs*, ium or um, *slaughter, bloodshed*, 11, 648, et al.

Caedicus, ī, m., *Caedicus, an Etruscan chief*, 9, 362.

caedō, cecīdī, caesus, 3, a. (rel. to scindō), *to cut*, freq.; *cut down, slay*, 2, 266; *sacrifice*, 5, 96; *strike*, 10, 404.

caelestis, e, adj. (caelum), *belonging to the sky; celestial*, 1, 11; *heaven-sent, divine*, 6, 379; subst., **caelestēs**, ium or um, c., *the gods of heaven*, 1, 387.

caelicola, ae, c. (caelum and colō), *an inhabitant of heaven; a god*, 2, 641, et al.

caelifer, era, erum, adj. (caelum and ferō), *heaven-bearing, sky-bearing*, 6, 796.

caelō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (caelum, a chisel), *to cut in relief; carve, engrave, chase, emboss*, 1, 640.

caelum, ī, n. (pl., caelī, ōrum, m.), *the sky, the firmament, the heavens; heaven*, 1, 225; *region*, 1, 331; *air, weather*, 5, 18; *the upper world or abode of living men*, as distinguished from Hades, 6, 896; personif., **Caelus**, ī, m., *the god Caelus, father of Saturn*, 7, 140.

Caeneus (dissyl.), eos, m. 1. *A Thesalian girl, formerly named Caenis, transformed by Neptune into a boy*, 6, 448. 2. *A follower of Aeneas*, 9, 573.

caenum, ī, n., *dirt, mud, mire, slime*, 6, 296.

Caere, n., indeclin. (gen. Caeritis, f., abl. Caerēte, f.), *Caere or Agylla, in the southern part of Etruria, now Cervetri*, 8, 597; 10, 183.

caerula, see caerulus.

caerulus, a, um, adj., *dark blue*, 2, 381; *sea-colored, azure*, 5, 819; *dark; black*, 3, 64; subst., **caerula**, ōrum, n., *the dark blue waters; the sea*, 3, 208.

Caesar, aris, m., *a surname of the Julian gens, esp. Gaius Iulius Caesar, dictator and founder of the Roman Empire. His name was inherited by his nephew and adopted son Octavius and his successors; Augustus Caesar*, 1, 286; 6, 792.

caesariēs, ēī, f., *the hair of the head*, 1, 590, et al.

caespes, itis, f. (caedō), *turf, sod*, 3, 304.

caestus, ūs, m. (caedō), *a gauntlet for boxing; thongs or straps loaded with lead, and bound round the hand and arm*, 5, 69.

caesus, a, um, p. of caedō.

caetra, ae, f., *a short Spanish shield; buckler, target*, 7, 732.

Caicus, ī, m., *Caicus, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 183.

Cāiēta, ae, f. 1. *The nurse of Aeneas*, 7, 2. 2. *A town and haven of Latium, named after the nurse of Aeneas (now Gaëta)*, 6, 900.

calamus, ī, m., *a reed or cane; an arrow*, 10, 140.

calathus, ī, m., *a wicker basket; work-basket*, 7, 805.

calcar, āris, n. (calx), *a spur*, 6, 881.

Calchās, antis, m., *Calchas, a priest and prophet of the Greeks, at Troy*, 2, 100.

calcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (calx), *to put under the heel; trample upon; mix by trampling*, 12, 340.

calefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a.; pass., **calefiō**, factus sum, fierī (caleō and faciō); *to make hot, glowing*, 12, 66; fig., *excite, arouse*, 12, 269.

caleō, uī, 2, n., *to be warm; to glow*, 1, 417.

Calēs, ium, f., *a town of Campania*, 7, 728.

calidus, a, um, adj. (caleō), *warm, hot*, 6, 218; *reeking*, 10, 486; of the spirit or disposition, *hot, fiery*.

1. **cāligō**, inis, f., *mist, fog*, 3, 203; *misty, obscurity; darkness, dimness, obscurity*, 6, 267; *smoke*, 11, 187; *cloud of dust*, 9, 36; *blinding dust*, 12, 466.
2. **cāligō**, āre, 1, a. and n. (1, **cāligō**), *to be dark, darken*, 2, 606.
- Calliopē**, ēs, and **Calliopēa**, ae, f., *chief of the Muses, and mother of Orpheus*, 9, 525.
- callis**, is, m., *a narrow, uneven foot-path; path*, 4, 405.
- calor**, ōris, m. (**caleō**), *warmth, heat, vital heat*, 4, 705.
- calx**, calcis, f., and rarely m., *the heel*, 5, 324; *the hoof of a horse, the fore foot, or hoof*, 10, 892; *a spur*, 11, 714.
- Calybē**, ēs, f., *an aged priestess of Juno*, 7, 419.
- Calydōn**, ōnis, f., *a town of Aetolia, the abode of Meleager*, 7, 306.
- Camarīna**, ae, f., *a Syracusan colony on the southwest coast of Sicily*, 3, 701.
- Camers**, ertis, m., *Camertes or Camers, a follower of Turnus*, 10, 562.
- Camilla**, ae, f., *a Volscian heroine, ally of Turnus*, 7, 803, et al.
- Camillus**, ī, m., *M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, who expelled the Gauls from Rome after the capture of the city*, B.C. 390, 6, 825.
- camīnus**, ī, m., *a furnace; forge*, 6, 630; *crevice, cavity*, 3, 580.
- Campānus**, a, um, adj. (**Campānia**), *of Campania, the country lying on the bay of Naples; Campanian*, 10, 145.
- campus**, ī, m., *a plain, field*, 5, 128, et al.; *a race-course*, 5, 144; *a field of combat*, 12, 116; fig., *of the surface of the sea, plain*, 6, 724; **Mavortis Campus**, *the Campus Martius, or Field of Mars, on the left bank of the Tiber at Rome*, 6, 873.
- candeō**, uī, 2, n., *to be of pure whiteness*; p., **candēns**, entis, *white*, 4, 61; *at white heat; glowing*, 3, 573; 12, 91.
- candidus**, a, um, adj. (**candeō**), *pure white; snow-white; white*, 6, 708; *fair*, 5, 571.
- candor**, ōris, m. (**candeō**), *shining, brilliant whiteness; whiteness*, 3, 538.
1. **cānēns**, entis, p. of **cāneō**.
2. **canēns**, entis, p. of **canō**.
- cāneō**, uī, 2, n. (**cānus**), *to be white or gray, to whiten*, 5, 416; **canēns**, entis, *white, hoary*, 10, 192.
- canis**, is, c., *a dog*, freq.
- canistra**, ōrum, n. pl., *a basket; baskets*, 1, 701.
- cānitēs**, ēī, f. (**cānus**), *hoaryness, grayness; gray hair*, 6, 300; *gray hairs, old age*, 10, 549.
- canō**, cecinī, 3, n. and a., *to make musical and rhythmical sounds with voice or instrument; to make melody, play, or sing, to sing, rehearse, celebrate in song or verse*, 1, 1; *to speak in measure or rhythm; to proclaim, as prophet or priest*, 2, 176; *reveal*, 3, 155; *foretell*, 2, 124; *rehearse, narrate*, 4, 14; *explain, interpret*, 5, 524; *warn*, 12, 28; *forebode, croak*, 11, 399; *sound*, 7, 513.
- canōrus**, a, um, adj. (**canō**), *tuneful, harmonious*, 6, 120; *resounding*, 9, 503.
- cantus**, ūs, m. (**canō**), *a singing or playing; melody; song*, 1, 398; *strain, sound*, 6, 165; *incantation, charm*, 7, 754.
- cānus**, a, um, adj., *white, of the hair and beard; whitened, hoary, of frost and cold; of the sea, foaming, hoary*, 8, 672; *gray-haired, venerable; hoary*, 1, 292.
- Capēnus**, a, um, adj. (**Capēna**), *of Capena, a town in the southern part of Tuscany*, 7, 697.

caper, *prī*, *m.*, a he-goat; a goat.

capessō, *ivī* or *īī*, *itus*, 3, *intens. a.* (*capiō*), to seize, 3, 234; *fig.*, lay hold of, assume, 8, 507; seek to reach, hasten to, 4, 346; undertake, achieve, perform, 1, 77.

Caphēreus, *eī*, *m.*, *Caphareus*, a promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, 11, 260.

capiō, *cēpī*, *captus*, 3, *a.*, to take with the hand, *freq.*; seize, 2, 314; *fig.*, conquer, 9, 267; occupy, 1, 396; catch, captivate, deceive, charm, allure, receive, accept, 3, 488; enter upon, celebrate, 7, 403; contain, 7, 466; confine, 9, 644; *p.*, *subst.*, *captus*, *ī*, *m.*, a prisoner, captive, 2, 64.

Capitōlium, *īī*, *n.* (*caput*), the Capital, or national temple on the Capitoline hill at Rome, containing the shrines of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, 6, 836; *pl.*, the Capitoline places, or buildings; the Capitoline, 8, 653.

capra, *ae*, *f.* (*caper*), a she-goat; a goat.

caprea, *ae*, *f.* (*caper*), a kind of wild goat; a roe.

Capreae, *ārum*, *f.* (*caper*), *Capreae*, now Capri, an island in the Bay of Naples, 7, 735.

caprigenus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*caper* and root *gen-*), pertaining to goats; of the goat kind, of goats, 3, 221.

captivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*capiō*), taken in war; captured, captive, 2, 765; of a captive or of captives, 10, 520; *subst.*, *captivus*, *ī*, *m.*, a captive, 9, 273.

captō, *āvī*, *ātus*, 1, *freq. a.* (*capiō*), to lay hold upon vigorously, of the air, 3, 514.

captus, *a*, *um*, *p.* of *capiō*.

capulus, *ī*, *m.* (*capiō*), the handle; hilt, 2, 553.

caput, *itis*, *n.*, the head of men or animals, *freq.*; by synecdoche, the person, being, life, 2, 751, et al.; living body, life, 4, 699; personal interest, welfare, fortune, life, 4, 354; of plants, the head or flower, 9, 437; of other objects, a captain, leader, chief, 11, 399, et al.; author, instigator, source, cause, 11, 361; chief town, capital, sovereign city, 10, 203; a peak or summit, 6, 360; point, end, of a bow, 11, 861; of rivers, etc., fountain-head, source, spring; *pl.*, *capita*, in enumerating animals, head, 3, 391; in *caput*, headlong, 1, 116; *suprā caput*, overhead, above, 3, 194; *hōc caput*, this person, myself, me, 8, 570.

Capys, *yos* or *yis*, *m.* 1. The commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 183. 2. The eighth king of Alba, 6, 768.

Cār, *Cāris*, see *Cārēs*.

carbaceus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*carbaceus*), of linen, lawn-, linen-, 11, 776.

carbaceus, *ī*, *f.* (*pl. carbaceus, ōrum, n.*), linen, cloth or web of lawn, 8, 34; canvas; a sail, 3, 357.

carcer, *eris*, *m.*, a dungeon, hold, prison, 1, 54; *carcer*, or *pl.*, *carcerēs*, the stalls; the starting place or barrier in the circus or race-course, 5, 145.

carchesium, *īī*, *n.*, a large drinking vessel with two handles; bowl, beaker, 5, 77.

cardō, *inis*, *m.*, a hinge, pivot, 1, 449; the socket in which the pivot plays, 2, 493; *fig.*, a turning point, crisis, emergency, 1, 672.

carantum, for *carantum*, *gen. pl.* of *carēs*, *p.* of *carēs*.

careō, *uī*, *itus*, 2, *n.*, to be without, to be free from, 2, 44; to be deprived of, 4, 432.

Cārēs, ium, Gr. acc., as (sing., Cār, Cāris), m. (Cāria), *the Carians, of Caria in the southwestern part of Asia Minor*, 8, 725.

carīna, ae, f., *the keel of a ship, ship*, 4, 398; *a boat*, 6, 391; *frame, timber*, 5, 682.

Carīnae, ārum, f., *the Carinae, a quarter of Rome between the Caelian and Esquiline*, 8, 361.

carmen, inis, n., *a song, hymn, ode or poem, freq.*; *a line or verse*, 3, 287; *a response, prophecy*, 3, 445; *an incantation, charm, spell*, 4, 487; *cry, moan*, 4, 462.

Carmentālis, e, adj. (Carmentis), *of Carmentis*, 8, 338.

Carmentis, is, f. (carmen), *Carmentis, a prophetess, mother of King Evander*, 8, 336.

Carpathius, a, um, adj., *of Carpathus, an island northeast of Crete*; subst., **Carpathium**, iī, n., *the Carpathian Sea*, 5, 595.

carpo, carpsī, carptus, 3, a., *to pluck or pull, crop, browse upon, eat, graze; cause to graze, pasture; gather*, 6, 146; *fig., catch, breathe, enjoy*, 1, 388; *consume*, 4, 2; *devour, waste*, 4, 32; *carpere prāta, etc., to course over*.

cārus, a, um, adj., *dear*, 4, 91, et al.; *poet., active, loving, fond*, 1, 677; *affectionate, tender*, 11, 215.

Casmilla, ae, f., *the mother of Camilla*, 11, 543.

Casperia, ae, f., *a town of the Sabines*, 7, 714.

Caspian, a, um, adj., *of the Caspian Sea, Caspian; Asiatic*, 6, 798.

Cassandra, ae, f., *a daughter of Priam, beloved of Apollo, and inspired by him with prophecy; but because she did not requite his love, condemned to foretell the destruction of Troy*

without being believed by her countrymen, 2, 246.

cassida, ae, and **cassis**, idis, f., *a helmet (of metal)*, 11, 775.

cassus, a, um, adj., *void; deprived of*, 2, 85; *fruitless, vain*, 12, 780.

castellum, ī, n. (castrum), *a fortress, stronghold, castle*, 5, 440.

castīgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (castus and agō), *to chastise, punish; chide, reprove, rebuke*, 5, 387.

Castor, oris, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 10, 124.

castra, ōrum, n. (sing., castrum, ī, n., *castle, fort*), *a camp*, 2, 462; *fleet*, 4, 604; *naval camp, station*, 3, 519; *hive*, 12, 589.

1. **Castrum Inuī**, *a town in Latium near Antium and Ardea*, 6, 775.

2. **castrum**, ī, n., see castra.

castus, a, um, adj., *pure*, 6, 563; *pious*, 3, 409; *sacred, holy*, 6, 661.

cāsus, ūs, m. (cadō), *a falling; close; fall, destruction*, 2, 507; *fortune, chance, fate*, 1, 615; *event*, 8, 533; *hardship, misfortune*, 1, 599; *danger, peril*, 2, 563; *junction, crisis*, 4, 560; *fate, death*, 5, 869.

catēia, ae, f., *a slender javelin*, 7, 741.

catēna, ae, f., *a chain, fetter*, 6, 558.

caterva, ae, f., *a troop, squadron, band*, 2, 370; *crowd, throng, multitude*, 2, 40; *flock*, 11, 456.

Catilīna, ae, m., *L. Sergius Catiline, the conspirator*, 8, 668.

Catillus, ī, m., *Catillus, with his brother, Tiburtus, founder of Tibur*, 7, 672.

Catō, ōnis, m., *a family name in the Porcian gens*. 1. *M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor and also Senex*, 6, 841. 2. *M. Porcius Cato the younger, who perished by his own hand at Utica; hence, called Uticensis*, 8, 670.

catulus, ī, m., *a young dog; a whelp, the young of wild animals; a cub, whelp*, 2, 357.

Caucasus, ī, m., *the Caucasus; the Caucasian Mountains, between the Caspian and Euxine*, 4, 367.

cauda, ae, f., *the tail*, 3, 428, et al.

caulae, ārum, f., *an opening, a passage; sheepfold*, 9, 60.

caulis, is, m., *a stalk*, 12, 413.

Caulōn, ōnis, m., *Caulon, or Caulonia, a town on the east coast of Bruttium*, 3, 553.

causa, ae, f., *a cause, reason*, 1, 25; *cause, occasion*, 2, 285; *pretext, excuse, occasion*, 4, 51; *a reason, an argument*, 8, 395; *a cause (judicial)*, 6, 849; with infin., 10, 90.

cautēs, is, f., *a craggy or pointed rock, or cliff; rock, crag*, 3, 534.

cautius, adv., comp. of cautē; *more cautiously*, 11, 153.

cavea, ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place; that part of the theater or circus which was occupied by the spectators*, 8, 636; *a theater; natural amphitheater*, 5, 340.

caveō, cāvī, cautus, 2, n. and a., *to be on one's guard; to beware*, w. subst., 11, 293.

caverna, ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow; cavern*, 2, 53, et al.

cavō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cavus), *to hollow or scoop out*; p., cavātus, a, um, *hollowed out; vaulted*, 1, 310.

cavus, a, um, adj., *hollow*, 1, 81; *concave*, 8, 599; *arching, vaulted*, 2, 487; *cavae manūs*, *the palms of the hands*, 12, 86.

Cēcropidēs, ae, m., *a son or descendant of Cecrops*; pl., *the Athenians*, 6, 21.

cēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, a. and n., *to go, freq., go away, depart*, 6, 460; *retire, withdraw, recede*, 3, 496; *desist*

from, 9, 620; *give way*, 7, 636; *abate*, 9, 126; *draw back*, 5, 445; *submit, yield*, 2, 704; *fall to, come into one's possession*, 3, 297; *to come behind*, 3, 484; *result, turn out; turn out well, prosper*, 12, 148.

cedrus, ī, f., *the cedar*, 11, 137; *cedar wood*, 7, 178.

Celaenō, ūs, f., *one of the Harpies*, 3, 211.

celebrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (celeber, frequented), *to attend or be present in great numbers; to attend, honor*, 1, 735; *celebrate*, 5, 58; *observe*, 8, 268.

Celemna, ae, f., *a town of Campania*, 7, 739.

celer, eris, ere, adj., *fleet, rapid, active, nimble, swift*, 4, 180, et al; in a predicate, *swiftly*, 6, 425.

celerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (celer), *to speed, hasten*, 1, 357, et al.

cella, ae, f., *a storeroom, granary, wine-cellar; cell of the honeycomb*, 1, 433; *shrine, of a temple*.

cēlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to hide, conceal*, 1, 351, et al.

celsus, a, um, adj. (cellō, rise), *high, lofty*, 1, 56, et al.

Centaurus, ī, m. 1. *A Centaur, a fabulous monster, with a human head and neck and the body of a horse*, 6, 286. 2. *The name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas (fem.)*, 5, 122.

centēnus, a, um, distr. num. adj. (centum); pl., *a hundred each*, 9, 162; sing. (after the analogy of *multus, many a*), *a unit repeated the hundredth time, render by the plural, a hundred*, 10, 207; as cardinal, *a hundred*, 10, 566.

centum, indecl. num. adj., *hundred*, 6, 625.

centumgeminus, a, um, adj., *hundred-fold; of the hundred- (or many-) handed Briareus*, 6, 287.

cēra, ae, f., *wax*.

Ceraunia, ōrum, n. pl., *the Ceraunian peaks, a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus*, 3, 506.

Cerberus, ī, m., *Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Pluto*, 6, 417.

Cereālis, e, adj. (*Cerēs*), *of Ceres; pertaining to Ceres or to grain; Cereālia arma, utensils for preparing grain or making bread; instruments of Ceres*, 1, 177.

cerebrum, ī, n., *the brain*, 5, 413, et al.

Cerēs, eris, f., *daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture; meton., corn, grain*, 1, 177; *bread*, 1, 701; *cake, loaf*, 7, 113; *Cerēs labōrāta, bread*, 8, 181.

cēreus, a, um, adj. (*cēra*), *waxen*, 12, 589.

cernō, crevī, crētus, 3, a. (rel. to κρίνω, *decide*), *to distinguish; discern, perceive, see, behold*, 1, 413; freq., *descry*, 3, 552; for *dēcernere, to contend, decide*, 12, 709.

cernuus, a, um, adj., *with head or face prone downward; pitching, bending with the head to the ground, prostrate*, 10, 894.

certāmen, inis, n. (*certō*), *a striving, a struggle; effort*, 5, 197; *combat, emulation, strife*, 3, 128; *battle, war*, 8, 639; *contest, game*, 5, 286.

certātim, adv. (*certō*), *with striving or contention; emulously, vying one with another; with every blow*, 2, 628; *emulously*, 3, 290; *impatiently*, 11, 486; *as if in rivalry; fiercely*, 11, 209.

certē, adv., see *certus*.

certō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (*certus*), *to make certain by conflict; to contend*, 2, 30; *struggle, strive*, 3, 668; with dat., *to struggle against, contend with, rival*; with infin., 4, 443; impers., *certātur, it is fought; we fight; cer-*

tātum est, we have fought, 11, 313; *certandum est, we must fight*, 12, 890.

certus, a, um, p. (*cernō*), *determined; distinct; separate, peculiar; fixed*, 2, 350; 6, 673; *stated; direct*, 2, 212; *resolved*, 2, 554; *certain of, resolved on*, 4, 554; *confident, stout*, 9, 249; *unerring*, 12, 490; *secure*, 9, 96; *trustworthy, sure, faithful*, 1, 576; *undoubted, true*, 6, 322; *certum est, it is determined, I resolve, we resolve*, 3, 686; (*aliquem*) *certum facere, to inform*, 3, 179; adv., *certē, certainly, surely, at any rate, at least*, 1, 234, et al.

cerva, ae, f. (*cervus*), *a hind*, 4, 69; *stag*, 6, 802.

cervix, icis, f., *the neck, including the back or nape of the neck*, 1, 477, et al.

cervus, ī, m., *a stag, deer*, 1, 184, et al.

cessō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (*cēdō*), *to remit action; stay, linger, rest; be inactive*, 1, 672; *cease*, 2, 468; *delay*, 6, 51; impers., *cessātum est, delay has been made, has happened*, 11, 288.

cētē, see *cētus*.

cētera, see *cēterus*.

cēterus, a, um, adj. (nom. sing. masc. not used), *the other*, 2, 207; *other; the rest of*, 5, 74, freq.; n. pl., *cētera, adverbially, in other respects*, 3, 594; *as to the rest, henceforth*, 9, 656.

Cethēgus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 513.

cētus, ī, m.; *cētos*, ī, n.; pl., *cētē, κῆτος, whales, sharks, sea-monsters*, 5, 822.

ceu, adv. and conj. (*ce-ve*), *as, just as*, 5, 88; *as if*, 2, 438, et al.

Chalcidicus, a, um, adj., *of Chalcis, the chief town of Euboea; Chalcidian*, 6, 17.

Chalybes, um, m., *a people of Pontus, skillful in making steel; the Chalybes; meton., masses of steel or iron*, 8, 421; **metalla Chalybum**, *mines of iron*, 10, 174.

chalybs, ybis, m., *steel*, 8, 446.

Chāōn, onis, m., *a Trojan, brother of Helenus*, 3, 335.

Chāonia, ae, f., *a country of Epirus, named after Chaon*, 3, 335.

Chāonius, a, um, adj., *of Chaonia; Chaonian*, 3, 293.

Chaos (only in nom. and acc. sing.), n., 1. *Void and boundless space*. 2. *Chaos, father of Night and Erebus*, 4, 510; placed among the infernal gods, 6, 265.

Charōn, ōntis, m., *son of Erebus and Night, and ferryman of the Styx*, 6, 299.

Charybdis, is, f., *a whirlpool near the Sicilian coast, in the Straits of Messina, opposite the rock of Scylla; personified as a monster*, 3, 420.

Chimaera, ae, f. 1. *A monster, said to have infested Lycia, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and breathing out fire*, 6, 288. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 118.

chlamys, ydis, f., *a mantle or cloak of woolen cloth, worn by the Greeks; a mantle*, 3, 484.

Chlōreus (dissyll.), eī and eos, m., *Chloreus, a Trojan, priest of Cybele*, 11, 768.

chorēa, ae, f., *a circling dance*, 10, 224; *a dance*, 6, 644.

chorus, ī, m., *a dance in a circle; a dance; a company of singers or dancers, choir, train*, 1, 499; *band, troop*, 5, 581; *festival*, 11, 737.

Chromis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 675.

cieō, cīvī, citus, 2, a., *to cause, to move; stir*, 2, 419; *agitate, move*,

4, 122; *excite, kindle, rouse*, 6, 165; *raise*, 12, 104; *call upon, invoke*, 3, 68; *call up, exhibit*, 5, 585; of tears, *shed*, 6, 468; p., citus, a, um, *swiftly moved or driven; speedy, rapid, swift*, 1, 301; as an adv., 4, 574; adv., cito, *speedily; soon; comp., citius*, 5, 242.

Ciminus, ī, m., *Lake Ciminus, in Etruria*, 7, 697.

1. **cīctus**, a, um, p, of cingō.

2. **cīctus**, ūs, m. (cingō), *an encircling; a mode of girding; cincture*, 7, 612.

cingō, cīnxi, cīctus, 3, a., *to gird*, 2, 520; *clothe*, 8, 282; *surround, inclose*, 1, 112; *encompass, envelop*, 5, 13; *wreathe, crown*, 5, 71; *involve*, 1, 673; *fly around*, 1, 398.

cingulum, ī, n. (cingō), *a girdle, belt*, 1, 492.

cinis, eris, m., *ashes, embers*, 5, 743; *ashes of the dead*, 4, 34; meton., *tomb, sepulcher*, 4, 633.

Cinyrus, ī, and **Cinyrās**, ae, m., *a Ligurian chief*, 10, 186.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc. (rel. to circum); adv., *around*, 7, 535; prep., *about, around*.

Circaeus, a, um, adj. (Circē), *of Circe*, 7, 10.

Circē, ēs or ae, f., *a sorceress, daughter of Helios and Perse or Perseis*, 3, 386, et al.

circēnsis, e, adj. (circus), *pertaining to the Circus Maximus; Circensian*, 8, 636.

circuitus, ūs, m. (circumeō), *a going round; circuit*, 3, 413.

circulus, ī, m. (circus), *a circle or orbit; ring; chain, torques, collar*, 5, 559.

circum, adv. and prep. with acc.; adv., *about, around*; prep., *around, about*.

- circumdō**, dedī, datus, dare, 1, a., *to put or throw around*; with abl., *to encircle, surround, encompass, inclose with*, 1, 368; of dress, *gird*, 9, 462; *adorn*, 6, 207; *set*, 1, 593; *border*, 4, 137; with dat., *throw around*, 2, 792; *twine or coil around*, 2, 219; *put round*, 2, 510.
- circumeō**, īvī or iī, itus, 4, n. and a. (circum and eō), *to go about, circle round*, 11, 761.
- circumferō**, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear round*; *pass around, sprinkle, purify by sprinkling*, 6, 229; *cast about*, 12, 558.
- circumflectō**, flexī, flexus, 3, a., *to bend around*; *turn far round*, 3, 430.
- circumfundō**, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour around*; *to encompass, surround*; pass., **circumfundor**, fūsus sum, in middle signif., *to rush around, surround*, 2, 383; p., **circumfūsus**, a, um, *surrounding*, 1, 586; *gathering around*, 6, 666.
- circumfūsus**, a, um, p. of circumfundō.
- circumligō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie or bind round or to*, 11, 555.
- circumsistō**, stetī, 3, a. and n., *to take one's stand around*; *gather round*; *assail, surround*, 8, 490.
- circumsonō**, 1, n. and a., *to sound about*; *raise a din around*, 8, 474.
- circumspiciō**, spexī, spectus, 3, a. and n. (circum and speciō, look), *to look around*; *cast a glance round upon*; *survey*, 2, 68; *look round and see*, 12, 896; *observe*, 3, 517; *look round for, look out, seek*.
- circumstō**, stetī, 1, a. and n., *to stand around*; *hem in*; *threaten, beset*, 10, 905; *encompass, threaten*, 2, 559.
- circumtextus**, a, um, p. (circum and texō), *woven round*, 1, 649.
- circumveniō**, vēnī, ventus, 4, a., *to come about*; *surround*, 6, 132.
- circumvolō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to fly around or surround in flying*; *hover round, swoop round*, 3, 233; *enshroud, cover*, 2, 360.
- circumvolvō**, no perf., volūtus, 3, a., *to roll round*; pass., *to complete*, 3, 284.
- circus**, ī, m., *a circle, circuit, circular area*, 5, 289; *surrounding multitude or throng of spectators*, 5, 109.
- Cissēis**, idis, f. (Cisseus), *the daughter of Cisseus*; *Hecuba*, 7, 320.
- Cisseus** (dissyll.), eī, m. 1. *Cisseus, a king of Thrace, said by a late myth to have been the father of Hecuba*, 5, 537. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 317.
- citātus**, a, um, p. of citō, *swiftly driven or swiftly running*, 12, 373.
- Cithaerōn**, ōnis, m., *a mountain of Boeotia, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated*, 4, 303.
- cithara**, ae, f., *the cithara, cithern, or lute*, 1, 740.
- citius**, see cieō.
- cito**, adv., see cieō.
- citus**, a, um, p. of cieō.
- cīvilis**, e, adj. (cīvis), *pertaining to the citizen*; *civil, civic*, 6, 772.
- cīvis**, is, c., *a citizen*, 2, 42, et al.; pl., *comrades*, 5, 196.
- clādēs**, is, f., *destruction*; *slaughter, carnage*, 2, 361; *scourge, destroyers*, 6, 843.
- clam**, adv., *secretly*, 1, 350.
- clāmō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. to καλέω, call), *to call*, 12, 600; *call*; *call upon*, 4, 674; *cry out or aloud, shout*, 9, 442.
- clāmor**, ōris, m. (clāmō), *a shout*, et al.; *loud cry or shriek*, 2, 488; *a call*, 2, 769; *clamor, outcry, shouting*, 1, 87; *sound, roaring sound*, 3, 566.

clangor, ōris, m. (*clangō*, *resound*), a clashing sound; braying, din, blast, 2, 313; rushing sound, flapping, 3, 226.

clārēscō, claruī, 3, inc. n., to become clear to the ear or eye; grow loud, increase, 2, 301.

Clarius, a, um, adj., of *Claros*, a town in *Ionia*, noted for one of the oracles of *Apollo* located there; *Clarian*, 3, 360.

1. **clārus**, a, um, adj., clear, of sight or sound; clear, 1, 588; shining, bright, lustrous, 9, 582; making clear; fair, bright; shrill, loud, 3, 519; fig., renowned, 1, 284; noble, illustrious, honored, 1, 550.

2. **Clārus**, ī, m., *Clarus*, a *Lycian* follower of *Aeneas*, 10, 126.

classicum, ī, n. (*classis*), the sound of the trumpet; the trumpet, 7, 637.

classis, is, f. (rel. to *καλέω*, *call*), a fleet, 1, 39; a ship, 6, 334; a troop or body of soldiers, 7, 716; pl., armies or hosts (coming in ships or fleets), 3, 602.

Claudius, a, um, adj. (*Claudius*), pertaining to the family of *Claudius*; *Claudian*, 7, 708.

claudō, clausī, clausus, 3, a., to shut or close; freq., shut up; shut up or close against, 1, 233; inclose, bound, 8, 473; confine, 6, 734; with circum, surround, 1, 311; subst., **clausum**, ī, n., a pen.

claudus, a, um, adj.; lame, limping, maimed, 5, 278.

claustra, ōrum, n. pl. (*claudō*), fastenings; bolts, bars; barriers, 1, 56; narrows, straits, 3, 411.

1. **Clausus**, ī, m., a chief of the *Sabines*, 7, 707.

2. **clausus**, a, um, p. of *claudō*.

clāva, ae, f., a club, 10, 318.

clāvus, ī, m., a nail, a peg; a helm, 5, 177.

cliēns, entis, m. (*cluō*, to hear), a client, dependent, 6, 609.

clipeātus, a, um, adj. (*clipeus*), armed with a shield, or shield-bearing, 7, 793.

clipeus, ī, m., and **clipeum**, ī, n., a round shield; a shield, 2, 227, et al.

Cloanthus, ī, m., commander of one of the ships of *Aeneas*, 1, 222.

Cloelia, ae, f., the *Roman* heroine who escaped with other maiden hostages from the camp of *Porsena*, and swam across the *Tiber* to *Rome*, 8, 651.

Clonius, īī, m., a *Trojan*, 9, 574.

Clonus, ī, m., the name of a *Grecian* silversmith, 10, 499.

Cluentius, īī, m., a *Roman* gentile name, 5, 123.

Clūsīnus, a, um, adj. (*Clūsium*), of *Clusium*, 10, 655.

Clūsium, īī, n., one of the chief cities of *Etruria*, now *Chiusi*, 10, 167.

Clytius, īī, m., the name of several *Trojans*, 9, 774; 10, 129, etc.

Cnōsius, a, um, adj. (*Cnōsus* or *Gnōsus*), of *Gnosus*, a city in *Crete*; *Gnosian*; *Cretan*, 3, 115.

co-, see cum.

coāctus, a, um, p. of *cōgō*.

Coclēs, itis, m., *Horatius Cocles*, the *Roman* hero who defended the bridge against the *Tuscans*, 8, 650.

coctus, a, um, p. *coquo*.

Cōcȳtius, a, um, adj., of *Cocytus*, 7, 479.

Cōcȳtus, ī, m., the *Cocytus*, "the river of lamentation," in the lower world, 6, 132.

coeō, coīvī or coīī, coitus, coīre, irreg. n. and a., to go or come together, assemble, 7, 582; come together in conflict, join battle; of the blood, stand still, congeal, curdle, 3, 30; come to terms, form a compact, 7, 317; coīre in ūnum, to come to one place,

- unite, concentrate, combine*, 9, 801, et al.
- coepiō, coepī, coeptus** (the tenses of the stem of the present are archaic), 3, a. and n., *to begin*, 1, 521; subst., **coeptum**, ī, n., *a thing begun; an undertaking, enterprise, design*, 4, 642, et al.
- coeptus**, a, um, p. of coepiō.
- coerceō, uī, itus**, 2, a. (com- and arceō), *to keep in, hem in, confine, restrain*, 6, 439; *push on, lead on*, 9, 27.
- coetus, ūs, m.** (coeō), *a coming together, an assembly*, 5, 43; *a flock*, 1, 398; *banquet, feast*, 1, 735.
- Coeus, ī, m.**, *one of the Titans, and father of Latona*, 4, 179.
- cōgitō, āvī, ātus**, 1, a. (com- and agitō), *to ponder, intend*.
- cognātus**, a, um, adj., *near by birth; kindred*, 3, 502.
- cognitus**, a, um, p. of cognōscō.
- cognōmen, inis, n.**, *a name common to a family; a surname; name*, 1, 267.
- cognōminis, e, adj.** (cognōmen), *of the same, or his name*, 6, 383.
- cognōscō, nōvī, nitus**, 3 a., *to get complete knowledge of; ascertain, trace out; know; learn*, 2, 10; for agnōscō, *recognize*, 6, 340.
- cōgō, coēgī, coāctus**, 3, a. (com- and agō), *to drive, lead, assemble together*, 4, 289; *condense*, 5, 20; *close up*, 12, 457; *urge, impel*, 9, 463; *force (of tears), feign*, 2, 196; *compel*, 1, 563; with two accusatives, 3, 56.
- cohibeō, uī, itus**, 2, a. (com- and ha-beō), *to hold together, restrain, confine*, 3, 424; *check, curb, repress*, 12, 314.
- cohors, tis, f.**, *a cohort, one of the divisions or regiments of a Roman legion; a cohort; a fleet or squadron*, 3, 563; *a troop*, 11, 500.
- Collātīnus, a, um, adj.** (Collātia), *of Collatia, a town of the Sabines near Rome; Collatine*, 6, 774.
- collēctus**, a, um, p. of colligō.
- colligō, lēgī, lēctus**, 3, a. (con and legō), *to gather, collect, assemble*, 1, 143; *gather up, fold up*, 1, 320; *reef*, 5, 15; *contract*, 12, 862; *increase*, 9, 63; *colligere sē in arma, to gather one's self behind his shield*, 10, 412.
- collis, is, m.**, *a hill*, freq.
- collum, ī, n.**, *the neck of men and animals*, 1, 654, et al.; *of a plant*, 9, 436; pl., *the neck*, 11, 692.
- colō, uī, cultus**, a. and n., *to till, cultivate*, 1, 532; *inhabit, live in, dwell in*; fig., *care for, cherish, love, favor*, 1, 16; *observe*, 7, 602; *revere, honor*, 4, 458; *worship*, 5, 63; p., **cultus**, a, um; subst., **culta, ōrum, n.**, *plowed fields; fields*.
- colōnus, ī, m.** (colō), *a cultivator or tiller; a husbandman, freq.; settler, colonist*, 1, 12.
- color, ōris, m.**, *color*, 4, 701, et al.; *complexion, hue*, 4, 558.
- coluber, ubrī, m.**, *a snake, serpent*, 2, 471.
- columba, ae, f.**, *a pigeon, dove*, 2, 516.
- columna, ae, f.**, *a column, pillar*, 1, 428; **Proteī columnae**, *the pillars of Proteus; the northern extremities of Egypt*, 11, 262.
- colus, ī and ūs, f.** (rarely m.), *a distaff*, 7, 805; *spinning*, 8, 409.
- com-**, for this prefix see cum.
- coma, ae, f.**, *the hair*, 1, 319; *mane*, 10, 726; fig., *foliage, leafy crown*, 2, 629; *leaves, branches*.
- comāns, antis**, see 1. comō.
- comes, itis, c.** (com- and eō), *a comrade; companion*, 2, 294; *friend, follower*, 2, 796; *attendant*, 4, 664; *ally, confederate*, 2, 181; *guide*, 6, 292; *guardian, tutor*, 9, 649.

comētēs (comēta), ae, m., *a comet*, 10, 273.

1. **comitātus**, ūs, m. (comitor), *an accompanying or following; a suite, train, retinue*, 4, 215.

2. **comitātus**, p. of comitor.

comitor, ātus sum, 1. dep. a. (comes), *to accompany, attend, follow*, 3, 660; p., **comitātus**, a, um, *attended, accompanied*, 1, 312, et al.

commendō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (com- and mandō), *to commit, consign, intrust*, 2, 748.

commercium, iī, n. (com- and merx, *merchandise*), *trade; negotiation, compact*, 10, 532.

comminus, adv. (com- and manus), *hand to hand*, 7, 553, 733; *immediately; near at hand*.

commisceō, uī, mixtus or mistus, 2, a., *to mix together, freq.; blend, mingle*, 3, 633.

commissum, ī, see committō.

commissus, a, um, p. of committō.

committō, mīsi, missus, 3, a., *to send or bring together; join, unite*, 3, 428; *engage in*, 5, 69; *join, begin battle*, 11, 589; *perpetrate, commit a crime*, 1, 231; *begin*, 7, 542; *consign, intrust*, 10, 156; **manum committere**, *to engage in conflict, to fight*, 12, 60; subst., **commissum**, ī, n., *an offense, a fault, a crime*, 1, 136.

commixtus, a, um, p. of commisceō.

commōtus, a, um, p. of commoveō.

commoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move completely; move rapidly in procession*, 4, 301; *rouse, start from cover*, 7, 494; *shake, stir*, 5, 217; *disturb, move*, 1, 126; *agitate, terrify*, 1, 360.

commūnis, e, adj., *shared together; common*, 2, 573; *public*, 11, 435.

1. **comō**, *no perf.*, comātus, n. and a. (coma), *to be hairy or long-haired;*

p., **comāns**, antis, *hairy*, 3, 468; *crested*, 2, 391; *leafy*, 12, 413.

2. **cōmō**, cōmpsī, cōmptus, 3, a. (com- and emō), *to arrange; of the hair, comb, dress, bind up*, 6, 48; *trim*, 10, 832; *adorn, deck*, 7, 751.

compāctus, a, um, p. of compingō.

compāgēs, is, f. (com- and pangō), *a joining; fastening, joint*, 1, 122.

1. **compellō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to address accost, speak to*, 1, 581; *greet, salute*, 3, 299; *chide, upbraid*, 5, 161.

2. **compellō**, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive together; compel; force, drive*, 1, 575.

compingō, pēgī, pāctus, 3, a. (com- and pangō), *to join together; p.*, **compāctus**, a, um, *close-jointed*, 12, 674.

complector, plexus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace; cover*, 2, 514; *hold*, 5, 31; *seize, grasp*, 11, 743.

compleō, ēvī, ētus, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 2, 20; *complete*, 5, 46; *fulfill*, 9, 108.

1. **complexus**, a, um, p. of complector.

2. **complexus**, ūs, m. (complector), *an embracing; embrace*, 1, 715.

compōnō, posuī, positus (part. sometimes compostus), 3, a., *to put together; raise, build*, 7, 6; *found*, 3, 387; *lay up, store*, 8, 317; *put in order, arrange, adjust; to regulate; close*, 1, 374; *put to rest in the tomb, bury*, 1, 249; *end*, 4, 341; *appease, calm*, 1, 135; *agree upon, form*, 10, 15; *put side by side for comparison, to compare; bring together in society or in peace*, 8, 322; pass., *to be decided, to end*, 12, 109; adv., **compositō**, *by compact*, 2, 129.

comportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bring together, carry away*, 9, 613.

compositō, see compōnō.

- compositus** (**compostus**), a, um, p. of **compōnō**.
- comprēndō**, prēndī, prēnsus, 3, a., to take hold of completely, seize, grasp, 2, 793; inclose, include; catch, 7, 73; to include in description, enumerate, describe, 6, 626.
- comprēnsus**, a, um, p. of **comprēndō**.
- compressus**, a, um, p. of **comprimō**.
- comprimō**, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (com- and premō), to press together; repress, check, restrain, stay, 2, 73.
- cōmptus**, a, um, p. of **cōmō**.
- compulsus**, a, um, p. of **compellō**.
1. **cōnātus**, a, um, p. of **cōnor**.
 2. **cōnātus**, ūs, m. (cōnor), an effort, attempt, 12, 910.
- concavus**, a, um, adj., completely hollow; hollow, concave, 5, 677.
- concēdō**, essī, essus, 3, a. and n., to retire; come away, come, 2, 523; go away, depart, 2, 91; subside, come to an end, terminate, 8, 41; allow, yield, grant, concede, 5, 798; give up to, abandon, 7, 305.
- conceptus**, a, um, p. of **concipiō**.
- concessus**, a, um, p. of **concēdō**.
- concha**, ae, f., a shellfish; cockle shell, shell; a shell used as a trumpet; conch, 6, 171; 10, 209.
1. **concīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (com- and caedō), to cut entirely; to trench.
 2. **concīdō**, cīdī, 3, n. (com- and cadō), to fall completely; fall down, fall, 2, 532.
- concieō**, īvī, itus, 2, a., to call together; incite, to stir up, arouse; enrage, fire, make furious, 9, 694; hurl, shoot from, 12, 921; disturb, 3, 127; pass., to be impelled on, dart along, 11, 744; hasten, speed, 12, 902.
- conciliō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (concilium), to bring into accord; to win or gain over; procure, secure, 1, 79.
- concilium**, iī, n. (com- and root cal-, call), a body called together; assembly, council, 2, 89; throng, company, 3, 679.
- concipiō**, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (com- and capiō), to take completely; assume, 11, 519; take in; conceive, 5, 38; imagine, 4, 502; to be possessed, filled with, 4, 474; conceive, form, or express in words; form, draw up, 12, 13.
- concitō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., to move with force; hurl, 11, 784; spur, 11, 742; with sē, to speed, fly, 7, 476.
- concitus**, a, um, p. of **concieō**.
- conclāmō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to call out aloud; shout, cry, 3, 523; call together, 7, 504.
- conclūdō**, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (com- and claudō), to shut completely; shut around, inclose, surround, 1, 425.
- concolor**, ōris, adj., of the same color, 8, 82.
- concors**, cordis, adj. (com- and cor), of one mind or spirit; harmonious, friendly, 6, 827, et al.
- concrēdō**, didī, ditus, 3, a., to trust, in-trust, 10, 286.
- concrēscō**, crēvī, crētus, 3, n., to grow together; grow thick; stiffen, 12, 905; p., **concrētus**, a, um, concreted, matted, 2, 277; formed by natural growth, contracted, accumulated, 6, 738.
- concrētus**, a, um, p. of **concrēscō**.
- concurrō**, currī (rarely cucurrī), cur-sus, 3, n., to run together or at once; crowd around, 12, 297; rush, 2, 315; rush to conflict, 7, 224; rush against a foe; with dat., engage, encounter, 1, 493.
- concursum**, ūs, m. (concurrō), a running together; thronging, 6, 318; concourse, multitude, throng, 5, 611.
- concutiō**, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (com- and quatiō), to shake completely; shake,

2, 629; *push*, 8, 237; *rouse, spur*, 8, 3; *sift, examine, search*, 7, 338; *agitate, strike with panic, terrify*, 4, 666; *smite, afflict*, 5, 700.

concussus, a, um, p. of *concutiō*.

condēsus, a, um, adj., *thick, crowded, close together*, 2, 517.

condiciō, ōnis, f. (*condō*), *terms, choice*, 12, 880.

conditor, ōris, m. (*condō*), *a founder*, 8, 313.

conditus, a, um, p. of *condō*.

condō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put or place together; found or build*, 1, 5; *put together, devise, establish*, 10, 35; *establish, restore*, 6, 792; *put away, cover up, conceal, hide*, with place in abl. with or without *in*, or in acc. with *ad*, 2, 24, et al.; *treasure up, keep*, 3, 388; *consign to the tomb, bury*, 3, 68; pass., *sink or set*, 7, 719; *sē condere*, *to go, hasten for protection*, 9, 39; *confine*, 9, 32; *plunge*, 8, 66; *bury, conceal*, 2, 621.

condūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *lead, bring together; contract for, hire, rent*, 12, 520.

conductus, a, um, p. of *condūcō*.

cōnectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., *to fasten together, connect; twist together*, 8, 437.

cōnexus, a, um, p. of *cōnectō*.

cōnfectus, a, um, p. of *cōnficiō*.

cōnferō, tulī, conlātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bring together; cōnferre gradum, to walk side by side, accompany*, 6, 488; *cōnferre manum or signa, to join battle*, 11, 517; 9, 44; *sē cōnferre*, w. dat., *to oppose*, 10, 735; *cōnferre certāmina, to wage conflicts*, 10, 147.

cōnfertus, a, um, p. (*cōnferciō*, *crowd together*), *crowded together*, 2, 347.

cōnfessus, a, um, p. of *cōnfiteor*.

cōnfestim, adv. (*cōnferō*), *immediately, forthwith*, 9, 231.

cōnficiō, fecī, fectus, 3, a.; pass., **cōnficior**, cōnfici, and **cōnfīō**, fierī (*com- and faciō*), *to make completely, finish, accomplish, achieve, complete*, 5, 362; *work out; wear out, waste*, 3, 590; *exhaust*, 4, 599; *destroy*, 11, 824; *make infirm*, 11, 85; pass., **cōnferī**, *to be accomplished*, 4, 116.

cōnfidō, fisus sum, 3, n. and a., *to put entire trust in; to trust in*, w. dat. or abl., 1, 452, et al.

cōnfigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., *to fasten together or firmly; transfix, pierce*, 2, 429, et al.

cōnfīō, fierī, see *cōnficiō*.

cōnfisus, a, um, p. of *cōnfidō*.

cōnfiteor, fessus sum, 2, dep. a. (*com- and fateor*), *to confess, acknowledge; manifest, reveal*, 2, 591.

cōnfixus, a, um, p. of *cōnfigō*.

cōnflīgō, flixī, flīctus, 3, a. and n., *to strike against; fight, contend*, 2, 417.

cōnfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to stab, wound*, 9, 445.

cōnfossus, a, um, p. of *cōnfodiō*.

cōnfugiō, fūgī, 3, n., *to flee for refuge; flee*, 8, 493; *resort; flee, come for succor*, 1, 666.

cōnfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour together; mingle with*, 3, 696; *trouble, confuse*, 2, 736; *disturb, interrupt, violate*, 5, 496; p., **cōnfūsus**, a, um, *mingled, confused, promiscuous*, 6, 504; *bewildered, confounded*, 12, 665.

cōnfūsus, a, um, p. of *cōnfundō*.

congeminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to redouble, repeat*, 12, 714; *multiply, multiply blows with*, 11, 698.

congemō, uī, 3, a. and n., *to groan deeply; send forth a sigh or groan; fig., to creak or crash*, 2, 631.

congerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to bring together; collect, heap up*, 2, 766; *construct, build*, 6, 178.

congestus, a, um, p. of **congerō**.
congregior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (com- and gradior), *to step, go together; encounter*, 1, 475; *join battle; proceed to battle*, 12, 13.
 1. **congressus**, a, um, p. of **congregior**.
 2. **congressus**, ūs, m. (**congregior**), *a coming together; conflict, assault*, 12, 514; pl., *an interview*, 5, 733.
coniciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (com- and iaciō), *to throw together; pile up*, 5, 662; *throw, cast, hurl*, 2, 545; *turn*, 12, 483.
coniectus, a, um, p. of **coniciō**.
cōnifer, era, erum, adj. (cōnus and ferō), *cone-bearing*, 3, 680.
cōnītor, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean or brace one's self against; struggle, strive, put forth all one's strength*, 5, 264; *strain every nerve*, 9, 769.
coniugium, iī, n. (**coniungō**), *a joining together; marriage, wedlock*, 4, 172; meton., *husband, wife, consort*, 2, 579; 3, 296.
coniūctus, a, um, p. of **coniungō**.
coniungō, iūnxī, iūctus, 3, a., *to join together, clasp*, 1, 514; *fasten, moor*, 10, 653; *unite, ally, associate*, 5, 712.
coniūnx, iugis, c. (**coniungō**), *a consort; husband*, 1, 343, et al.; *wife*, 2, 597, et al.; *betrothed*, 3, 331; *spouse, bride*, 9, 138.
coniūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to swear together; conspire, unite*, 8, 5.
cōnīxus, a, um, p. of **cōnītor**.
conlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip or fall together or completely; sink down*, 6, 226; *swoon, faint*, 4, 391; *fall*, 4, 664.
conlāpsus, a, um, p. of **conlābor**.
conlātus, a, um, p. of **cōnferō**.
conloquium, iī, n. (**conloquor**), *a talking together; discourse*, 7, 91.

conlūceō, 2, n., *to be wholly shining; shine on every side; be lighted up; shine*, 4, 567; *be refulgent*, 10, 539.
conlūstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to cast light upon; to look at, inspect, survey*, 3, 651.
cōnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to undertake, essay, attempt, try*, 2, 792.
cōnsanguineus, a, um, adj. (com- and sanguis), *having common blood; kindred*, 12, 40; subst., **cōnsanguineus**, ī, m., *a brother*, 6, 278; *kinsman*, 5, 771.
cōnsanguinitās, ātis, f. (cōnsanguineus), *kinship*, 2, 86.
cōnscendō, scendī, scēnsus, 3, a. and n. (com- and scandō, climb), *to ascend, climb*, 1, 180; *mount*, 12, 736; *embark on*, 1, 381.
cōnscius, a, um, adj. (com- and sciō), *having complete knowledge; conscious*, 5, 455; *conscious of*, 2, 141; *conscious of guilt, guilty*, 2, 99; *witnessing* (w. dat.), 4, 167; *having knowledge in common, or a mutual understanding; confederate*, 2, 267.
cōnsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow closely, follow up, pursue*, 2, 409; *overtake*, 12, 375.
 1. **cōnserō**, sēvī, situs or satus, 3, a., *to sow or plant*.
 2. **cōnserō**, seruī, sertus, 3, a., *to tie together; fasten*, 3, 594; *arm*, 11, 771; **cōnserere proelia**, *to join battle, engage in, fight*, 2, 398.
cōnsertus, a, um, p. of **cōnserō**.
cōnsessus, ūs, m. (cōnsidō), *a sitting together; an assembly* (others, *place of assembly*; others, *tribunal or platform*), 5, 290; *an assembly*, 5, 340.
cōnsidō, sēdī, sessus, 3, n., *to sit or settle down together or completely; sink*, 2, 624; *sit*, 4, 573; *sit in mourning*, 11, 350; *take a seat*, 5,

- 136; *alight*, 3, 245; *settle*, 10, 780; *dwell*, 1, 572; *abide*, *rest*, 11, 915; *to lie at anchor*, *to anchor*, 3, 378; *to be moored*, *stationed*, 7, 431.
- cōnsilium**, ī, n. (rel. to cōnsulō), *counsel*, *advice*, 5, 728; *plan*, *purpose*, 1, 281.
- cōnsistō**, stitī, stitus, 3, n., *to stand still*; *stand*, 1, 226; *halt*, *stop*, 1, 187; *land*, *tread*, 1, 541; *settle*, 8, 10; *alight*, *rest*, 4, 253; *to be quiet* or *at rest*, 1, 643.
- cōnsitus**, a, um, p. of cōnserō.
- cōnsonō**, uī, 1, n., *to sound at once* or *together*; *sound loudly*; *resound*, 5, 149.
- cōnsors**, sortis, adj., *having a common lot*; *participating*, *a companion*, 10, 906.
1. **cōnspectus**, a, um, p. of cōnspiciō.
 2. **cōnspectus**, ūs, m. (cōnspiciō), *a seeing* or *viewing*; *view*, *sight*, 1, 34; *presence*, 6, 108; **mediō in cōnspectū**, *in the midst of the gazing assembly*.
- cōnspiciō**, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (com- and speciō, look), *to have a complete view of*; *to look at*, *see*, *behold*, 1, 152; *descry*, *discover*, *find*, 6, 508; p., **cōnspectus**, a, um, *conspicuous*.
- cōnspīrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to blow*, *sound together*, 7, 615.
- cōnsternō**, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., *to strew over*; *cover*, *strew*, 4, 444.
- cōnstituō**, uī, ūtus, 3, a. (com- and statuō), *to place*, *station*, 5, 130; *erect*, *build*, *raise*, 6, 506; *resolve*, *determine*, 1, 309.
- cōnstō**, stitī, stātus, 1, n., *to stand together*; *be* or *remain fixed*; *be settled*, *calm*, 3, 518; *be determined*, 5, 748.
- cōnstrūctus**, a, um, p. of cōnstruō.
- cōnstruō**, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to pile together*, *heap*, *gather*, *build up*, 9, 712.
- cōnsuēscō** (trisyll. in poet.), suēvī, suētus, 3, inc. a. and n., *to accustom*, *to acquire a habit* or *habitude*; p., **cōnsuētus**, a, um, *wonted*, *accustomed*, *familiar*, 10, 867.
- cōnsuētus**, a, um, p. of cōnsuēscō.
- cōnsul**, ulis, m., *one of the two coördinate chief magistrates of Rome*; *originally called praetors*; *a consul*, 6, 819.
- cōnsulō**, uī, tus, 3, a. and n., *to consult*; *advise*, 11, 344; *inspect*, 4, 64; *observe*, 9, 322.
- cōnsultum**, ī, n. (cōnsulō), *a thing deliberated upon*; *a decree*; *response*, *oracle*, 6, 151; *deliberation*, 11, 410.
- cōnsūmō**, sūmpsī, sūmptus, 3, a., *to take entirely*; *use up*, *devour*, *consume*, 5, 527; *spend*, 2, 795.
- cōnsūmptus**, a, um, p. of cōnsūmō.
- cōnsurgō**, surrēxī, surrēctus, 3, n., *to rise together*, *rise up*; *rise at once*, 8, 110; *rise*, 5, 20; *rise* or *spring* to the oars, *ply*, 10, 299.
1. **contāctus**, a, um, p. of contingō.
 2. **contāctus**, ūs, m. (contingō), *a touching together* or *upon*; *touch*, 3, 227.
- contegō**, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover*, 12, 885.
- contemnō**, tempsī, temptus, 3, a., *to scorn*, *contemn*, *despise*, *set at naught*, 8, 364; *defy*, 3, 77.
- contemptor**, ōris, m. (contemnō), *a despiser*, *scorner*, 7, 648.
- contendō**, ī, tentus, 3, a., *to stretch completely*; *stretch*, *strain*; *strain* the bow, 12, 815; *level* the arrow, 5, 513; *shoot*, 5, 520; *endeavor*, *strive*, 1, 158; *contend*, 4, 108; *hold*, *steer*, 5, 834; *contend* in skill of any kind.
1. **contentus**, a, um, p. of contendō.
 2. **contentus**, a, um, p. of contineō.
- conterreō**, uī, itus, 2, a., *to frighten greatly*; *terrify*, 3, 597.

- conterritus**, a, um, p. of *conterreō*.
contexō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to weave together; construct, build*, 2, 112.
contextus, a, um, p. of *contexō*.
conticēscō, ticuī, 3, inc. n. (com- and *taceo*), *to become still; be still, hushed, silent*, 2, 253.
contiguus, a, um, adj. (*contingō*), *near, within reach*, 10, 457.
contineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (com- and *teneō*), *to hold together or in; keep together; hold, restrain*, 2, 593; *check, stay*, 3, 598; *confine*; p., **contentus**, a, um, *content, satisfied*, 5, 314.
contingō, tigī, tāctus, 3, a. and n. (com- and *tangō*), *to touch*, 2, 168; *take hold of*, 2, 239; *strike*, 2, 649; *attain, arrive at, reach*, 5, 18; *fall to, fall to the lot of*, 11, 371; impers., *contingit, it happens, falls to one's lot, chances*, 1, 96.
continuō, adv. (*continuus*), *immediately, straightway*.
contorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to turn round entirely, twist; turn*, 3, 562; *hurl, cast, lance*, 2, 52; 9, 705.
contortus, a, um, p. of *contorqueō*.
contrā, prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc., *over against; opposite to*, 1, 13; *against*, 5, 370; *to*, 9, 280; *on the contrary*, 12, 779; *on the other hand, in reply*, 1, 76.
contrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw together, contract; bring together, collect, assemble*, 3, 8; *gather, assume*, 12, 891.
contrārius, a, um, adj. (*contrā*), *opposite; fig., contrary, opposed, opposing*, 2, 39; *unfavorable, adverse*, 1, 239; subst., **contrāria**, ōrum, n. pl., *opposite things, different counsels*, 12, 487.
contremō, uī, 3, n., *to tremble*, 7, 515.
contristō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (com- and *tristis*), *to make sad, sadden, overcast, render baneful or adverse; sadden*, 10, 275.
contundō, tudī, tūnsus, or tūsus, 3, a., *to pound thoroughly; beat, bruise, pound; fig., subdue, conquer*, 1, 264.
contūsus, a, um, p. of *contundō*.
contus, ī, m. *a pole*, 5, 208.
contūsus, a, um, p. of *contundō*.
cōnūbium (sometimes trisyll.), iī, n. (con- and *nūbō*, *wed*), *nuptials, marriage*, 1, 73; *wedlock, nuptial rite*, 3, 136; *marriage tie, nuptial bond*, 3, 319.
cōnus, ī, m., *a cone; the metallic point or apex of a helmet*, 3, 468.
convallis, is, f., *a valley completely inclosed by hills; a valley, vale*, 6, 139.
convectō, ī, intens. a. (*convehō*, *bring together*), *carry, bring together; convey*, 4, 405.
convellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., *to pull violently; pluck, tear, pull up*, 3, 24; *wrench forth*, 12, 774; *cut off*, 6, 148; p., **convulsus**, a, um, *rent, shattered*, 1, 383; *convulsed*, 5, 143.
conveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, a. and n., *to come together; meet, assemble*, 1, 361; impers., *convenit, it is meet, proper, fit; it is agreed, stipulated, covenanted*, 12, 184.
conventus, ūs, m. (*conveniō*), *an assembling; assembly*, 6, 753.
conversus, a, um, p. of *convertō*.
convertō, ī, versus, 3, a., *to turn completely; turn back, to invert, reverse*, 1, 81; *wheel or turn against*, 12, 548; *turn*, 2, 191; *change*, 2, 73; p., **conversus**, a, um, *turned, turning*, 12, 172; *opposing*, 12, 716; *returning*, 7, 543; *transformed*, 12, 623.
convexus, a, um, p. (*convehō*, *bring together*), *brought to a focus; con-*

verging, hollow, 11, 515; concave; subst., convexum, ī, n., a convexity; recess, 1, 310; pl., convexa, ōrum, vault, arch, 4, 451; the concave vaulted sky or heavens, 6, 241; convexities, sloping or hollow sides, 1, 608.

convivium, īī, n. (com- and vivō), *a banquet, 1, 638.*

convolvō, volvi, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll together; roll up, coil, 2, 474.*

convulsus, a, um, p. of convellō.

coorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise completely, or at once; break out, arise, 1, 148.*

cōpia, ae, f. (com- and ops), *complete supply; abundance, plenty, force, numbers, 2, 564; host, 11, 834; ability, power, means, 5, 100; opportunity, 9, 720; permission, liberty, 1, 520.*

coquō, coxi, coctus, 3, a., *to cook; to cause to boil; to season (others, harden in the smoke), 11, 553; fig., vex, fret, 7, 345.*

cor, cordis, n., *the heart, of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; mind, heart, breast, 1, 50; disposition, spirit, 1, 303; pleasure delight, 7, 326.*

Cora, ae, f., *a town of the Volsci in Latium, 6, 775.*

cōram, prep. and adv.: prep. w. abl., *in the presence of; before; adv., in person, face to face, openly, in presence, 1, 520, 595.*

Corās, ae, m., *a hero of Tibur, 7, 672.*

Corinthus, ī, f., *a city of the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius, B.C. 146, 6, 836.*

1. **corneus**, a, um, adj. (cornū), *of horn, 6, 894.*

2. **corneus**, a, um, adj. (cornus), *of cornel-wood, 3, 22.*

corniger, era, erum, adj. (cornū and gerō), *horn-bearing; horned, 8, 77.*

cornipēs, edis, adj. (cornū and pēs), *horn-hoofed, 6, 591.*

cornū, ūs, n., *a horn, 4, 61; horny substance, horn; a trumpet or horn, 7, 615; bow, 7, 497; the knob or tip of the helmet in which the crest is inserted, 12, 89; pl., cornua, uum, the ends of sail yards, 3, 549; horns of the moon, 3, 645; in cornua surgere, to rise as to the horns; i.e., having high-branching horns, 10, 725; irāscī in cornua, to throw fury into the horns, 12, 104.*

cornum, ī, n., *the cornel cherry or cornel berry, 3, 649.*

cornus, ī, f., *a cornel cherry tree; a spear shaft; a lance or javelin, shaft, 12, 267.*

Coroebus, ī, m., *Coroebus, a Phrygian chief, son of Mygdon, lover of Cassandra, 2, 341.*

corōna, ae, f., *a crown, 1, 655; wreath, garland, 3, 525; a crowd or throng; a circle of defenders on a rampart; a garrison, 9, 508; a circle or crowd of assailants, 9, 551.*

corōnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. (corōna), *to encircle with a crown or garland; crown, wreath, 4, 506; encompass, surround, 9, 380.*

corporeus, a, um, adj. (corpus), *bodily, corporeal, 6, 737.*

corpus, oris, n., *the body, 1, 484; body, form, frame, size, 3, 427; mass, corporeal universe, 6, 727; strength, 12, 920; a ghost, shade, 6, 303; summum corpus, the surface of the body, 12, 376.*

correptus, a, um, p. of corripīō.

corripīō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (com- and rapiō), *to take completely or eagerly; to grasp, snatch, seize, catch, 1, 45; hurry away, 1, 100; tear away; hasten on, take, 1, 418;*

- raise quickly, rouse, 4, 572; *sē corripere*, to hasten away, 6, 472.
- corrumpō*, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. (com- and rumpō), to burst completely, break up; destroy, ruin; spoil, injure, damage, 1, 177; infect, 3, 138.
- corruō*, uī, 3, n. (com- and ruō), to fall completely; fall down, 10, 488.
- corruptus*, a, um, p. of *corrumpō*.
- cortex*, icis, m., the bark, rind, 3, 33.
- cortina*, ae, f., a caldron; kettle; fig., the tripod of Apollo, 3, 92; an oracle, 6, 347.
- Cōrus*, ī, m., Corus or Caurus, the northwest wind, 5, 126.
- coruscō*, ī, a. and n., to push with the horns; move quickly hither and thither; shake, brandish, wave, swing, 5, 642; flash; glisten.
- coruscus*, a, um, adj. (*coruscō*), vibrating, tremulous, waving, 12, 701; flashing, 1, 164; gleaming, 2, 172.
- Corybantius*, a, um, adj., of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele; Corybantian, 3, 111.
- Corynaeus*, ī, m. 1. *Corynaeus*, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 228; 12, 298. 2. Another Trojan, 9, 571.
- Corythus*, ī, m., an ancient city of Etruria, later, and now Cortona, 3, 170.
- cōs*, cōtis, f., a whetstone, 7, 627; a flint or jagged rock; cliff.
- Cosa*, ae, and *Cosae*, ārum, f., Cosa, a town in Etruria, 10, 168.
- Cossus*, ī, m., a family name in the Cornelian gens; especially, A. Cornelius Cossus, who won the spolia opima from the king of Veii (B.C. 428), 6, 841.
- costa*, ae, f., a rib, 1, 211; side.
- cothurnus*, ī, m., the cothurnus; a triple soled shoe, or buskin, worn in tragedy; a kind of half-boot; hunting boot, buskin, 1, 337.
- crassus*, a, um, adj., thick, gross, fat; clotted, 5, 469.
- crāstinus*, a, um, adj. (*crās*, the morrow), pertaining to the morrow; to-morrow's, 4, 118.
- crātēr*, ēris, m., acc. sing. *ēra*, pl. *ēras*, a large mixing bowl or urn; mixer; bowl, 1, 724; jar, 6, 225.
- crātēs*, is, f., a hurdle; wicker work, wattles; *crātēs pectoris*, the wattled covering of the breast; the ribs, 12, 508.
- creātrix*, icis, f. (*creō*), she who brings forth; a mother, 6, 367.
- crēber*, bra, brum, adj., repeated, frequent, 2, 731; coming thick and fast, 11, 611; blowing fresh; fresh, 5, 764; abounding in, full of, 1, 85.
- crēbrēscō*, crēbuī, 3, inc. n. (*crēber*), to become frequent, prevail, 12, 222; to increase, swell, 12, 407; blow fresh, 3, 530.
- crēditus*, a, um, p. of *crēdō*.
- crēdō*, didī, ditus, 3, n. and a., to intrust, believe, freq.; with dat., acc. and dat., or with objective clause: trust to, 5, 850; confide, 4, 422; put faith in, 7, 97; trust, 2, 48; believe, think, 1, 387; with *sē*, to trust one's self to; risk, 5, 383.
- cremō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to burn, 6, 224, et al.
- creō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to bring forth, bear; produce, 7, 283; p., *creātus*, a, um, born of; begotten by, 10, 517.
- crepidō*, inis, f., a base; a mound, bank; brow, edge (of a rock), 10, 653.
- crepitō*, ī, n. (*crepō*), to make a rattling noise; creak, crackle, murmur, rustle, 3, 70; crack, crash, 5, 436; rattle, 5, 459; dash, 11, 299.
- crepitus*, ūs, m. (*crepō*), a din; thunder clap, peal, 12, 923.

crepō, uī, itus, 1, n. and a., *to rattle; creak, crack*, 5, 206; *rustle*, 11, 775.

Crēs, ētis, m., *a Cretan*, 4, 146.

crēscō, crēvī, crētus, 3, inc. n. (creō), *to wax, grow; increase*; p., **crētus**, a, um, *sprung from, born of*, 2, 74.

Crēsius, a, um, adj., *Cretan*, 4, 70.

Crēssa, ae, f., *a Cretan woman*, 5, 285.

Crēta, ae, f., *Crete, a large island south of the Aegean Sea, now Candia*, 3, 104.

Crētaeus, a, um, adj. (Crēta), *of Crete; Cretan*, 3, 117.

Crētēs, see Crēs.

Crētheus (dissyll.), eī, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 774. 2. *A Greek ally of Aeneas*, 2, 538.

crētus, a, um, p. of crēscō.

Creūsa, ae, f., *the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam*, 2, 562.

crīmen, inis, n., (cernō), *an accusation, arraignment, charge*, 2, 98; *imputation*, 12, 16; *fault, crime*, 2, 65; *infamy*, 10, 851; *cause of woe*, 10, 183; *guilty occasion, guilty instigator*, 12, 600; *cause*, 7, 339.

crīnālis, e, adj. (crīnis), *of the hair, belonging to the hair*, 11, 576.

crīnis, is, m., *the hair*, 1, 480; *train of meteors*, 5, 528; often in the pl., *the hairs of the head, the hair*.

Crīnīsus, ī, m., *a river in the southwestern part of Sicily*, 5, 38.

crīnītus, a, um, adj. (crīnis), *long-haired*, 1, 740.

crīspō, no perf., ātus, 1, a., *to crisp, curl; to vibrate, brandish*, 1, 313.

crista, ae, f., *a crest, plume*, 3, 468; *helmet*, 7, 185.

cristātus, a, um, adj. (crista), *crested, plumed*, 1, 468.

croceus, a, um, adj. (crocus), *of saffron; saffron-colored, yellow*, 4, 585.

crocus, ī, m., *saffron; saffron color*, 9, 614.

crūdēlis, e, adj. (crūdus), *unfeeling, ruthless, cruel, inhuman*, 2, 124; *relentless*, 1, 547; *unnatural*, 6, 24; *mortal, deadly*, 2, 561; *bloody*, 1, 355; *bitter*, 1, 361.

crūdēliter, adv. (crūdēlis), *cruelly, barbarously*, 6, 495.

crūdēscō, crūduī, 3, inc. n. (crūdus), *to become harsh; to grow fierce*, 7, 788.

crūdus, a, um, adj., *bloody, raw; of untanned hide, of raw hide*, 5, 69; *covered with blood, bloody*, 12, 507; *fresh, strong, vigorous*, 6, 304; *rough, green*, 9, 743; *deadly, cruel, fatal*, 10, 682.

cruentō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cruentus), *to make bloody, stain with blood*, 10, 731.

cruentus, a, um, adj., *bloody, blood-stained*, 1, 296; *covered with blood*, 10, 498.

cruor, ōris, m., *shed blood; gore*, 3, 43; 4, 455; *blood*.

crūs, crūris, n., *the leg, especially from the knee to the ankle*.

crūstum, ī, n., *a crust*, 7, 115.

Crustumērī, ōrum, m., *the people of Crustumerium, a town of the Sabines, or a town itself*, 7, 631.

cubīle, is, n. (cubō, lie down), *a lair, bed, couch*, 3, 324.

cubitum, ī, n. (cubō, lie down), *the elbow*, 4, 690.

cui, dat. of quī and quis.

cūius, gen. of quī and quis.

culmen, inis, n. (cf. columna), *a top, summit, height*, 2, 290; *house top, ridge, roof*, 2, 458.

culmus, ī, m., *a stalk, stem; thatch; straw hut*, 8, 654.

culpa, ae, f., *a wrong action; crime, fault*, 2, 140.

culpō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (culpa), *to blame; p., culpātus*, a, um, *at fault; blameable; the guilty cause*, 2, 602.

culta, ōrum, see colō.

culter, trī, m. (colō), *a plowshare; a knife*, 6, 248.

cultor, ōris, m. (colō), *a husbandman, cultivator; inhabitant; worshiper*, 11, 788.

cultrix, icis, f. (colō), *an inhabitant; protectress*, 3, 111.

cultum, ī, n., see colō.

1. **cultus**, a, um, p. of colō.

2. **cultus**, ūs, m. (colō), *a tilling; civilization*, 8, 316; *dress, guise, appearance*, 3, 591; *habits, mode of life, life*, 5, 730.

1. **cum**, prep. with abl., *with*, 1, 74, et al. With personal pronouns *mē*, *tē*, *sē*, etc., it is suffixed; as *mēcum*, *tēcum*, etc.; and usually with the relative; as *quōcum*, *quibuscum*, etc. In composition the archaic form *com-* is employed instead of *cum*; remaining unchanged before *b*, *m*, *p*; changed to *con-* before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, *co-* generally before vowels, *h*, and *gn*; and before all other letters, *con-*.

2. **cum**, adv. and conj. (quī); adv., *when*, freq.; *and then*, 3, 10; *vel cum*, *then again*, 11, 406; conj., *whereas, while, when, though, since, because*, freq.

Cūmae, ārum, f., *Cumae, an ancient Grecian town of Campania, west of Naples*, 6, 2.

Cūmaeus, a, um, adj. (Cūmae), *Cumaeae*, 3, 441.

cumulō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (cumulus), *to heap up; load*, 5, 532; *make greater, increase*, 4, 436.

cumulus, ī, m., *a heap; flood, mass*, 1, 105.

cūnabula, ōrum, n. (cūnae, *cradle*), *a cradle; birthplace*, 3, 105.

cunctor, ātus sum, ī, dep. n., *to delay, hesitate, linger, wait*, 4, 133; *keep one's ground, stand at bay*, 10, 717.

cūnctus, a, um, adj. (coniūctus), *all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole*, 1, 154.

cuneus, ī, m., *a wedge*, 6, 181; *a wedge-shaped battalion; battalion*, 12, 269; *dare cuneōs, to form battalions*, 12, 575; pl., *cuneī, ōrum*, *the seats of the theater; an assembly*, 5, 664.

Cupāvō, ōnis, m., *a Ligurian ally of Aeneas*, 10, 186.

Cupencus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 539.

cupīdō, inis, f. (cupiō), *ardent longing, desire; love*, 7, 189; *ardor, thirst*, 9, 354; *resolve*, 2, 349; personified, **Cupīdō**, inis, m., *Cupid the son of Venus, and god of love*, 1, 658.

cupīdus, a, um, adj. (cupiō), *desirous, fond, fondly*, 8, 165.

cupiō, īvī or īī, itus, 3, a., *to desire, be desirous; wish*, 6, 717; *long*, 4, 394.

cupressus, ī, f., *the cypress; a branch of cypress*, 2, 714.

cūr, adv. (for quārē), *wherefore? for what reason? why?* 1, 408, et al.

cūra, ae, f., *care, solicitude, anxiety*, 1, 261; *toil; charge, duty*, 1, 704; *love, passion, pang*, 4, 531; *affection, love*, 1, 646; *thought*, 9, 757; *grief, anguish*, 4, 332; personified, **Cūrae**, *Cares*, 6, 274.

Curēs, ium, m., *a Sabine town east of Rome*, 6, 811.

Cūrētēs, um, m., *the earliest inhabitants of Crete; Cretans*, 3, 131.

cūria, ae, f., *one of the divisions of the Quirites of which the Comitia Curiata were composed; the place for the meeting of their senate; hence, a senate house*, 7, 174.

cūrō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (cūra), *to care for; have in charge; regard, attend to*, 2, 536; *bring about, effect; to take care of, refresh with rest, food, and sleep*, 3, 511.

curriculum, ī, n. (currō), *career, course*, 8, 408.

currō, cucurrī, cursus, 3, n., *to run*, freq.; *flow*, 1, 607; *dart, shoot*, 2, 694; *penetrate, thrill*, 2, 120; with cogn. acc., *traverse, sail over*, 3, 191.

currus, ūs, m. (currō), *a chariot, car*, 1, 156; *a chariot team, chariot horses*, 7, 163; pl. for the sing., 10, 574.

cursus, ūs, m. (currō), *a running; running*, 12, 890; *hastening, hurrying to and fro*, 4, 672; *speed*, 5, 67; *way, passage, voyage, course*, 1, 157; *career, onset*, 12, 489; *pursuit*, 9, 559; *hunting, the chase*, 5, 253; *stream, current, channel*, 6, 313.

curvō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (curvus), *to bend, curve*, 3, 533; *swell*, 3, 564; *wind*, 7, 381.

curvus, a, um, adj., *curved, bent, bending*, 2, 51; *winding*, 2, 748; *crooked*.

cuspis, idis, f., *a spear point*, 7, 817; *point*, 5, 208; *spear, lance, javelin; a spear*, 12, 386; *a spear or, perhaps, the shaft of a spear as a scepter*, 1, 81.

cūstōdia, ae, f. (cūstōs), *a watching, watch; guardianship, care; a watch, guard*, 6, 574.

cūstōdiō, īvī or īī, ītus, 4, a. (cūstōs), *to guard*, 8, 218.

cūstōdītus, a, um, p. of cūstōdiō.

cūstōs, ōdis, c., *a guard; overseer, watchman, keeper, freq.; guardian, governor, master*, 5, 546; collectively, *a patrol, a guard*, 1, 564.

Cybelē, ēs, and **Cybēbē**, ēs, or ae, f.
1. *Cybele, the principal goddess of Phrygia, corresponding to the "Magna Mater" of the Romans, and often identified with Rhea and Ops*, 10, 220. 2. *A mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybele*, 3, 111.

Cyclades, um, f., *the Cyclades, the islands grouped around Delos in the Aegean Sea*, 3, 127.

Cyclōpius, a, um, adj. (Cyclōps), *pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean*, 1, 201.

Cyclōps, ōpis, m., *a Cyclops, one of the Cyclops, fabulous giants of Sicily, supposed to have a round eye in the middle of the forehead*, 3, 569.

1. **cycnus**, ī, m., *a swan*, 1, 393.

2. **Cycnus**, ī, m., *a king of the Ligurians, friend of Phaëthon, placed among the constellations, as the swan*, 10, 189.

Cydon, ōnis, m. 1. *A Cydonian or Cretan; of Cydonia, on the north coast of Crete*, 12, 858. 2. *A Trojan warrior*, 10, 325.

Cyllēnē, ēs or ae, f., *a mountain in the east of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury*, 8, 139.

Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. (Cyllēnē), *of Cyllene; Cyllenian; subst. m., the Cyllenian god; Mercury*, 4, 252.

cymba, ae, f., *a boat, skiff*, 6, 303.

cymbium, īī, n., *a small, skiff-shaped drinking cup; cup*, 3, 66.

Cymodocē, ēs, and **Cymodocēa**, ae, f., *Cymodoce, a Nereid*, 5, 826; 10, 225.

Cymothoē, ēs, f., *Cymothoe, a Nereid*, 1, 144.

Cynthus, ī, m., *a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 498.

cyparissus, ī, f., *a cypress*, 3, 680.

Cyprus, ī, f., *a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 1, 622.

Cythēra, ōrum, n., *an island south of Laconia, near which Venus was said to have been born of the foam of the sea*, 1, 680.

Cytherēus, a, um, adj. (Cythēra), *Cytherean; subst., Cytherēa, ae, f., the Cytherean goddess; Venus*, 1, 257.

D

1. **daedalus**, a, um, adj., *artificial, skillful, cunningly wrought; wily, artful*, 7, 282.
2. **Daedalus**, ī, m., *Daedalus, the father of Grecian sculpture; supposed to be of the time of Minos and Theseus; employed by Minos to build the Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 14.
- Dahae**, ārum, m., *the Dahae, a Scythian people beyond the Caspian*, 8, 728.
- damnō**, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (damnum, loss), *to inflict loss upon; to doom, condemn, consign, devote, with dat.*, 4, 699; *to condemn, with gen.*, 6, 430.
- Danaē**, ēs, f., *daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus*, 7, 410.
- Danaus**, a, um, adj., *of Danaus, king of Argos; Grecian*, 3, 602; subst., **Danaī**, ōrum, m., *the Greeks*, 2, 327.
- daps**, dapis, f., usually found in the pl., but the gen. pl. is not used; *a feast, banquet*, 1, 210; *food, viands*, 1, 706; *flesh of sacrificial victims*, 6, 225.
- Dardania**, ae, f., *for Troy*, 2, 281.
- Dardanidēs**, ae, m., *a son or descendant of Dardanus; Aeneas*, 10, 545; pl., **Dardanidae**, ārum (um), *the Trojans*, 1, 560, et al.; adj., *Dardanian, Trojan*, 2, 59.
- Dardanis**, idis, f., *a daughter or descendant of Dardanus*, 2, 787.
- Dardanius**, a, um, adj. (Dardanus), *Dardanian, Trojan*, 5, 711; subst., **Dardanius**, īī, m., *the Dardanian; the Trojan*, 12, 14.
1. **Dardanus**, ī, m., *Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra, father of the Trojan line of kings, and thus progenitor of the Romans*, 6, 650, et al.
2. **Dardanus**, a, um, adj., *Trojan*, 5, 119; subst., *the Dardanian; Ae-*

neas, 4, 662; *the Trojan, for the nation*, 11, 287.

Darēs, ētis (acc. Darēta and Daren), m., *Dares, a Trojan boxer*, 5, 369.

dator, ōris, m. (ī. dō), *a giver*, 1, 734.

Daucius, a, um, adj. (Daucus), *of Daucus, a Rutulian; Daucian*, 10, 391.

Daunius, a, um, adj. (Daunus), *pertaining to Daunus, father or ancestor of Turnus; Daunian*, 12, 785.

Daunus, ī, m., *a mythic king of part of Apulia, father-in-law of Diomedes, and father of Turnus*, 10, 616.

dē, prep. with abl., *from, of place, time, source, material, etc., freq.; out of; away from*, 6, 85; *just from, on*, 10, 478; *of*, 2, 78; *sprung from*, 10, 350; *by, of*, 4, 327; *according to, after*, 1, 318; *over, upon*, 6, 502; *concerning, for, about*, 12, 765.

dea, ae, f. (fem. of deus), *a goddess*, 1, 17.

dēbellātor, ōris, m. (dēbellō), *a conqueror*, 7, 651.

dēbellō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. and n., *to war to the end; to put down by war; subdue, conquer*, 5, 731.

dēbeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (dē and habeō), *to owe*, 10, 853; *secure, bind; pass., dēbērī, to be due, meet*, 2, 538; *decreed*, 3, 184; 6, 714.

dēbilis, e, adj. (dē and habilis), *disabled, maimed, crippled*, 5, 271; *feeble, useless*, 12, 50.

dēbilitō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (dēbilis), *to weaken, abate*, 9, 611.

dēbitus, a, um, p. of dēbeō.

dēcēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to withdraw, go away, depart from*, 4, 306; *stand back, retire*, 5, 551.

decem, num. adj. indecl., *ten*, 2, 198.

dēceptus, a, um, p. of dēcipiō.

dēcernō, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., *to decide, determine, resolve*, 4, 475; *contend, combat*, 7, 525.

dēcerpō, sī, tus, 3, a. (dē and carpō), *to pluck off; crop, pluck*, 6, 141.

decet, uit, 2, impers. n., *it is becoming; meet, proper, fitting*, 4, 597.

1. **dēcīdō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (dē and caedō), *to cut, lop off*, 11, 5.

2. **dēcīdō**, cīdī, 3, n. (dē and cadō), *to fall down; fall*, 5, 517.

Deciī, ōrum, m., *several illustrious Romans of the Decian gens, especially the father and son Decius Mus, one killed in the battle of Vesuvius, B.C. 340, the other in the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295*, 6, 824.

decimus, a, um, adj. (decem), *the tenth*, 9, 155.

dēcipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (dē and capiō), *to deceive; beguile, delude, mislead*, 3, 181.

dēcīsus, a, um, p. of 1. dēcīdō.

dēclārō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make clear; to declare, proclaim*, 5, 246.

dēclīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to turn down or away; of the eyes, to close in sleep*, 4, 185.

dēcōlor, ōris, adj., *of debased color; of baser metal; vitiated, corrupt*, 8, 326.

decor, ōris, m. (decet), *fitness, propriety; grace, comeliness, beauty*, 5, 647.

decorō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (decus), *to adorn, decorate*, 6, 217; *honor*, 11, 25.

decōrus, a, um, adj. (decor), *fit, proper, becoming*, 5, 343; *graceful, beautiful*, 1, 589; *adorned*, 5, 133; *shining*, 1, 194.

dēcūrrō, cucurrī or currī, cursus, 3, n. and a., *to run down, hasten down*, 2, 41; *descend*, 5, 610; *run completely round*, 11, 189; *sail over, sweep over*, 5, 212.

dēcursus, ūs, m. (dēcūrrō), *a running down, descent*, 12, 523.

decus, oris, n. (decet), *that which is*

becoming; grace, ornament, decoration, 1, 429; *glory, honor, distinction*, 2, 89; *pride*, 10, 858; *beauty*, 1, 592; *dignity, honor*, 5, 174; *an honor, honorable gift*, 12, 83.

dēcūtiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (dē and quatiō), *to shake off*.

dēdecus, oris, n., *dishonor, disgrace, shame*, 10, 681.

dēdīgnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to deem unworthy, disdain, scorn, refuse*, 4, 536.

dēdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give up*.

dēdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, draw, bring down; of ships, to launch*, 3, 71; *lead, conduct*, 2, 800; *carry away*, 6, 397.

dēductus, a, um, p. of dēdūcō.

dēfendō, ī, fēnsus (pass. inf. dēfendier, 8, 493), 3, a. (dē and obsol. fendō, *strike*), *to ward off; forbid, avert*, with acc., 10, 905; *defend, guard, protect*, 2, 257.

dēfēnsor, ōris, m. (dēfendō), *a defender, protector; applied also to inanimate things*, 2, 521.

dēfēnsus, a, um, p. of dēfendō.

dēferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry or bring down or away; bear, convey*, 4, 226; *conduct, lead*, 5, 730; *to report*, 4, 299.

dēfessus, a, um, p. of dēfetīscor.

dēfetīscor, fessus sum, 3, dep. (dē and fatīscō), *to become wearied, tired, fatigued*, 1, 157.

dēficiō, fēcī, fectus, pass. (dē and faciō): **dēfit**, fierī, 3, n. and a., *to make off from; free one's self from; desert, leave, forsake*, 6, 196; *fail, be wanting*, 2, 505; *be exhausted, fail; give way, sink*, 6, 354; *faint*, 4, 689; *to be broken down, prostrated, sick at heart*, 11, 231; *to be depressed, discouraged*, 12, 2; pass., **dēfit**, fierī, *to be wanting*.

dēfigō, *fixī, fīxus*, 3, a., *to fasten or fix down or in*; the object on or in which, in the dat., or in the abl., with or without a prep.; *fix, direct*, 1, 226; p., **dēfixus**, *downcast*, 6, 156.

dēfit, *fierī*, see **dēficiō**.

dēfixus, a, um, p. of **dēfigō**.

dēflectō, *flexī, flexus*, 3, a., *to turn aside*, 10, 331.

dēfleō, *flēvī, flētus*, 2, a. and n., *to weep much*; *weep over, bewail, bemoan, lament*, 6, 220.

dēflētus, a, um, p. of **dēfleō**.

dēfluō, *fluxī, fluxus*, 3, n., *to flow down*; *sail down*, 8, 549; *alight, descend*, 11, 501; *fall, descend*, 1, 404.

dēfodiō, *fōdī, fossus*, 3, a., *to dig down*; *sink deep*; *bury*.

dēfōrmō, *āvī, ātus*, 1, a., *to disfigure*, 10, 844; *clothe in mourning, sadden, darken*, 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, p. of **dēfodiō**.

dēfringō, *frēgī, frāctus*, 3, a. (*dē and frangō*), *to break off*, 11, 748.

dēfūctus, a, um, p. of **dēfungor**.

dēfungor, *fūctus sum*, 3, dep. n., *to complete, finish a duty, etc.*; *go through with*, 6, 83; *to have done with*, 6, 306; *used absolutely*; *to get through, fulfill one's destiny or course*, 9, 98.

dēgener, *eris*, adj. (*dē and genus*), *degenerate*, 2, 549; *of base descent*, 4, 13.

dēgō, *dēgī*, 3, a. (*dē and agō*), *to pass, spend*, 4, 551.

dēgustō, *āvī, ātus*, 1, a., *to taste of*; *touch, graze*, 12, 376.

dehinc (often monosyll.), adv., *from this place*; *from this time*; *thereupon, then*, 1, 131.

dehiscō, *hīvī*, 3, n., *to gape, yawn*, 1, 106; *stand open, open*, 6, 52.

dēiciō, *iēcī, iectus*, 3, a. (*dē and iaciō*), *to cast down*, 6, 581; *strike down*,

slay, 11, 642; *drive down*, 4, 152; *shoot or bring down*, 5, 542; *deprive of*, 3, 317; **dēicere vultum**, *to cast down the eyes*, 3, 320; pass., **dēicī**, *to be disheartened, dismayed*, 10, 858.

dēiectus, a, um, p. of **dēiciō**.

deinde (often dissyll.), adv., *from that place* (rarely) *or time*; *then, thereupon*, 5, 321; *now, immediately*, 4, 561; *next, still*, 9, 781.

Dēiopēa, ae, f., *a nymph in the train of Juno*, 1, 72.

Dēiphobē, ēs, f., *a name of the Cumaeen Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus and priestess of Apollo and Diana*, 6, 36.

Dēiphobus, ī, m., *a son of Priam, who became the husband of Helen after the death of Paris*, 6, 495.

dēlābor, *lāpsus sum*, 3, dep. n., *to glide, slip, or fall down*; *descend*, 3, 238; *fall in with or upon*, 2, 377.

dēlāpsus, a, um, p. of **dēlābōr**.

dēlātus, a, um, p. of **dēferō**.

dēlēctus, a, um, p. of **dēligō**.

dēleō, *ēvī, ētus*, 2, a., *to destroy*, 9, 248; *slaughter*, 11, 898.

dēlētus, a, um, p. of **dēleō**.

dēlibō, *āvī, ātus*, 1, a., *to sip*; *kiss*, 12, 434.

dēligō, *lēgī, lēctus*, 3, a. (*dē and legō*), *to choose from*; *choose*, 2, 18.

dēlitēscō, *dēlituī*, 3, inc. n. (*dē and latēscō*, *be hidden*), *to hide*; *lurk, lie hidden*, 2, 136.

Dēlius, a, um, adj. (*Dēlos*), *of Delos*; *Delian, an epithet of Apollo, who was born in Delos*, 3, 162.

Dēlos, ī, f., *an island in the midst of the Cyclades in the Aegean, where Latona gave birth to Apollo and Diana*, 4, 144.

delphīn, īnis, and **delphīnus**, ī, m., *a dolphin*, 3, 428, et al.

dēlūbrum, ī, n. (dēluō, *cleanse*), *the place for sacrificial cleansings; a shrine, temple, sanctuary*, 2, 225, et al.
dēlūdō, lūsī, lusus, 3, a., *to deceive, mock, delude*, 6, 344.
dēmēns, entis, adj., *out of one's mind, insane, foolish, mad, blind*, 4, 107; subst., *fool*, 11, 399.
dēmentia, ae, f. (dēmēns), *madness, frenzy, folly*, 5, 465.
dēmergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a., *to dip, plunge*, 9, 119.
dēmersus, a, um, p. of dēmergō.
dēmessus, a, um, p. of dēmetō.
dēmetō, messuī, messus, 3, a., *to reap; clip, break off, pluck*, 11, 68.
dēmissus, a, um, p. of dēmittō.
dēmittō, mīsi, missus, 3, a., *to send down*, 1, 297; *shed*, 6, 455; *let down into, receive, admit*, of the mind or the senses, 4, 428; *consign, condemn*, 2, 85; *convey, conduct*, 5, 29; *transmit, hand down*, 1, 288; **dēmittere mentem**, *to lose heart, sink into despair*, 12, 609; p., **dēmissus**, a, um, *let down; hanging down*, 4, 263; *low, subdued*, 3, 320; *downcast*, 1, 561.
dēmō, dēmpsī, dēptus, 3, a. (dē and emō), *to take away, remove*, 2, 775.
Dēmodocus, ī, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.
Dēmoleos, ī, m., *a Greek slain by Aeneas in battle*, 5, 260.
Dēmophoōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan slain by Camilla*, 11, 675.
dēmoror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to linger, protract*, 2, 648; *detain*, 3, 481; *wait for, await*, 10, 30.
dēmum, adv. (dē with n. superl. ending -mum, hence, perhaps meaning *downmost*), *at length, at last*, 1, 629; *at least, indeed, especially*.
dēnī, ae, a, adj. num. distrib., *ten by ten; ten each; as cardinal, ten*, 1, 381.

dēnique, adv., *at last, at length, finally*, 2, 70, 295.
dēns, dentis, m., *a tooth*, 3, 664; *the fluke of an anchor*, 6, 3.
dēnsēō, ēre, and **dēnsō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dēnsus), *to make thick; thicken; close up*, 12, 264; *cast thick, shower*, 11, 650; *gather together, crowd*, 7, 794.
dēnsus, a, um, adj., *thick, dense, crowded, compact, in close array, serried*, 2, 383; *frequent*, 5, 459.
dēnūntiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to announce emphatically; declare, foretell*, 3, 366.
dēpāscō, pāvī, pāstus, 3, a., and **dēpāscor**, pāstus sum, 3, dep. a., *to devour, consume*, 2, 215; *taste*, 5, 93; *feed upon, graze*.
dēpāstus, a, um, p. of dēpāscō.
dēpellō, puli, pulsus, 3, a., *to push, drive from or away; drive away from*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 727.
dēpendeō, 2, n., *to hang down; hang*, 1, 726.
dēpōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to put down or aside; recline*, 7, 108; *put off from, put on shore*, 5, 751; *lay down, lay*, 6, 632; *lay aside, dismiss, banish*, 2, 76; pass., of sickness, *to be laid down, dying, despaired of*, 12, 395.
dēpositus, a, um, p. of dēpōnō.
dēprecor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to avert by praying; deprecate; beg for mercy*, 12, 931.
dēprēndō, prēndī, prēnsus, 3, a., *to catch, surprise, overtake*, 5, 52; *intercept*, 10, 98.
dēprēnsus, a, um, p. of dēprēndō.
dēprōmō, prōmpsī, prōptus, 3, a., *to draw forth*, 5, 501.
dēpulsus, a, um, p. of dēpellō.
Dercennus, ī, m., *an ancient king of Laurentum*, 11, 850.

dērēctus, a, um, p. of **dērigō**.

dērigēscō, rigūī, 3, inc. n., *to grow completely stiff; to be cold, stiff; to be cold, stiff, paralyzed with fear*, 3, 260; *stand staring*, 7, 447.

dērigō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (**dē** and **regō**), *to lay straight, bring into a definite line; to aim, direct*, 1, 401, et al.

dēripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (**dē** and **rapiō**), *to tear away; cast off; loosen*, 3, 267; *haul down, launch*, 4, 593; *cut off*, 10, 414.

dēsaeviō, iī, 4, n., *to rage furiously; rage*, 4, 52.

dēscendō, scendi, scēnsus, 3, n. (**dē** and **scandō**), *go or come down; to descend*, 2, 632; *to stoop to*, 5, 782.

dēscēnsus, ūs, m. (**dēscendō**), *a going down; descent*, 6, 126.

dēscribō, scripsī, scriptus, 3, a., *to mark off; divide, distinguish, describe*, 6, 850; *write*, 3, 445.

dēsecō, uī, tus, 1, a., *to cut off*, 8, 438.

dēsectus, a, um, p. of **dēsecō**.

dēsēdī, see **dēsidō**.

dēserō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to disconnect, loosen one's self; leave*, 3, 711; *for-sake, abandon, desert*, 4, 323; *leave behind*, 5, 220; *give up, break off*, 9, 694; p., **dēsertus**, a, um, *desolate; abandoned*, 12, 664; *uninhabited, solitary, lonely*, 3, 646; subst., **dēserta**, ōrum, n., *desert, waste places*, 1, 384; *haunts*, 7, 404.

dēsertor, ōris, m. (**dēserō**), *one who has deserted; a renegade*, 12, 15.

dēsertus, a, um, p. of **dēserō**.

dēsīdia, ae, f. (**dēsidō**), *sloth*.

dēsīdō, sēdī, 3, n., *to sink down*, 3, 565.

dēsīgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to mark out, designate*, 5, 755.

dēsiliō, uī, sultus, 4, n. (**dē** and **saliō**), *to leap or spring down; alight from*, 10, 453.

dēsinō, sīvī or iī, situs, 3, a. and n., with infin., *to leave off, cease, desist*, 4, 360; with acc., *cease, end*; n., *forbear*, 10, 881; *terminate*, 10, 211.

dēsistō, stitī, stitus, 3, n., *to cease, desist*, w. abl., 1, 37; w. dat., 10, 441.

dēsōlō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**dē** and **sōlus**), *to make solitary, lay waste*, 11, 367; *leave without guidance, deprive of commanders, leave in disorder*, 11, 870.

dēspectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (**dēspiciō**), *to look down upon*, 1, 396.

dēspectus, a, um, p. of **dēspiciō**.

dēspiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (**dē** and **speciō**, *look*), *to look down upon*, 1, 224; *despise, reject*, 4, 36.

dēstinō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**dē** and **rt. sta-**, whence **stō**), *to place apart; destine, doom*, 2, 129.

dēstruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to destroy, tear down*, 4, 326.

dēsuēscō (in poetry trisyll.), suēvī, suētus, 3, a. and n., *to become unaccustomed; p., dēsuētus*, a, um, *unaccustomed, unused*, 6, 814; *neglected, unfamiliar, unpracticed*, 2, 509; *unused to love; dormant*, 1, 722.

dēsum, fuī, esse, irreg. n. (*deest, deeram, decero*, etc., often pronounced and sometimes spelled *dest*, etc.), *to be absent*, 7, 678; *to be wanting or missing*, 2, 744; *fail, be wanting, lacking*, 10, 378.

dēsuper, adv., *from above; above*, 1, 165.

dētēctus, a, um, p. of **dētegō**.

dētegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to uncover*, 10, 133; *lay bare, expose to view*, 8, 241.

dēterior, ius, adj., comp. (obsol. *deter*, from **dē**), *worse; more degenerate*, 8, 326.

dētineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (dē and teneō), to hold from or back; hold, detain, 2, 788.

dētonō, tonuī, 1, n., to thunder loudly, storm; thunder out, cease to thunder, 10, 809.

dētorqueō, torsi, tortus, 2, a., to turn from; turn off, away, or aside, 5, 165; bend, turn, 4, 196; return, turn back, 5, 832.

dētrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., to draw from; take from, 5, 260.

dētrūdō, trūsī, trūsus, 3, a., to thrust down or away; push off from, 1, 145; drive from, thrust out, 6, 584; thrust down, 7, 772.

dēturbō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to cast down, 5, 175; strike down, 10, 555; drive away, remove, 6, 412.

deus, ī, m., a god, deity, 1, 9, et al.; in general, god the deity, 6, 749; a goddess, 2, 632; the god Bacchus; meton., wine, 9, 337.

dēveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., to come down; arrive at, reach, w. acc. of place, 1, 365, et al.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. (dēvehō), inclined downwards; descending; declining.

dēvictus, a, um, p. of dēvincō.

dēvinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., to bind fast; bind, 8, 394.

dēvincō, vici, victus, 3, a., to conquer completely, to vanquish, 9, 264; wage successfully, 10, 370.

dēvinctus, a, um, p. of dēvinciō.

dēvolvō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to fly down, 4, 702.

dēvolvō, volvi, volūtus, 3, a., to roll down; throw, hurl down, 2, 449.

dēvoveō, vōvī, vōtus, 2, a., to set apart by vows; devote, 12, 234; p., dēvōtus, a, um, devoted, destined, doomed, 1, 712.

dexter, tra, trum (-tera, -terum), adj., right, as opp. to left, 5, 162; on the

right hand, 8, 237; right handed, adroit, dexterous, 9, 769; fit, 4, 294; favorable, auspicious, propitious, 4, 579; subst., **dextra** (dextera), ae (sc. manus), f., the right hand, 1, 408; valor, 10, 610; faith, a pledge, 7, 366; **dextrā**, on the right.

dī-, see dis-.

Diāna, ae, f. (rel. to Iānus = Diānus), a goddess of the Italians, and regarded by them as one with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Latona, and sister of Apollo; called Luna, as goddess of the moon; Hecate, as an infernal deity, invoked in magic rites, 4, 511; and Diana, as goddess of the chase, 1, 499.

diciō, ōnis, f. (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), dominion, power, sway, rule, 1, 622.

1. **dīcō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to dīcō), devote, consecrate, 5, 60; pronounce, 1, 73.

2. **dīcō**, dīxī, dictus, 3, a. and n., to say, 1, 81; speak of, mention, 4, 43; celebrate; tell, rehearse, relate, recount, 1, 753; sing, recite, 6, 644; name, call, 1, 277; pronounce, 6, 231; declare, 12, 112; disclose, portend, foretell, 3, 362; bid, 5, 551; speak, say, 3, 312; announce, 1, 137; subst., **dictum**, ī, n., a thing said; word, 1, 197; command, precept, injunction, 1, 695; promise, 8, 643.

Dictaeus, a, um, adj. (Dictē), of Dicte, a mountain in Crete; Dictaeon, Cretan, 3, 171.

dictamnus, ī, f., -um, ī, n. (Dicte), dittany, an aromatic plant found on Mount Dicte, in Crete, 12, 412.

dictum, see dīcō.

dictus, a, um, p. of 2. dīcō.

dīditus, a, um, p. of dīdō.

1. **dīdō**, dīdidī, dīditus, 3, a., to spread abroad, disseminate, 7, 144.

2. **Dīdō**, ūs or ōnis, f., *Dido*, daughter of Belus, king of Phoenicia, who fled from her brother Pygmalion to Africa, where she founded the city of Carthage, 1, 299.
- dīdūcō**, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead or draw apart; separate, sever*, 3, 419; *distract*, 5, 720.
- dīductus**, a, um, p. of dīdūcō.
- Didymāōn**, onis, m., *Didymaon*, an artist, mentioned only by Virgil, 5, 359.
- diēs**, ēī (contracted form of gen. diū, 1, 636), m. and f., *a day*, the diurnal period of twenty-four hours, 1, 732, et al.; *a day*, as distinguished from night, 5, 43, et al.; *a fixed, definite, or proper season, period, or time; daylight*, 1, 88; *an indefinite period of time; time*, 5, 783; 6, 745; *length of time*, 11, 425.
- differō**, distulī, dīlātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry apart; tear asunder or in pieces*, 8, 643; *stay, keep at bay*, 9, 155; *put off, postpone, delay*, 6, 569.
- difficilis**, e, adj. (dis- and facilis), *difficult; struggling, hard*, 4, 694; *unyielding, stubborn, unfruitful; dangerous*, 5, 865.
- diffidō**, fīsus sum, 3, n., *to be distrustful; to distrust*, 3, 51.
- diffindō**, fidī, fissus, 3, a., *to cleave asunder; split, pierce*, 9, 589.
- diffugiō**, fūgī, 3, n., *to flee apart; run away, flee*, 2, 212.
- diffundō**, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour round about, pour out*, 10, 908; *diffuse; spread, multiply*, 7, 708; *to put in disorder, dishevel*, 1, 319; *spread abroad*, 4, 195.
- diffūsus**, a, um, p. of diffundō.
- digerō**, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to carry apart, separate one thing from another; arrange, dispose, lay in order*, 3, 446; *explain, interpret*, 2, 182.
- digitus**, ī, m., *a finger*, 6, 647; *toe*, 5, 426.
- dīgnor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (dīgnus), w. acc. and abl., *to deem worthy of*, 1, 335; w. inf., *think, fit, deign*, 4, 192; p., **dīgnātus**, a, um, with pass. meaning, *deemed worthy of, honored by*, 3, 475.
- dīgnus**, a, um, adj., w. abl., *deserving of, worthy of; with depend. clause or absol., fit, due, meet, worthy*, 1, 600, et al.; **dīgna indigna**, *worthy (and) unworthy; all fortunes, all things alike*, 12, 811.
- dīgredior**, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (dī- and gradior), *to walk or go apart, aside, or away; depart*, 3, 410; *separate*, 4, 80; *come from*, 2, 718.
1. **dīgressus**, a, um, p. of dīgredior.
2. **dīgressus**, ūs, m., *a going away; a departure, parting*, 3, 482.
- dīlābor**, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip, glide, fall apart; depart, pass away*, 4, 705.
- dīlāpsus**, a, um, p. of dīlābor.
- dīlēctus**, a, um, p. of dīligō.
- dīligō**, lēxī, lēctus, 3, a., *to love*, 8, 590; p., **dīlēctus**, a, um, *loved, dear*, 1, 344.
- dīluvium**, īī, n. (dīluō, cleanse), *a washing away, flood, deluge*, 12, 205; *desolation, destruction*, 7, 228.
- dīmēnsus**, a, um, p. of dīmētior.
- dīmētior**, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure, mark out; lay out*.
- dīmissus**, a, um, p. of dīmittō.
- dīmittō**, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send apart or away*, 1, 571; *dispatch*, 1, 577; *dismiss*, 10, 46; *give up*, 11, 706.
- dīmoveō**, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move apart or away; remove, dispel*, 3, 589; *divide*, 5, 839.
- Dindyma**, ōrum, n., and **Dindymus**, ī, m., *Mount Dindymus or Dindyma, in Mysia, sacred to Cybele*, 9, 618.

dīnumerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to distinguish by number, enumerate, reckon, count, 6, 691.

Diomēdēs, is, m., *Diomedes, son of Tydeus, and king of Argos, distinguished among the Greeks at Troy*, 1, 752.

Diōnaeus, a, um, adj. (Diōnē), pertaining to Dione, mother of Venus; *Dionaeon*, 3, 19.

Diōrēs, is, m., *a son of Priam and companion of Aeneas*, 5, 297.

Dioxippus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

Dīrae, see dīrus.

dīreptus, a, um, p. of dīripiō.

dirimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (dis- and emō), to take asunder; to separate, 7, 227; break off, end, 5, 467; decide, 12, 79.

dīripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (dis- and rapiō), to tear apart or off; snatch, tear away, 3, 227; plunder, pillage, sack, 2, 563. See also dēripiō.

dīruō, uī, utus, 3, a., to overthrow, tear apart or away from, 10, 363.

dīrus, a, um, adj., accursed; portentous; fearful, dreadful, awful, dire, cruel, horrible, freq.; accursed, 2, 261; unhallowed, impious, 6, 373; foul, carrion, 3, 262; wild, furious, ardent, 9, 185; subst., **Dīra**, ae, f., *a Fury*, 12, 869; pl., **Dīrae**, ārum, *the Furies*, 4, 473, et al.; pl., **dīra**, adv., *fearfully*, 10, 572.

dīrutus, a, um, p. of dīruō.

1. **Dīs**, itis, m., *Pluto, the ruler of Hades*, 4, 702, et al.

2. **dīs**, dītis, adj., see dīves.

3. **dis-**, insep. particle, denoting division or separation. In composition it becomes dī- before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v*; and dif- before *f*.

discēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., to go apart or away, retire, withdraw, depart, 2, 644; open, 9, 20.

discernō, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., to distinguish one thing from another; determine, distinguish, decide, 12, 898; perceive, 3, 201; mark, set off; work, embroider, 4, 264.

discerpō, cerpsī, cerptus, 3, a. (dis- and carpō), to pluck asunder, to tear in pieces; disperse, 9, 313.

discerptus, a, um, p. of discerpō.

discessus, ūs, m. (discēdō), a departing, departure, 6, 464.

discindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., to tear asunder, pull in pieces, rend, 12, 602.

discingō, cīnxī, cīnctus, 3, a., to ungird; p., **discīnctus**, a, um, loose-robed; indolent, effeminate, 8, 724.

disclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (dis- and claudō), to open; loosen, 12, 782.

discō, didicī, 3, a., to learn, w. acc., 6, 433; learn how, w. inf., 5, 222.

discolor, ōris, adj., of different color, 6, 204.

discordia, ae, f. (discors), difference in feeling, or mind; dissension, strife; personified, *Discord* or *Eris*, 6, 280.

discors, cordis, adj. (dis- and cor), disagreeing, 2, 423; hostile, 9, 688; opposing, contending, 10, 356.

discrepō, uī, 1, n., to be discordant in sound; fig., to differ, 10, 434.

discrimen, inis, n. (discernō), a separating interval, space, 5, 154; separation, division, 10, 382; distance, 3, 685; difference, distinction, 1, 574; variation, division, of sound; note, 6, 646; crisis, danger, peril, 1, 204; pl., difference, 10, 529.

discriminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (discrimen), to separate; to make distinct, with light; discover, illuminate, 11, 144.

discumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n., to recline separately; recline at table, 1, 708; impers., **discumbitur**, they recline, 1, 700.

discurrō, cucurrī, or currī, cursus, 3, n., *to run apart; to ride in different directions*, 5, 580; *to move in patrols, or hurry to and fro as patrols*, 9, 164; *impers., discurritur, they hurry in different directions*, 11, 468.

discussus, a, um, p. of discutiō.

discutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (dis- and quatiō), *to shake off, strike off*, 9, 810; *disperse, dissipate, dispel*.

disiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (dis- and iaciō), *to throw, cast asunder; overthrow, demolish*, 8, 355; *scatter, disperse*, 1, 70; *cleave*, 12, 308.

disiungō, iūnxī, iūctus, 3, a., *to disjoin, separate, drive away from*, 1, 252.

dispellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive away; separate, scatter, disperse*, 1, 538; *to part*, 5, 839.

dispendium, iī, n. (dispendō, *weigh out*), *a weighing out; expense, cost; loss*, 3, 453.

dispergō, spersī, persus, 3, a. (dis- and spargō), *to sprinkle, shower around; disperse, scatter*, 3, 197; *diffuse, dissolve*, 11, 617.

dispersus, a, um, p. of dispergō.

dispiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (dis- and speciō, *look*), *to see distinctly, descry, perceive, discern*, 6, 734.

dispōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to put in order; arrange, distribute*, 3, 237.

dissēnsus, ūs, m. (dissentiō, *disagree*), *disagreement, dissent*, 11, 455.

dissideō, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. (dis- and sedeō), *to be situated apart, be separated*, 7, 370.

dissiliō, uī, 4, n. (dis- and saliō), *to spring apart; burst asunder; be rent asunder*, 3, 416; *break in twain*, 12, 741.

dissimilis, e, adj., *unlike; inadequate, unfit, unequal*, 9, 282.

dissimulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (dissimilis), *to misrepresent the truth or reality; dissemble, hide, disguise; conceal*, 4, 291; *remain disguised, or concealed (others, repress one's emotions)*, 1, 516.

dissultō, 1, n. (dis- and saltō), *to leap asunder; spring back or apart*, 8, 240; *burst from*, 12, 923.

distendō, tendī, tēsus, or tentus, 3, a., *to stretch apart or out; extend, distend; fill*, 1, 433.

distentus, a, um, p. of distendō.

distineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (dis- and teneō), *to hold at bay, keep off*, 11, 381.

distō, 1, n., *to stand apart; be distant*, 3, 116.

distrāctus, a, um, p. of distrahō.

distrāhō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw, tear asunder*, 7, 767.

distrīctus, a, um, p. of dstringō.

dstringō, strīnxī, strīctus, 3, a., *to draw apart; draw, blind, stretch*, 6, 617.

dītissimus, a, um, see dīves.

dīū, adv. (old abl., cf. diēs), *long, for a long time*, 1, 351.

dīum, see dīvus.

dīus, see dīvus.

dīva, ae, see dīvus.

dīvellō, vellī, vulsus, 3, a., *to tear asunder; tear in pieces*, 4, 600; *tear away*, 8, 568; *separate, scatter (others, drive away)*, 2, 434; *loosen, uncoil*, 2, 220.

dīverberō, no perf., ātus, 1, a., *to strike asunder, cleave, cut*, 5, 503.

dīvertō, vertī, versus, 3, n., *to turn one's self, turn or go apart; p., dīversus, a, um, *turned apart; opposite, contrary; away*, 5, 166; *different, various*, 2, 298; *distant, far remote*, 3, 4; pl., *apart*, 9, 623; *in different directions*, 1, 70; *different parts of*, 5, 676; *in different**

places, 12, 501; *ex diversō*, *from different directions* or *from an opposite direction*, 2, 716; 3, 232; *diversa urbs*, *different parts of the city*, 12, 621; *in diversa*, *different* or *opposite ways*; *asunder*, 8, 642.

dīves, *itis*, and *dīs*, *dīte*, *adj.*, *rich*, *wealthy*; *fertile*, 7, 262; *w. gen.*, *rich in respect of*, *rich in*, 1, 14; *w. abl.*, *rich in*, *abounding in*, 4, 38; *superl.*, *dītissimus*, *a, um*, *the richest*, *wealthiest*, 1, 343; *very rich*, *opulent*, 9, 360.

dīvidō, *vīsī*, *vīsus*, 3, *a.*, *divide*; *cleave*, 9, 751; *separate*, 3, 383; *to divide by being inlaid*; *to be set in*, 10, 134; *distribute*, 1, 197; *open*, *break through*, 2, 234; *of the mind*, *to turn*, 4, 285.

dīvīnus, *a, um*, *adj.* (*dīvus*), *relating to the gods*; *heaven-descended*, *divine*, 5, 47; *heavenly*, 1, 403; *inspired*, *prophetic*, 3, 373.

dīvīsus, *a, um*, *p.* of *dīvidō*.

dīvitiae, *ārum*, *f.* (*dīves*), *riches*, *wealth*, 6, 610.

dīvortium, *īī*, *n.* (*dīvortō* or *dīvertō*), *a separation*; *a parting*, or *crossway*, 9, 379.

dīvum, *see dīvus*.

dīvus (*dīus*), *a, um*, *adj.*, *divine*; *god-like*, 11, 657; *subst.*, *dīvus*, *ī*, *m.*, *a god*, *freq.*; *the image of a god*, 12, 286; *dīva*, *ae, f.*, *a goddess*, 1, 632, *et al.*

dō, *dedī*, *datus*, *dare*, *a.*, *to give*, *freq.*; *grant*, 1, 79; *bestow*, 12, 394; *offer*, 8, 106; *show*, *betray*, 12, 69; *present*, *make*, *render*, *effect*, 9, 323; *consign*, *throw*, *cast*, 2, 566; *yield*, *resign*, 11, 162; *supply*, 2, 391; *bring*, 4, 683; *give forth*, *spread*, 12, 301; *make*, 11, 385; *form*, 12, 575; *direct*, 3, 337; *establish*, *ordain*, 12, 192; *unfurl*, 1,

35; *often w. infin. as object acc.*, 5, 538; *sē dare*, *to intrust one's self*, *venture upon*, 9, 56; *to be given* or *afforded*, 4, 627; *dare dēfēsum*, *to defend completely*, 12, 437; *darc poenās*, *to suffer punishment*. *Dare*, *w. a substantive following*, may often be translated by the verb kindred with the latter; *as, dare complexūs*, *to embrace*, 1, 687; *dare partū*, *to bring forth*, *bear*, 1, 274.

doceō, *uī*, *tus*, 2, *a.*, *to teach*, *instruct*, 6, 292; *tell*, *inform*, 1, 332; *describe*, *recount*, 3, 717; *interpret*, *explain*, 5, 523; *p.*, *doctus*, *a, um*, *well-informed*; *learned*, *wise*, *experienced*, *skillful*, 10, 225, *et al.*

Dōdōnaeus, *a, um*, *adj.*, *of Dodona*; *Dodonaeon*, 3, 466.

doleō, *uī*, *itus*, 2, *n.* and *a.*, *to be in pain*; *to grieve*, *sorrow*, *mourn*, *freq.*; *to endure grief*, 4, 434; *to be displeased*, *angry*, 1, 9; *to feel indignation*, *shame*, *disgrace*, 11, 732.

Dolichāōn, *onis*, *m.*, *a Trojan*, 10, 696.

dolō, *ōnis*, *m.*, *a staff* or *pole with an iron point*; *a pike*, 7, 664.

Dolōn, *ōnis*, *m.*, *a Trojan spy*, 12, 347.

Dolopes, *um*, *m.*, *the Dolopians*, *a warlike tribe of Thessaly*, *followers of Pyrrhus at Troy*, 2, 7.

dolor, *ōris*, *m.* (*doleō*), *pain*, 4, 693; *grief*, *anguish*, 4, 474; *resentment*, 1, 25; *fury*, *vengeance*, 2, 594.

dolus, *ī*, *m.*, *artifice*, *device*, *stratagem*, 2, 390; *fraud*, *treachery*, *wile*, 2, 34; *deception*, *craft*, 1, 684; *secret* or *hidden crime*, *crafty misdeed*, 6, 567; *fig.*, *maze*, 5, 590; *treacherous work* or *fabric*, 2, 264.

domina, *ae, f.* (*dominus*), *mistress*, *queen*, 3, 438; *goddess*, 3, 113.

dominor, ātus sum (pass. inf., *dominārier*, 7, 70), 1, dep. n. (*dominus*), *to be lord or master; rule, reign, be supreme*, 2, 363; foll. by abl. w. *in*, 2, 327; by abl. without *in*, 6, 766; and in 1, 285; *take possession, overrun, prevail*.

dominus, ī, m. (rel. to *domō*), *a master, owner, lord, ruler*, 1, 282, et al.

domitō, 1, intens. a. (*domō*), *to tame; train, exercise*, 7, 163.

domitor, ōris, m. (*domō*), *a tamer*, 7, 189; *ruler, sovereign*, 5, 799.

domitus, a, um, p. of *domō*.

domō, uī, itus, 1, a., *to tame, train, vanquish*, 2, 198; *subdue*, 6, 80; *till*, 9, 608.

domus, ī or ūs, f., *house, habitation, dwelling, palace, mansion*, 1, 637, et al.; *home*, 1, 600; *structure, building*, 6, 27; *nest*, 5, 214; *haunt*, 3, 647; *abode, region*, 6, 534; *family, house, race, posterity, country, lineage*, 1, 284, et al.; pl., *a palatial building with its several courts; palace*, 2, 445; gen. as locat., *domī*, *in the house, at home*; acc., *domum*, *homeward, home*.

dōnec (contract. fr. *dōnicum*, *until*), adv., *as long as, while; until, till at length*, w. indic., 1, 273; w. subj., 11, 860.

dōnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*dōnum*), *to present; give*, 5, 262; *reward*, 5, 268; w. acc. and abl., 5, 361.

dōnum, ī, n. (*dō*), *a gift, present*, 1, 652; *reward, prize*, 5, 266; *sacrifice, offering*, 3, 301; 4, 63; *bounty, blessing*, 2, 269.

Donūsa, ae, f., *an island between the Cyclades and Crete; one of the Sporades*, 3, 125.

Dōricus, a, um, adj., *Doric; Grecian*, 2, 27.

dormiō, īvī or īī, itus, 4, n.; *to sleep*.

dorsum, ī, n., *the back*, 11, 577; *a ridge, reef of rocks*, 1, 110; *a bank*, 10, 303.

Dor̄yclus, ī, m., *Doryclus, a follower of Aeneas*, 5, 620.

dōs, dōtis, f. (*dō*), *a marriage portion, dowry*, 7, 423.

dōtālis, e, adj. (*dōs*), *pertaining to a dowry, dotal*, 4, 104.

1. **dōtō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*dōs*), *to endow, portion*, 7, 318.

2. **Dōtō**, ūs, f., *a sea nymph*, 9, 102.

dracō, ōnis, m., *a dragon or fabulous kind of serpent*, 4, 484; *a serpent*, 2, 225.

Drancēs, is, m., *a Latin hero*, 11, 122, et al.

Drepanum, ī, n., *Drepanum, a town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani*, 3, 707.

Drūsus, ī, m., *the family name of several distinguished Romans*, 6, 824.

Dryopē, ēs, f., *a wood nymph*, 10, 551.

Dryopes, um, m., *the Dryopes, a Pelasgian tribe, at first of Thessaly, later of Messene*, 4, 146.

Dryops, opis, m., *Dryops, a Trojan follower of Aeneas*, 10, 346.

dubitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to doubt*, 3, 170; *hesitate*, 6, 806; *fear*, 8, 614; *to be in meditation, to ponder*, 9, 191; p., **dubitandus**, a, um, *to be questioned*, 3, 170.

dubius, a, um, adj., *uncertain, doubting, doubtful*; active, 1, 218; 4, 55; passive, *to be doubted, uncertain, doubtful*, 2, 359.

dūcō, dūxi, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, freq.; draw; guide, direct, conduct*, 1, 401; *stretch, strain, draw*, 11, 860; *draw, unsheath*, 12, 378; *incline*, 5, 7; *usher in*, 2, 802; *draw over one's self, take on*, 10, 192; *take a wife, raise, build*, 1, 423; of metals, *beat out, form, fashion*, 7, 634; *mold*,

express, 6, 848; *choose by drawing lots*; *choose*, 2, 201; *receive*, 5, 534; *spend, protract*, 6, 539; *draw out, prolong*, 2, 641; *continue*, 1, 642; *calculate, reckon*, 6, 690; *deem, think*, 10, 669; *derive*, 5, 568; *pass.*, *dūcī*, *to be descended*; *to descend, spring from*, 1, 19.

ductor, ōris, m. (*dūcō*), *a leader*, 1, 189; *captain, commander*, 5, 133; *prince, king*, 9, 691.

ductus, a, um, p. of *dūcō*.

dūdum, adv. (*diū and dum*), *a while ago*; *some time ago*; *lately, not long ago*; *just now*, 2, 726, et al.

dulcēdō, inis, f. (*dulcis*), *sweetness*; *delight, joy*, 11, 538.

dulcis, e, adj., *sweet*, 1, 433; *pure, clear, pleasant, delightful*, 1, 694; *dear*, 2, 777.

Dulichium, ī, n., *Dulichium*, an island southeast of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses, 3, 271.

dum, conj., *while, as long as*, 1, 607, et al.; *even while* (in the act of), 6, 586; *until, till*, 1, 265; *yet, as yet*, 11, 70; *until, while* (of purpose), w. subj., 1, 5; *provided that, if only*, w. subj., 11, 792.

dūmus, ī, m., *a bramble*, 4, 526; *brake, thicket*.

duo, ae, o, num. adj., *two*, 2, 213, et al.

duplex, icis, adj. (*duo and plicō*), *two-fold, double*, 1, 655; *lying over each other, lapping*, 9, 707; *both*, 1, 93; *twin*, 12, 198.

duplicō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*duplex*), *to double*; *double up, fold up or bend*, 11, 645; 12, 927.

dūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (*dūrus*), *to make hard, harden*; *to be enduring*; *endure, persevere*; *be firm, patient, bear up*, 1, 207; *continue, last*.

dūrus, a, um, adj., *hard, to the touch*; *tough, stiff*, 5, 403; *hardy*, 5, 730; *sturdy*, 7, 504; *strong*, 2, 479; *harsh, unpleasant*; *stern, cruel*; *inexorable*; *insensible*, 4, 428; *difficult*, 1, 563; *grievous, heavy*, 4, 488; *rough, dangerous*, 3, 706; *much enduring*, 2, 7; 4, 247; *much suffering, tired with grief*, 12, 873.

dux, ducis, c. (*dūcō*), *a leader, guide, head*, 1, 364; *chief, captain, commander*, 2, 261; *groom* (others, *a pilot*), 3, 470.

Dymās, antis, m., *Dymas, a Trojan warrior*, 2, 340.

E

ē, prep., see *ex*.

ebulum, ī, n., *dwarf elder*.

ebur, oris, n., *ivory*, 1, 592.

eburnus, a, um, adj. (*ebur*), *of ivory*; *ivory*, 6, 647; *ivory-hilted*, 11, 11.

Ebusus, ī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 12, 299.

ecce, interj. (*en and ce*), see *lo! behold!* w. a proposition, 5, 793.

Echionius, a, um (*Echion*), *of Echion, one of the Theban ancestors, produced from the dragon's teeth*; *Echionian, Theban*, 12, 515.

ecquī, quae or qua, quod, adj. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (*ec and qui*), *whether any? any?* 3, 341.

ecquis, ecquid, subst. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (*ec and quis*), *whether anybody? anything, any one; anybody? who, what, anything?* freq.; adv., *ecquid*, *as to anything, in any respect or degree? perchance? at all?* 3, 342.

edāx, ācis, adj. (1. *edō*), *voracious; devouring, consuming*, 2, 758.

ēdicō, dixī, dictus, 3, a., *to speak forth; declare; decree, order*, w. subj. or inf., 3, 235; *announce, order, charge*, 11, 463.

ēdisserō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to state; set forth, declare, relate*, 2, 149.

ēditus, a, um, p. of 2. **ēdō**.

1. **edō**, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat*, 7, 113; *to eat, waste, consume*, 4, 66; pres., *est*, 4, 66; fig., *fret, vex, torment, consume*, 12, 801.

2. **ēdō**, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give out, put forth, raise; bring forth young; beget*, 8, 137; *produce, make*, 9, 527; *utter*, 5, 693; p., **ēditus**, a, um, *exposed, raised up, elevated*.

ēdoceō, uī, tus, 2, a., *to teach completely; communicate, declare*, 5, 748.

Edōnus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Edoni, a people of southern Thrace; Edonian, Thracian*, 12, 365.

1. **ēdūcō**, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead out, lead forth*, 1, 432; *draw out*, 10, 744; *bear, bring forth*, 6, 765; *work out, forge*, 6, 630; *erect, build*, 2, 186; *rear*, 2, 461; *bring up, maintain*, 8, 413.

2. **ēducō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to train, breed*, 10, 518.

ēductus, a, um, p. of 1. **ēdūcō**.

effectus, a, um, p. of **efficiō**.

efferrō, extulī, ēlātus, ferre, irreg. a. (ex and **ferō**), *to bear, or bring out or forth*, 2, 297; *bear away, rescue*, 3, 150; *raise, elevate, lift up or high*, 1, 127; *elate, puff up*, 11, 715; **efferre gressum** or **pedem**, *walk, go, come forth*, 2, 753; **efferre sē**, *arise*, 3, 215.

efferus, a, um, adj. (ex and **ferus**, *wild*), *extremely wild; savage, frantic*, 4, 642; *fierce*, 8, 6; *cruel*, 8, 484.

effētus, a, um, adj. (ex and **fētus**, *productive*), *no longer producing; exhausted*, 5, 396; *incapable (w. gen.)*, 7, 440.

efficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (ex and **faciō**), *to make completely; form, make*, 1, 160; w. subj. clause, *cause*.

effigiēs, ēī, f. (**effingō**), *something molded or fashioned; a figure, likeness, or image*, 3, 148.

effingō, finxī, fictus, 3, a. (ex and **ingō**), *to mold out, shape forth; form, fashion; portray, represent*, 6, 32; *counterfeit, imitate*, 10, 640.

efflāgitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex and **flagitō**, *demand*), *to ask urgently; demand*, 12, 759.

efflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex and **flō**), *to blow or breathe out*, 7, 786.

effodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a. (ex and **fodiō**), *to dig out, excavate*, 1, 427; *dig up*, 1, 443; *dig, thrust out*, 3, 663.

effor, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (ex and **for**), *to speak forth; speak, say*, 6, 560.

effossus, a, um, p. of **effodiō**.

effractus, a, um, p. of **effringō**.

effringō, frēgī, fractus, 3, a. (ex and **frangō**), *to break out or open; crush, dash out*, 5, 480.

effugiō, fūgī, 3, n. and a. (ex and **fugiō**), *to flee forth or away; glide away*, 2, 226; *get off, escape; speed along*, 5, 151; *pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from*, 2, 793; 3, 272; *escape*, 3, 653.

effugium, iī, n. (**effugiō**), *a fleeing away; pl., flight, escape*, 2, 140.

effulgeō, and **effulgō**, fulsī, 2, and 3, n. (ex and **fulgeō**), *to shine forth or brightly; be effulgent*, 2, 616; 8, 677; *glitter, be distinguished, conspicuous*, 5, 133.

effultus, a, um, p. (ex and **fulciō**), *propped up; supported*, 7, 94.

effundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a. (ex and **fundō**), *to pour out or forth; shed*, 2, 271; *throw, cast out*, 7, 780; *cast*, 6, 339; *overthrow*, 11, 485; *bring out*, 9, 68; *unbind, dishevel*, 4, 509; *dissolve*, 2, 651; *let loose, throw out*, 5, 818; *spend, lose, waste*, 5, 446; of words, *utter*, 5, 780; pass., **effundī**, *dart*, 5,

- 145; *flow*, 6, 686; p., *effusus*, a, um, *poured forth; overflowing; thronging*, 12, 131.
- effusus*, a, um, p. of *effundō*.
- egēnus*, a, um, adj. (*egeō*), *needy; in want, destitute*, 1, 599; *distressed, straitened, imperiled, desperate*, 10, 367.
- egeō*, uī, 2, n., *to be in want or need; w. abl. or gen., to want, need*, 2, 522; *to be poor, destitute*, 1, 384; *to feel the need of, be desirous of*, 5, 751; p., *egēns, entis, destitute, needy, necessitous, helpless*, 4, 373.
- Egeria*, ae, f., *a nymph of Roman mythology, instructress of Numa*, 7, 763.
- egestās*, ātis, f. (*egeō*), *poverty, destitution, penury, need, want; personified*, 6, 276.
- ego*, meī, pers. pron.; pl., *nōs, nostrī* or *nostrum*, 1, etc., freq.; pl. often for the sing., *I, me*, etc.; abl. with 1. *cum* appended; *mēcum*, *with me*, 1, 675, et al.
- egredior*, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (*ex and gradior*), *to step or walk forth; go out*, 2, 713; *to disembark, land*, 1, 172.
- egregius*, a, um, adj. (*ē and grex*), *apart from the herd; excellent, distinguished*, 7, 473; *famous, renowned*, 1, 445; *noble*, 6, 523; w. gen., 11, 417.
- egressus*, a, um, p. of *egredior*.
- ei* (monosyll.), interj. expressive of grief, *ah! alas! woe is me!* 2, 274, et al.
- ēiciō*, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (*ex and iaciō*), *to cast out, forth, away; p., ēiectus*, a, um, *cast ashore*, 1, 578; *banished*, 8, 646; *stretched out at full length, thrust forth*, 10, 894.
- ēiectō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a., freq. (*ex and iactō*), *to cast forth; vomit*, 5, 470.
- ēiectus*, a, um, p. of *ēiciō*.
- ēlābor*, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip or glide forth or away; escape from*, 1, 242; *spring aside, dodge*, 5, 445.
- ēlāpsus*, a, um, p. of *ēlābor*.
- ēlātus*, a, um, p. of *efferō*.
- Electra*, ae, f., *one of the Pleiades (daughters of Atlas), and mother of Dardanus*, 8, 135.
- Electrum*, ī, n., *amber; a mixed metal of the color of amber*, 8, 402.
- elephantus*, ī, m., *an elephant; meton., ivory*, 3, 464.
- ēlīdō*, līsī, līsus, 3, a. (*ex and laedō*), *to dash forth, out, up*, 3, 567; *suffocate, strangle*, 8, 289; *force out, cause to start out*, 8, 261.
- ēligō*, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a. (*ē and legō*), *to select, choose*, 7, 274.
- Elis*, idis, f., *Elis, one of the countries of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia*, 3, 694.
- Elissa* ae, f., *another name for Dido*, 4, 335.
- ēlīsus*, a, um, p. of *ēlīdō*.
- ēloquium*, īī, n. (*ēloquor*), *eloquence; rant*, 11, 383.
- ēloquor*, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; speak*, 3, 39.
- ēlūdō*, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n. and a., *to play out; to mock, elude*, 11, 695; *deceive, disappoint*.
- ēluō*, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to wash out or away*, 6, 742.
- Elysium*, īī, n., *Elysium, the Elysian fields, the dwelling place set apart for the blessed in the lower world*.
- Emathia*, ae, f., *Emathia, a region of Macedonia; Macedonia*.
- Emathiōn*, ōnis, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 9, 571.
- ēmēnsus*, a, um, p. of *ēmētior*.
- ēmētior*, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure out or off*, 10, 772; *pass over, traverse*, 5, 628.

ēmicō, uī, ātus, 1, n., *to leap, spring forth*, 6, 5; *to dart, bound, or spring upward*, 2, 175; *run, rush, dart forward*, 5, 319.

ēmineō, uī, 2, n., *to stand out, project, rise up*, 10, 227.

ēminus, adv. (**ē** and manus), *from afar, at a distance*, 10, 346.

ēmissus, a, um, p. of **ēmittō**.

ēmittō, mīsi, missus, 3, a., *to send forth*, 6, 898; *hurl, throw, shoot*, 11, 676.

emō, ēmi, emptus, 3, a., *to buy, purchase*, 10, 503.

ēmōtus, a, um, p. of **ēmoveō**.

ēmoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move off or away; throw off, start from*, 2, 493; *dispel, relieve*, 6, 382; *tear away, shatter*, 2, 610.

emptus, a, um, p. of **emō**.

ēmūniō, iī, itus, 4, a., *to fortify; make strong, secure*, 8, 227.

ēn, interj., *lo! behold!* with nom., 1, 461; *in indignation*, 4, 597.

ēnārrābilis, e, adj. (**nārrō**), *that can be expressed or described*, 8, 625.

Enceladus, ī, m., *Enceladus, a giant, son of Caelus and Terra*, 3, 578; 4, 179.

enim, causal conj., *for*, 1, 198, et al.; *corroborative, truly, certainly, yes, aye, even, indeed*; with pers. pron., *precisely, directly*, 8, 84; *nec enim, nor indeed*, 2, 100; *sed enim, but indeed, however*, 1, 19.

ēniteō, uī, 2, n., *to shine forth*, 4, 150; *grow bright*.

ēnītor, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to struggle forth or upward; to bring forth, bear offspring*, 3, 327.

ēnīxus, a, um, p. of **ēnītor**.

ēnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to swim out or away, fig., to fly away*, 6, 16.

ēnsis, is, m., *a sword*, 2, 393, et al.; *knife*, 2, 155.

Entellus, ī, m., *a Sicilian boxer*, 5, 387.

ēnumerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to count out or completely; enumerate*, 4, 334.

eō, īvī or iī, itus, ire, irreg. n., *to go; walk, come*, 8, 466; *go forth*, 2, 578; *depart*, 2, 111; *issue*, 4, 130; *advance*, 12, 903; *move, appear*, 4, 149; *ascend*, 5, 451; *run down, flow*, 9, 434; *hang*, 5, 558; *enter upon, succeed to, inherit*, 6, 758; w. cogn. acc., *to pursue*, 4, 468; *impers., itur, we, they, go*, 9, 641; p., **iēns**, euntis, *going, etc.*, freq.

eōdem, adv. (idem), *to the same place*, 9, 689.

eōus, a, um, adj., *belonging to the dawn, eastern*, 1, 489; subst., **Eōus**, ī, m., *for Lucifer, the day star; the dawn*, 3, 588.

Epēos, ī, m., *Epeius, a Grecian architect, designer of the wooden horse*, 2, 264.

Ēpīros (**Ēpīrus**), ī, f., *Epirus, the country on the Adriatic coast, west of Thessaly and Macedon, now Albania*, 3, 292.

epulae, ārum, f. (sing. epulum), *a banquet, feast*, 1, 79; *food*, 1, 216.

Epulō, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.

epulor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (epulae), *to banquet, feast*, 4, 207; w. abl., *to banquet, feast upon*, 3, 224; w. acc., *feast upon*, 4, 602.

Ēpytidēs, ae, m., *son of Epytus, a follower of Aeneas, and master of the equestrian games*, 5, 547.

Ēpytus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 340.

equa, ae, f. (equus), *a mare*.

eques, itis, m. (equus), *a horseman*, 4, 132; pl., *cavalry*, 12, 408; sing. as collective, *cavalry*, 10, 239.

equester, tris, tre, adj. (eques), *pertaining to a horseman; equestrian*, 5, 667.

equidem, adv. (demonstr. *e* or *ec* and *quidem*), *indeed, at least, certainly, surely*; w. first person, *for my part*, 1, 238.

equinus, a, um, adj. (*equus*), *pertaining to horses; horse hair*, 9, 622.

equitatus, ūs, m. (*equitō*), *the horse, cavalry*, 8, 585.

equitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (*eques*), *to be a horseman; to ride*, 10, 885.

equus, ī, m., *a horse*, 1, 156, et al.

Eratō, f. (only in nom.), *the muse of love poetry; muse, in general*, 7, 37.

Erebus, ī, m., *the god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night*, 6, 247; *darkness; the lower world*, 4, 26, et al.

erectus, a, um, p. of *erigō*.

ereptus, a, um, p. of *eripiō*.

Erētum, ī, n., *an ancient Sabine town*, 7, 711.

ergō, adv., *therefore*: w. gen. (like *causā*), *for the sake of, on account of*, 6, 670; in a question, 6, 456.

Ericētēs, ae, m., *a Lycaonian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 749.

Eridanus, ī, m. 1. *A Greek name of the river Po*. 2. *The river in the lower world which flows forth and forms the Po in the upper world*, 6, 659.

erigō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (*ex* and *regō*), *to raise up, rear, erect*, 4, 495; *cast upward*, 3, 423.

erilis, e, adj. (*erus*), *pertaining to an owner, master, or mistress; master's*, 7, 490.

Erīnys, yos, f., *a fury*, 2, 337; *pest, scourge, curse*, 2, 573.

Eriphylē, es, f., *the wife of Amphiaraus, slain by her son Alcmaeon, for her treachery to her husband*, 6, 445.

eripiō, uī, reptus, 3, a. (*ex* and *rapiō*), *to tear or pull away, freq.*; w. the

object from which in abl., w. prep. or without a prep.; or in the dat.; *unsheath; draw*, 4, 579; *snatch*, 10, 788; *catch*, 7, 119; *take away*, 2, 736; *rescue*, 1, 596; *bear safely*, 2, 665; *hasten*, 2, 619; imperat., *away!* 3, 560; pass., *ēripī*, *escape*, 12, 948; *ēripere sē*, *hasten, fly*, 12, 917.

errō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to go astray, wander*, 1, 578; *go to and fro, stray*, 7, 493; *hover*, 4, 684; *float*, 3, 76; *to err, be uncertain*, 7, 498.

error, ōris, m. (*errō*), *a wandering*, 1, 755; *a winding maze*, 5, 591; *mistake, error*, 3, 181; *deception*, 2, 48.

erubescō, rubuī, 3, inc. n. and a., *to redden; to blush; feel shame before; to revere, respect*, 2, 542.

eructō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to belch out; to vomit, throw forth or out*, 3, 632; *discharge*, 6, 297.

erudiō, ivī or iī, itus, 4, a. (*ē* and *rudiō*), *to redeem from roughness; to teach, instruct*, 9, 203.

Erulus, ī, m., *king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, said to have had three lives, and to have been killed by Evander*, 8, 563.

erumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. and n., *to burst forth; burst, break through*, 1, 580; *dash, dart forward*, 10, 890.

eruō, ī, tus, 3, a., *to cast out or up; to overthrow*, 2, 5.

erus, ī, m., *an owner, householder, master, lord*, 3, 324.

erutus, a, um, p. of *eruō*.

Erycinus, a, um, adj. (*Eryx*), *pertaining to Eryx, Erycinian*, 5, 759.

Erymanthus, ī, m., *a mountain in Arcadia*, 5, 448.

Erymās, antis, m., *a Trojan slain by Turnus*, 9, 702.

1. **Eryx**, *ycis*, m., a Sicilian giant and king, son of Venus and Butes, and brother of Aeneas; slain by Hercules, 5, 419.

2. **Eryx**, *ycis*, m., a mountain on the northwest coast of Sicily, 1, 570.

es, **estō**, **esse**, **essem**, etc., see **sum**.

ēscā, *ae*, f. (**edō**), food, bait.

et, conj., and, freq.; moreover, also, too, freq.; and even, and indeed; and yet; and immediately, 9, 22; **et — et**, both — and, freq.

etenim, conj., for, indeed, truly, 7, 390.

etiam, conj. (et emphasized by iam), and also, and besides; even, and even, freq.; for praeterea, besides, moreover, 11, 352; of time, still, yet, even now, 6, 485.

Etrūria, *ae*, f., ancient Tuscany; *Etruria*.

Etrūscus, *a*, *um*, adj. (**Etrūria**), Etrurian, Tuscan, 8, 503; subst., **Etrūscī**, *ōrum*, m., the Etrurians, Tuscans, 9, 150.

etsī, conj., even if, although, though, 2, 583.

Euander (-*drus*, 8, 100; **Ēvander**, -*drus*), *drī*, m., Evander, an Arcadian prince, son of Carmentis, and king of Pallanteum on the Tiber, 8, 52.

Euandrius, *a*, *um* (**Euander**), of Evander, Evandrian, 10, 394.

Euandrus, *ī*, see **Euander**.

Euanthēs, *ae*, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 702.

Euboicus, *a*, *um*, adj., of Euboea, an island on the eastern coast of Greece; Euboean, 6, 2.

Euhadnē, *ēs*, f., Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, who cast herself on the funeral pile of her husband, 6, 447.

euhāns, *antis*, p. n. and a. (**Evan** or **Euan**, i.e. Bacchus), crying

Euhan! shrieking madly, celebrating, 6, 517.

euhoē (dissyll.), interj., a joyous Bacchanalian shout, *evoe!* joy! 7, 389.

Eumēdēs, *is*, m., a Trojan, 12, 346.

Eumēlus, *ī*, m., a Trojan, 5, 665.

Eumenides, *um*, f., the well-disposed; a deprecatory title given by the Greeks to the Furies; the Eumenides, the Furies, 4, 469.

Eunēus, *ī*, m., a Trojan slain by Camilla, 11, 666.

euntis, *tī*, etc., see **eō**, p., *iēns*.

Euphrātēs, *is*, m., the Euphrates.

Eurōpa, *ae*, f. 1. Europa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, borne by Jupiter over the sea to Crete. 2. Europe, 1, 385.

Eurōtās, *ae*, m., the Eurotas; the river on which Sparta was situated, 1, 498.

Eurōus, *a*, *um*, adj. (**Eurus**), pertaining to Eurus, the southeast wind; eastern, 3, 533.

Eurus, *ī*, m., the southeast wind, 1, 85, et al.; wind, 1, 383, et al.

Euryalus, *ī*, m., a Trojan youth among the followers of Aeneas, 5, 294.

Eurypylus, *ī*, m., a Thessalian prince, one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, 2, 114.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), *eī*, m., the king of Mycenae, who assigned to Hercules the twelve labors, 8, 292.

Eurytidēs, *ae*, m. (**Eurytus**), the son of Eurytus, 10, 499.

Eurytiōn, *ōnis*, m., brother of the Lycian archer Pandarus, and follower of Aeneas, 5, 495.

ēvādō, *vāsī*, *vāsus*, 3, n. and a., to go out, forth, or up; ascend, 2, 458; come in flight, 2, 531; come forth from, w. the idea of danger surmounted; w. acc., to escape

the dangers of, 2, 731; *escape*, 5, 689; 6, 425; w. dat., 11, 702; 9, 99.

ēvalēscō, valūī, 3, inc. n., *to grow strong; be able, can*; 7, 757.

ēvānēscō, vānuī, 3, inc. n., *to disappear, vanish*, 4, 278.

ēvehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry forth; carry up, raise, elevate*, 6, 130.

ēveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come out; come to pass, happen*, 2, 778.

ēventus, ūs, m. (ēveniō), *an outcome, issue, result, event, fortune*, 6, 158.

ēverberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to beat violently, strike, flap upon*, 12, 866.

ēversor, ōris, m. (ēvertō), *an overthrower, destroyer*, 12, 545.

ēversus, a, um, p. of ēvertō.

ēvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to upturn*, 1, 43; *overthrow, demolish, destroy*, 2, 603.

ēvictus, a, um, p. of ēvincō.

ēvinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind round; crown, wreath*, 5, 269; *bind*, 5, 364.

ēvincō, vīcī, victus, 3, a., *to conquer completely; overcome*, 2, 630; *move*, 4, 548, et al.; *bear down, sweep away*, 2, 497.

ēvinctus, a, um, p. of ēvinciō.

ēviscerō, *no perf.*, ātus, 1, a. (ē and viscus), *to disembowel*, 11, 723.

ēvocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call out or forth; summon, conjure*, 4, 242.

ēvolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly away*, 9, 477.

ēvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll out or forth*, 5, 807; *unroll a scroll or volume; hence, fig., reveal, declare*, 9, 528.

ēvomō, uī, itus, 3, a., *to vomit out or up*, 8, 253.

ex or **ē**, prep. w. abl., *out of, from*; of place, 3, 554, and freq; *down from*, 2, 410; of source, material, *of*, 5, 266; partitive, *of*, 2, 659; of time, *after, from, since*, 1, 623; of transition from one condition to another, 10, 221; of correspondence, *in*, 1, 456; *according to after*, 5, 244; *with*, 8, 621; **ex eō**, **illō**, **quō** (tempore), *from that, from which, what, time; since*, 8, 268.

exācta, see exigō.

exāctus, a, um, p. of exigō.

exaestuō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to boil up, foam up, rage*, 3, 577; *to be agitated, to burn*, 9, 798.

exāmen, inis, n. (ex and agō). 1. *A multitude; swarm*, 7, 67. 2. *The tongue or indicator of the scales or balances; the index*, 12, 725.

exanimis, e, and **exanimus**, a, um, adj. (ex and anima), *breathless; lifeless, dead*, 1, 484; *slain*, 11, 110; *breathless with fear, terrified*, 4, 672.

exanimō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ex and anima), *to deprive of life*; p., **exanimātus**, a, um, *without breath, breathless; disheartened; terrified*, 5, 805.

exārdēscō, ārsī, ārsus, 3, inc. n., *to begin to burn; fig., to be roused to anger; kindle, burn*, 2, 575; 5, 172.

exaudiō, īvī, or īī, ītus, 4, a., *to hear distinctly; hear*, 1, 219; *catch the sound, hear from afar*, 7, 15; *listen to, heed*, 11, 157.

excēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go out or away; depart*, 6, 737; *flee from*, 1, 357; *withdraw from*, 5, 380; *retire*, 9, 789.

excellēns, entis, p. of excellō.

excellō, celluī, celsus, 3, n. and a., *to rise out of or superior to*; p., **excellēns**, entis, *surpassing; beautiful*,

- stately*, 12, 250; p., **excelsus**, a, um, *elevated, high, lofty*, 5, 35.
- excelsus**, a, um, p. of excellō.
- exceptus**, a, um, p. of excipiō.
- excidium**, ī, n. (exscindō), *a complete cutting or tearing down; razing, demolition, destruction*.
1. **excidō**, cidī, 3, n. (ex and cadō), *to fall out; fall from; drop, come from*, 2, 658; *come down, descend*, 9, 113; *depart*, 1, 26.
2. **excidō**, cidī, cīsus, 3, a. (ex and caedō), *to cut out*, 1, 429; *cut off, away, or down*, 2, 481; *destroy*, 2, 637.
- excio**, cīvī or cīi, itus, 4, a., and **excieō**, itus, 2, a., *to rouse up or forth; call forth, assemble*, 5, 107; *arouse, excite, agitate*, 4, 301; *stir, shake*, 12, 445.
- excipiō**, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (ex and capiō), *to take out or up; except, exempt*, 9, 271; *receive, receive in turn*, 1, 276; *receive, with the notion of hospitality or shelter or favor*, 4, 374; 5, 41; *catch, take, surprise, fall upon*, 3, 332; *seize*, 6, 173; *overtake*, 9, 763; *intercept*, 11, 517; *befall*, 3, 318; *hit*, 12, 507; *take up the conversation; reply, answer*, 4, 114; *catch mentally; surmise, suspect, detect*, 4, 297.
- excīsus**, a, um, p. of excidō.
- excitō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (excio), *to rouse up completely; excite, awaken, arouse*, 2, 594; *alarm*, 2, 728; *stimulate, impel*, 3, 343.
- excītus**, a, um, p. of excio.
- excitus**, a, um, p. of excieō.
- exclāmō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to call or cry out*, 2, 733.
- exclūdō**, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (ex and claudō), *to shut out, exclude*.
- exclūsus**, a, um, p. of exclūdō.
- excolō**, uī, cultus, 3, a., *to till com- pletely; cultivate; refine, perfect, polish*, 6, 663.
- excubiae**, ārum, f. (excubō), *a lying out; watching; vigils, watch*, 4, 201.
- excubō**, uī, itus, 1, n., *to lie out; be on guard, keep watch*, 9, 175.
- excūdō**, cūdī, cūsus, 3, a., *to strike out*, 1, 174; *beat out, mold*, 6, 847.
- excussus**, a, um, p. of excutiō.
- excutiō**, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (ex and quatiō), *to shake out or off*, 2, 224; *throw or cast down*, 1, 115; *cast out*, 10, 590; *drive away*, 3, 200; *expel*, 7, 299; *shake out, uncoil*, 3, 267; *uncoil and arrange (set the sails)*, 3, 683; *deprive of*, 6, 353; *throw aside, break*, 12, 158; *hurry forth, call forth*, 9, 68.
- exedō**, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat out, hollow out, devour; consume, destroy*, 5, 785.
- exemplum**, ī, n. (eximō), *example*, 12, 439.
- exēemptus**, a, um, p. of eximō.
- exeō**, īvī or īi, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go out or forth*, 1, 306; *come out*, 5, 492; *overflow, burst forth*, 2, 497; *avoid, elude*, 5, 438.
- exerceō**, uī, itus, 2, a. (ex and arceō), *to keep in action or motion; hurry, drive along, whip*, 7, 380; *exercise, carry on, pursue*, 1, 431; *employ*, 10, 808; *engage in, cultivate, cherish*, 4, 110; *practice*, 4, 87; *train, lead*, 1, 499; *agitate, torment, harass*, 5, 779; *pursue*, 4, 623.
1. **exercitus**, a, um, p. of exerceō.
2. **exercitus**, ūs, m. (exerceō), *an exercising; meton., an army*, 2, 415.
- exēsus**, a, um, p. of exedō.
- exhālō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 2, 562.
- exhauriō**, hausī, haustus, 4, a., *to draw out, drain, exhaust, toil through*,

achieve, 4, 14; *undergo*, 1, 599;
endure, 11, 256; *inflict*, 9, 356;
exhaustus, a, um, p. of *exhauriō*.
exhorrēscō, horruī, 3, inc. n. and a.
 (exhorreō), *to shudder greatly; shudder at, fear, dread*, 7, 265.
exhortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to encourage, rouse*, 7, 472; *advise*, 8, 510; *to spur*, 11, 610.
exigō, ēgī, ātus, 3, a. (ex and agō), *to drive out or work out; drive through, thrust*, 10, 682; *drive*, 2, 357; *investigate, examine, ascertain*, 1, 309; *weigh, consider, determine*, 4, 476; *fulfill; finish, complete*, 6, 637; of time, *spend, pass*, 1, 75; p. subst., **exācta**, ōrum, *discoveries*, 1, 309.
exiguus, a, um, adj. (exigō), *minute, scanty, little; insignificant, small*, 4, 212; *few*, 5, 754; *thin, slender, feeble*, 6, 493.
eximius, a, um, adj. (eximō), *exceptional; choice, select; distinguished*, 7, 496.
eximō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (ex and emō), *to take out; remove*, 6, 746; *take away, remove*, 1, 216.
exin, see *exinde*.
exinde (abbrev. **exin**), adv., *from that place; thence, of place; of time, thereafter; thereupon, then*, 6, 743, et al.
exitīālis, e, adj. (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*, 2, 31.
exitium, īī, n. (exeō), *a going out; death; hardship*, 7, 129; *destruction, downfall, ruin*, 2, 131.
exitus, ūs, m. (exeō), *a going or coming out; departure, exit, passage*, 6, 894; *event*, 5, 523; *end, death*, 2, 554.
exoptō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to choose out; wish exceedingly, long for, desire much*, 2, 138.
exōrdior, ōrsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to*

stretch the warp for weaving; make a beginning; p. subst., exōrsum, ī, n., a thing begun or undertaken; enterprise, action, 10, 111.
exōrdium, īī, n. (exōrdior), *a beginning; origin*, 7, 40; *opening, beginning, of discourse*, 4, 284.
exorior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to rise up; come forth, appear, rise*, 4, 130; *arise*, 3, 128; *spring up, arise*, 4, 625.
exōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to pray effectually; entreat, implore*, 3, 370.
exōrsum, see *exōrdior*.
exortus, a, um, p. of *exorior*.
exōsus, a, um, p. (ex and ōdī), *hating much; usually w. an obj. acc.; hostile, adverse to, hating*, 5, 687.
expediō, īvī or īī, ītus, 4, a. (ex and pēs), *to make the foot free; to extricate, disentangle; bring forth, get ready*, 1, 178; *seize, use*, 5, 209; *serve*, 1, 702; *unfold, describe, disclose*, 3, 379, 460; *declare*, 11, 315; pass. in middle sig., *make one's way out, escape*, 2, 633.
expellō, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive out; drive or carry up; banish*, 1, 620; *repel, drive*, 10, 354.
expendō, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to weigh out; fig., pay; suffer*, 6, 740; *expiate*, 2, 229.
experior, pertus sum, 4, dep. a., *to try thoroughly; try, prove, resort to*, 4, 535; *experience, encounter, know by experience*, 1, 202; *employ, use; w. inf., try; p., expertus, a, um, having tried, learned*, 11, 283; p., *acquainted with, skilled in, tried in, w. gen.*, 10, 173.
expers, pertis, adj. (ex and pars), *having no part in; w. gen., free from, without, apart from*, 4, 550; *destitute of*, 10, 752.
expertus, a, um, p. of *experior*.

expleō, plēvi, plētus, 2, a., *to fill completely; fill up; gorge*, 3, 630; *satisfy*, 1, 713; *finish, complete*, 1, 270; w. gen., *satiate, glut*, 2, 586.

explētus, a, um, p. of **expleō**.

explicō, āvi or uī, ātus or itus, 1, a., *to unfold; deploy, draw out, extend; describe, tell*, 2, 362.

explōrātor, ōris, m. (**explōrō**), *a scout*, 11, 512.

explōrō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., *to ascertain by calling out; investigate, search; reconnoiter, explore, examine*, 1, 307; *observe*, 3, 514; *find out, determine*, 1, 77.

expōnō, posuī, positus (**expostus**), 3, a., *to put forth; plunge*, 10, 305; *to land*, 6, 416; *to put out or extend*, 10, 654; *expose to*, 10, 694.

exposcō, poposci, 3, a., *to ask importunately; to beg, entreat, seek*, 3, 261.

expositus (-postus), a, um, p. of **expōnō**.

exprōmō, prōmpsi, prōptus, 3, a., *to bring or draw out; to utter*, 2, 280.

expūgnō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., *to fight out; carry by storm*, 9, 532; *win by assault*, 10, 92.

expulsus, a, um, p. of **expellō**.

exquīrō, sīvī, situs, 3, a. (**ex** and **quaerō**), *to seek out*, 3, 96; *discover, petition, pray for, implore*, 4, 57.

exsanguis, e, adj., *without blood; lifeless*, 2, 542; *pale with terror, terrified*, 2, 212.

exsaturābilis, e, adj. (**exsaturō**), *that can be satisfied*, 5, 781.

exsaturō, āvi, ātus, 1, a., *to satisfy, glut*, 7, 298.

exscindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to tear out; tear down, destroy*, 2, 177; *extirpate*, 4, 425.

exsecō, uī, tus, 1, a., *to cut out*, 10, 315.

exsecror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (**ex** and **sacrō**), *to curse bitterly; execrate, curse*, 3, 273.

exsectus, a, um, p. of **exsecō**.

exsequiae, ārum, f. (**ex** and **sequor**), *funeral rites*, 7, 5.

exsequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow out or throughout; to perform, conduct*, 4, 53; *execute*, 4, 396; *do*, 4, 421; *pursue, treat of, describe*.

exserō, uī, tus, 3, a., *to thrust out; expose, uncover*; p., **exsertus**, a, um, *stripped; naked*, 1, 492.

exsertō, āvi, ātus, 1, intens. a. (**exserō**), *to stretch or thrust forth*, 3, 425.

exsertus, a, um, p. of **exserō**.

exsiliō, uī, sultus, 4, n. (**ex** and **saliō**), *to spring or leap forth; dart forth*.

exsilium, iī, n. (**exsul**), *banishment, exile*, 2, 638; *place of exile*, 2, 780.

exsolvō, ī, solūtus, 3, a., *to loosen completely*, w. acc. and abl.; *disengage*, 11, 829; *set free, deliver*, 4, 652.

exsomnia, e, adj. (**ex** and **somnus**), *sleepless*, 6, 556.

exsors, sortis, adj., *without share, lot, or part; deprived of*, 6, 428; *not provided or given by lot; unallotted, undesignated*, 5, 534; *different from others; distinguished*, 8, 552.

expectō, āvi, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to look out for; to expect, wait for*, 4, 134; *await*, 6, 614; *tarry, linger, delay*, 4, 225; p., **expectātus**, a, um, *much looked for; much desired*, 2, 283; *expected, trusted*.

expectātus, a, um, p. of **expectō**.

exspergō, spersi, spersus, 3, a. (**ex** and **spargō**), *to sprinkle over, besprinkle*, 3, 625.

exspersus, a, um, p. of **exspergō**.

expirō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 1, 44; *to expire, die*, 10, 731.

extinctus, a, um, p. of **extinguō**.

extinguō, stīnxī, stīctus, 3, a. (pluperf. *extinxem*, for *extinxissem*, 4, 606), *to extinguish, put out, quench*, 8, 267; *blot out, extinguish*, 6, 527; *extirpate, kill, destroy*, 4, 682; p., **extinctus**, a, um, *lost*, 4, 322.

extō, āre, n., *to stand forth or out; rise above*, 6, 668.

extrūctum, ī, n. (**extruō**), *an elevated seat or tribunal*, 5, 290.

extrūctus, a, um, p. of **extruō**.

extruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to build up; erect; raise, spread*, 3, 224; *build*, 4, 267; p., **extrūctus**, a, um, *raised by, reclining on*, 9, 326.

exsul, is, c., *an exile*, 3, 11.

exsulō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (**exsul**), *to be in exile, banished, or driven away*, 11, 263.

exsultō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (**exsiliō**), *to spring; move with bold or exulting strides*, 2, 470; 10, 643; *advance proudly*, 10, 550; *bound*, 12, 688; *rise, surge in billows, swell*, 3, 557; *bubble*, 7, 464; *pant*, 5, 137; *exult, rejoice, triumph*, 2, 386.

exsuperō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to be completely above; mount upward, rise on high*, 2, 759; *pass by*, 3, 698; *pass over*, 11, 905; *surpass, excel*, 12, 20; *overrule*, 7, 591; *surmount*, 10, 658; *of wrath, boil over*, 12, 46.

exsurgō, surrēxī, 3, n., *to rise up; rise*, 11, 697; *stand*, 6, 607.

exta, ōrum, n. pl., *the inner parts of animals, esp. the upper portions, as distinguished from the lower intestines; entrails*, 4, 64.

extemplō, adv. (*ex and tempus*), *immediately, forthwith, at once, directly*, 6, 210.

extendō, tendī, tentus or tēsus, 3, a., *to stretch forth; stretch, extend*, 5, 374; *continue*, 12, 909; *magnify, advance*, 6, 806.

exter (**exterus**), era, erum, adj. (*ex*), *on the outside; external, foreign*, 4, 350; superl., **extrēmus** (or **extimus**), a, um, *outermost; outer*, 12, 925; *last, most distant, farthest*, 5, 327; *remotest, hindmost, last*, 5, 183; *final*, 3, 714; *consummating, finishing*, 7, 572; *last in degree; extreme, basest, worst*, 11, 701; *the instant of, verge of*, 2, 447; subst., **extrēma**, ōrum, pl. n., *the most distant parts*, 1, 577; *the last sufferings, death*, 1, 219; *perils*, 3, 315; adv.; **extrēma**, *for the last time, one's last*, 11, 865.

externus, a, um, adj. (**exter**), *external; pertaining to foreigners; foreign*, 6, 94; subst., **externus**, ī, m., *a stranger*, 3, 43.

exterreō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to frighten; alarm, startle, terrify*, 3, 307; *flutter in terror*, 5, 505; p., **exterritus**, a, um, *startled; roused*, 4, 571.

extimēscō, timuī, 3, inc. n. and a., *to be afraid*, 8, 129.

extimus, superl. of **exter**.

extollō, 3, a., *to lift up; fig., laud, extol*, 11, 401.

extorqueō, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to wrest out of, w. dat.*, 12, 357.

extorris, e, adj. (*ex and terra*), *out of one's country; exiled, w. abl.*, 4, 616.

extrā, prep. w. acc. (**exterā**, abl. of **exter**), *outside of, beyond*, 6, 796; *out of; from*, 2, 672.

extrēmus, a, um, superl. of **exter**.

extundō, tūdī, tūsus, 3, a., *to beat out, emboss*, 8, 665.

exūberō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to abound, overflow*, 7, 465.

exuō, uī, ūtus, 3, a. (cf. induō), *to put off; take off, lay aside*, 1, 690; *unclasp, unbuckle*, 9, 303; *put away, change*, 4, 319; *divest; lay bare, strip, bare*, 5, 423; w. abl. of the thing from which, *free from*, 2, 153, et al.

exūrō, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn out, consume with fire; burn up*, 1, 39; *dry up, parch*, 3, 141; *burn out, purge*, 6, 742.

exūstus, a, um, p. of exurō.

exūtus, a, um, p. of exuō.

exuviae, ārum, f. (exuō), *that which has been taken off; a garment, vestment*, 4, 496; *armor, arms; spoils*, 2, 275; *memorials, relics*, 4, 651; *skin*, 2, 473; *hide*, 11, 577.

F

Fabaris, is, m., *the Fabaris, a small branch of the Tiber*, 7, 715.

Fabius, iī, m., *the name of a gens conspicuous in Roman history, of whom the most illustrious was Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who commanded the armies as dictator after the battle of Lake Trasimene*, 6, 845.

fabricātor, ōris, m. (fabricō), *a constructor, contriver, framer, artificer, builder*, 2, 264.

Fabricius, iī, m., *Fabricius, a Roman family name, esp. C. Fabricius, consul, B.C. 281 and 278, conspicuous in the war with Pyrrhus*, 6, 844.

fabricō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., and **fabricor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (fabrica, *structure*), *to construct, frame, build*, 2, 46.

fabrīlis, e, adj. (faber, *smith*), *pertaining to a smith; forging*, 8, 415.

facessō, cessī, cessitus, 3, intens. a. (faciō), *to do effectively; perform, execute*, 4, 295.

faciēs, ēī, f. (faciō), *the make or fashion of things; form, figure*, 12, 416; *face, countenance*, 1, 658; *image, specter*, 7, 448; *aspect*, 6, 104; *appearance*, 3, 310; *form, kind*, 6, 560.

facile, adv., see facilis.

facilis, e, adj. (faciō), *that can be done; easy*, 1, 445; *easily working, ready, skillful; of pliant, easy nature; good-natured; superl., facilimus*, a, um, 11, 761; adv., *facile, easily*.

faciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a.; pass.: **fīō**, factus sum, fierī, *to make or do, with or without an object; freq.; constitute, render, make*, 1, 80; *perform, execute*, 1, 302; *do*, 2, 110; *make or represent, in art*, 8, 710; *compose, make; handle, manage, make, of sails or ropes*, 5, 281, 830; *suppose, grant*, 4, 540; *to cause, make, w. inf.*, 2, 539; *effect, cause that, take care, see, w. subj.*, 12, 438; *old fut. perf.*; **faxō**, *I will cause, will see to it*, 9, 154; pass.: **fieri**, *to be made, done; sacrificed*, 5, 763; *to become*, 5, 620; p., **factus**, a, um, *made, wrought*, 10, 527; subst., **factum**, ī, n., *a thing done; deed, action, achievement*, 1, 364.

factus, a, um, p. of faciō.

Fādus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.

falcātus, a, um, adj. (falx), *scythe-shaped; hooked, crooked*, 7, 732.

Faliscī, ōrum, m., *the Falisci, a Tuscan people dwelling in Falerii; perhaps kindred with the Aequicoli*, 7, 695.

fallāx, ācis, adj. (fallō), *prone to cheat; deceitful, treacherous, false*, 5, 850, et al.

fallō, fefellī, falsus, 3, a., *to deceive, cheat, ensnare, beguile*, 1, 688; *counterfeit, assume*, 1, 684; *to be unobserved by, escape the notice of*, 2, 744; *make useless or deceptive*, 5, 591; *disappoint*, 4, 17; *to violate an oath*, 6, 324; *pass.*, *to deceive one's self, be mistaken, err*, 5, 49; *impers.*, *fallit, it escapes one, is hid from or unknown to*, 4, 96; *p.*, **falsus**, a, um, *deceptive, misleading; delusive*, 6, 896; *groundless, false*, 2, 83; *pretended, feigned*, 1, 716; *counterfeit*, 3, 302; **longē fallēns**, *far-shooting (from a distant and unseen hand)*, 9, 572.

falsus, a, um, *p.* of fallō.

falx, falcis, f., *a sickle*, 4, 513; *a pruning hook or knife; scythe*, 7, 635.

fāma, ae, f. (cf. φήμη, *report*), *report, rumor*, 1, 532; *tradition*, 7, 765; *renown, name, fame*, 1, 463; *glory*, 9, 195; *fame, reputation, honor*, 4, 91; *personified as a goddess, Fame, Rumor*, 4, 173.

famēs, is, f., *hunger*, 1, 216; *famine*, 3, 256; *greed, desire*, 3, 57; *personified, Famine, Hunger*, 6, 276.

famula, ae, f. (famulus), *a female house slave; maidservant*, 1, 703.

famulus, ī, m., *pertaining to the house; a house servant or slave; manservant*, 1, 701; *attendant*, 5, 95.

fandī, fandō, see for.

far, farris, n., *spelt*, 4, 402; *grain or meal*, 5, 745.

fās, indecl. n. (rel. to for), *divine right or law; duty, justice*, 3, 55; *privilege*, 9, 96; *as predicate with esse, permitted, lawful, proper, incumbent*, 1, 77, et al.

fascis, is, m., *a bundle; burden*, pl., **fascēs, ium**, *the fasces or bundle of rods, a symbol of authority, borne by the lictors before the higher magis-*

trates of Rome, 6, 818; *meton., civil honors*.

fastigium, īī, n. (fastīgō), *that which is carried to a point or apex; the apex or point of a pediment; a gable, upper part of a house; roof, pinnacle, battlement*, 2, 444; *slope of a trench; fig., chief point*, 1, 342.

fastus, ūs, m., *haughtiness, pride, arrogance*, 3, 326.

fātālis, e, adj. (fātum), *fated*, 4, 355; *of fate or destiny*, 2, 165; *sent by fate*, 12, 232; *fraught with fate, destructive, calamitous, deadly, fatal*, 12, 919.

fateor, fassus sum, 2, dep. a. (rel. to for), *to own, admit, acknowledge, confess*, 2, 134; *tell, declare*, 3, 609; *consent*, 12, 568.

fātidicus, a, um, adj. (fātum and dīcō), *prophetic, soothsaying*, 8, 340.

fātifer, era, erum, adj. (fātum and ferō), *fatal, deadly*, 8, 621.

fatīgō, āvī, ātus, ī, a., *to weary, tire*, 1, 316; *exhaust*, 11, 306; *goad*, 9, 610; *harass, vex, pursue*, 6, 533; *infuriate*, 9, 63; *rouse*, 4, 572; *beat up, hunt, scour*, 9, 605; *disturb, confound*, 1, 280; *strike upon, beat*, 10, 304; *demand with importunity, clamor for*, 7, 582.

fatiscō, 3, inc. n., *to come apart; to open*, 1, 123; *gape open*, 9, 809.

fātum, ī, n. (for), *that which is decreed; fate, lot, destiny*, 1, 299; *a prophecy, an oracle*, 1, 382; *misfortune, destruction, death*, 4, 20; *natural destiny, a natural death*, 4, 696; *the (usual) limits of life*, 11, 160.

fātus, a, um, *p.* of for.

faucēs, ium, f., *the jaws, throat*, 2, 358; *fig., mouth, entrance, jaws*, 6, 241; *defiles*, 11, 516.

Faunus, ī, m. (faveō), *Faunus, the tutelary god of husbandmen, identified by the Romans with the Greek Pan*, 7, 254, et al.

faveō, fāvī, fautus, 2, n., *to be favorable to; befriend, favor*, 1, 735; *applaud*, 5, 148; *ore favēre, to keep reverent, religious, or solemn silence*, 5, 71.

favilla, ae, f., *ashes, embers, cinders*, 3, 573.

favor, ōris, m. (faveō), *good will, partiality, favor*, 5, 343.

fax, facis, f., *a torch; firebrand*, 1, 150; *fire*, 4, 626; *of a meteor, fiery train*, 2, 694.

faxō, see faciō.

fēcundus, a, um, adj. *bringing forth; fruitful, productive*, 6, 598; *teeming*, 7, 338.

fel, fellis, n., *the gall bladder; gall, bile; poison*, 12, 857; *fig., wrath*, 8, 220.

fēlix, īcis, adj. *fruitful*, 6, 230; *happy, lucky, fortunate*, 3, 493; *successful*, 11, 196; *skillful*, 9, 772; *active, making happy; favorable, kind, propitious*, 1, 330.

fēmina, ae, f., *a woman*, 1, 364.

fēmineus, a, um, adj. (fēmina), *pertaining to women; female*, 9, 142; *a woman's, of a woman*, 2, 584; *of women*, 4, 667; *fit for a woman*, 12, 53.

femur, oris, and (from obsol. *femen*), *feminis*, n., *the thigh*, 10, 344; 788.

fenestra, ae, f. (rel. to *φάτω*, *show*), *an opening for the admission of light; loop hole, window*, 3, 152; *opening, gap, breach*, 2, 482.

fera, see ferus.

fērālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the dead; funereal, funeral*, 6, 216; *mournful*, 4, 462.

ferē, adv., *almost, nearly, about; just,*

quite; generally, usually, for the most part; freq.

ferēns, entis, p. (ferō), *carrying forward; of winds, favorable*, 3, 473. See ferō.

feretrum, ī, n. (ferō), *a bier*, 6, 222.

ferīnus, a, um, adj. (ferus), *of wild beasts; of game; of animals*, 11, 571; *subst., ferīna* (sc. *carō*, *flesh*), ae, f., *flesh, game, venison*, 1, 215.

feriō, 4, a., *to smite or strike*, 1, 103; *cut*, 4, 580; *pierce*, 12, 304; *slay*, 10, 315; *strike or slay the covenant victim; hence, of a treaty, to make*, 10, 154.

feritās, ātis, f. (ferus), *fierceness*, 11, 568.

ferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear, bring, carry*, 1, 702; *bear away*, 2, 374; *bring against*, 12, 465; *carry, drive*, 1, 536; *bear, bring forth, breed; produce, give*, 1, 605; *conduct, lead*, 6, 295; *offer*, 3, 19; *aim*, 12, 299; *cast, throw*, 2, 570; *move*, 3, 490; *induce, cause, attend*, 5, 356; *suffer, allow*, 2, 94; *take away*, 2, 555; *destroy*, 2, 600; *bring, afford*, 1, 463; *grant, put*, 3, 145; *render, make*, 3, 529; *derive, have* (others supply *sē w. ferēbat*), 11, 341; *bear, suffer, endure*, 2, 131; *carry or lift, in praises, exalt, extol; bring tidings, report*, 1, 645; *bring to light, disclose*, 2, 158; *propose*, 10, 150; *relate, tell, say*, 2, 230; *call*, 7, 208; *impel, prompt*, 6, 675; *direct*, 2, 34; *require*, 11, 345; *mē, tē, sē ferre, to bear, carry, present one's self; move, stalk*, 8, 199; *return*, 7, 492; *go*, 2, 456; *appear*, 1, 503; *rise*, 6, 241; *rush*, 2, 672; *boast*, 5, 373; *pass., ferri, to be borne, carried, presented; to be rendered, to be*, 4, 110; *rush, hurry, hasten*, 2, 337; *ride*, 5, 587;

- march*, 11, 530; *sail*, 3, 16; *p.*, *ferēns*, of the wind, *blowing*; *favoring*, 4, 430; *signa ferre*, to move the standards, *move on to war, advance*, 8, 498; *ferre manum*, to engage in conflict, 5, 403; *ferre pedem*, to come; *return, go*, 2, 756.
- Fērōnia**, ae, f., an ancient Italian goddess, presiding over woods and orchards, 7, 800.
- ferōx**, ōcis, adj. (*ferus*), *wild; impetuous; ferocious, fiery, fierce*, 5, 277; *warlike, martial; proud*, 12, 895.
- ferrātus**, a, um, adj. (*ferrum*), *furnished or covered with iron; iron*, 7, 622; *iron pointed, iron shod*, 5, 208; *iron spurred, armed with the spur*, 11, 714.
- ferreus**, a, um, adj. (*ferrum*), of iron, *iron-*, 3, 45; *fig., inflexible, stern, iron; of death*, 10, 745.
- ferrūgineus**, a, um, adj. (*ferrūgō*), of the color of iron rust; *dusky, dark*, 6, 303.
- ferrūgō**, inis, f. (*ferrum*), *iron rust; the color of iron rust; dusky or brown tint*, 11, 772; *red or purple*, 9, 582.
- ferrum**, ī, n., *iron; an iron implement or weapon; battleax, ax*, 2, 55; *sword*, 1, 350; *arms; dart, arrow*, 4, 71; *spear, javelin*, 9, 410; *war*, 10, 10; *iron point*, 1, 313; 9, 633; *curling iron*, 12, 100.
- fertilis**, e, adj. (*ferō*), *productive, fertile, fruitful*, 9, 136.
- ferus**, a, um, adj. (rel. to *θηρ*, *wild beast*), *wild, untamed; fierce*, 10, 12; *hard, cruel*, 2, 326; *mad, frenzied*, 6, 49; *of prey, carrion*, 10, 559; *subst., ferus, ī, m., and fera, ae, f., a wild beast; in gen., a brute; a beast*, 2, 51; *courser, steed*, 5, 818; *stag*, 7, 489.
- ferveō**, ferbuī, 2, n., and **fervō**, fervī, 3, n., *to boil; fig., to blaze, be bright*, 4, 567; *flash*, 8, 677; *glow*, 11, 195; *stir, be alive, teeming*, 4, 407; *move, speed on*, 1, 436; *rage*, 9, 693.
- fervidus**, a, um, adj. (*ferveō*), *glowing hot; glowing; fired*, 9, 736; *furious*, 7, 397; *boiling*, 7, 24; *threatening*, 12, 894; *eager, impetuous*, 12, 748.
- fervō**, see *ferveō*.
- fervor**, ōris, m. (*ferveō*), *fury*, 10, 578.
- Fescennīnus**, a, um, adj. (*Fescennia*), of *Fescennia*, a Tuscan city on the Tiber, 7, 695.
- fessus**, a, um, adj. (rel. to *fatīscō*), *faint, wearied, tired; spent, exhausted, feeble*, 2, 596; *languid; fig., strained, sea-tossed*, 1, 168; *afflicted*, 3, 145; *wearied with, exhausted by*, w. gen., 1, 178; w. abl., 5, 715.
- festīnō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to make haste, hasten*, 2, 373; *speed, quicken, hasten*, 4, 575.
- festīnus**, a, um, adj. (*festīnō*), *hastening*, 9, 488.
- fēstus**, a, um, adj. *festive, festal*, 2, 249.
1. **fētus**, a, um, p., *pregnant, with young; bearing; filled, full, teeming*, 1, 51; 2, 238; *having brought forth; fruitful*.
 2. **fētus**, ūs, m., *a bearing or breeding; the young; the new swarm*, 1, 432; *litter*, 3, 391; *of vegetable products, growth, sprig, shoot*, 6, 207; *fruit; product*.
- fibra**, ae, f., *a fiber*, 6, 600; *root; entail*.
- fibula**, ae, f. (*fīgō*), *a clasp, brooch, buckle*, 5, 313, et al.
- fictor**, ōris, m. (*fīgō*), *one who molds, or shapes; deviser*, 9, 602.

fictum, i, n. (**fictus**), see **figō**.

fictus, a, um, p. of **figō**.

fidēlis, e, adj. (i. **fidēs**), *faithful, trusty, secure*, 9, 707.

Fidēna, ae, and **Fidēnae**, ārum, f., *Fidena, a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, five miles northeast of Rome*, 6, 773.

fidēns, entis, p. of **fidō**.

1. **fidēs**, eī, f. (**fidō**), *a trusting; confidence, faith, belief, reliance, trust*, 3, 69; *confident hope, trust*, 9, 260; *trustiness, faithfulness, sincerity, fidelity, honor*, 2, 143; 4, 597; *an alliance, league*, 10, 71; *truth, fact*, 2, 309; *certainty, assurance*, 3, 375; personified as a goddess, *Faith, Fides*, 1, 292, et al.

2. **fidēs**, is, mostly in the pl., **fidēs**, ium, f., *a lute string, string, or stringed instrument*, 6, 120.

fidō, fīsus sum, 3, n. (rel. to *πειθω*, *persuade*), *to confide, trust, rely*; freq., w. dat., 7, 290; w. abl., 5, 398; w. inf., *dare*, 5, 69; p., **fidēns**, entis, *trusting, bold, confident*, w. abl., dat., or gen., freq.

fidūcia, ae, f. (**fidō**), *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, hope*, 2, 75, et al.

fidus, a, um, adj. (**fidō**), *trustworthy, faithful, trusty*, 1, 188; *safe, secure, hospitable*, 5, 24; w. gen., *tuī fidissima*, *most faithful to thee*, 12, 659.

figō, fīxī, fīxus, 3, a., *to fix or fasten*; freq., the object in or on which, in the abl., 1, 212; abl. w. prep., 6, 636; acc. w. prep., 9, 408; *fasten up, suspend from*, 3, 287; *hang up*, 1, 248; *set up, establish, make*, 6, 622; *transfix, pierce*, 5, 516; *hurl (fix by hurling)*, 10, 883; *wound*, 10, 343; *inscribe*, 11, 84.

figūra, ae, f. (**figō**), *a form, figure, shape*, 12, 862; *sex*, 6, 449.

filia, ae, f. (**filius**), *a daughter*, 7, 52.
filius, iī, m. (rel. to *fēmina*), *a son*, 1, 325.

fīlum, ī, n., *a thread*, 6, 30.

fīmus, ī, m., *mire, slime*, 5, 333.

findō, fidī, fissus, 3, a., *to split, cleave, sever, crack; separate, divide*, 6, 540.

figō, fīxī, fīctus, 3, a., *to mold, shape, fashion*, 8, 726; *form; render*, 2, 80; *arrange*, 4, 148; *conceive, think out, devise, invent*, 3, 18; *feign*, 11, 406; *imagine, suppose, think*, 4, 338; of the will or spirit, 6, 80; p., **fīctus**, a, um, *feigned; false*, 2, 107; subst., **fīctum**, ī, n., *falsehood*, 4, 188.

fīniō, īvī or iī, ītus, 4, a. (**fīnis**), *to end, put an end to*, 11, 116.

fīnis, is, m., and rarely f., *a boundary, limit, of space, time, or action; term, end*, 2, 619; 1, 241; *a goal*, 5, 328; pl., *a starting point or barrier*, 5, 139; *borders*, 1, 339; *a country, territories*.

fīnitimus, a, um, adj. (**fīnis**), *pertaining to boundaries; bordering upon, neighboring*, 7, 549; subst., **fīnitimus**, ī, m., *a borderer*; pl., **fīnitimī**, ōrum, *neighboring tribes, people*, 5, 106.

fīō, factus sum, fierī, see **faciō**.

fīrmō, āvī, ātus, 3, a. (**fīrmus**), *to make firm or strong; make steady, assure*, 3, 659; *to establish, mature; confirm*, 2, 691; *ratify*, 12, 212; *encourage*, 3, 611; *secure, guard*, 11, 466.

fīrmus, a, um, adj., *firm, strong, solid*, 2, 481; **fig.**, *resolute, steadfast*, 6, 261.

fissilis, e, adj. (**findō**), *easily split; fissile*, 6, 181.

fissus, a, um, p. of **findō**.

fīxus, a, um, p. of **figō**.

flagellum, ī, n. (dim. of *flagrum*, *a whip*), *a scourge or whip*, 5, 579; *thong*, 7, 731.

flāgitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to flāgrō), to ask importunately; demand, 2, 124.

flāgrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., to be on fire or in flames; burn, blaze, 2, 685; glow, 1, 710; flash, 12, 167; blush, 12, 65; rage, 11, 225.

flāmen, inis, n. (flō, blow), a blowing; blast, gale, breeze, wind, 4, 241.

flamma, ae, f., a blaze or flame; freq., fire, 6, 6; torch, 6, 518; signal fire, 2, 256; funeral flame or fire, 5, 4; lightning, 6, 586; beam, 4, 607; flaming brand, 2, 478; burning rage; flame of wrath, wrath, revenge, 2, 587; burning love, fire, passion, 1, 673.

flammeus, a, um, adj. (flamma), like flame; fiery, flaming, 7, 448.

flammō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (flamma), to set in flames; fig., inflame, enrage, 1, 50.

flātus, ūs, m. (flō, blow), a blowing; wind; a blast, 4, 442; breath, snorting, 11, 911; fig., boasting, pride, 11, 346.

flāvēns, entis, p. of flāveō.

flāveō, *no perf. nor sup.*, 2, n. (flāvus), to be yellow; p., flāvēns, entis, growing yellow, 10, 324; p., yellow, golden, 4, 590.

Flāvīnius, a, um, adj. (Flāvīnium), of Flavinium or Flavina, in Etruria; Flavinian, 7, 696.

flāvus, a, um, adj., yellowish; yellow, 7, 31; gold-tinted, golden, 1, 592; 4, 559; yellow-haired, golden-haired; pale green, 5, 309.

flectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a. and n., to bend; make by twisting, weave, 7, 632; turn, guide, 1, 156; rein, manage, 9, 606; influence, sway, bend, move; retain, check, 12, 46; p., flexus, a, um, crooked, 5, 500.

fleō, flēvī, flētus, 2, n. and a. (rel. to

fluō), to shed tears; weep, 2, 279; mourn; a., lament, bewail, weep for, 6, 213, et al.

1. **flētus**, a, um, p. of fleō.

2. **flētus**, ūs, m. (fleō), a weeping; tears, 3, 599; a flood of tears, 2, 271; lamentation, mourning, 4, 463; tearful, sad message, 4, 437.

flexilis, e, adj. (flectō), flexible, pliant, 5, 559.

1. **flexus**, a, um, p. of flectō.

2. **flexus**, ūs, m. (flectō), a bending, winding.

flīctus, ūs, m. (flīgō), a striking, dashing, collision, stroke, 9, 667.

flōreō, uī, 2, n. (flōs), to be in flower, bloom; to be adorned with flowers; fig., blooming, decorated, 4, 202; to be in the bloom, in the flower of age or life; to be prosperous, to flourish; to be bright, to flash, 11, 433.

flōreus, a, um, adj. (flōs), flowery, 1, 430.

flōs, flōris, m. a blossom, flower, 6, 708; flower, freshness, 7, 162; down, 8, 160; beauty, perfection, glory, flower, 8, 500.

fluctuō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (fluctus), to wave, fluctuate; fig., toss, 4, 532; rage, boil, 12, 527.

fluctus, ūs, m. (fluō), a flowing; billow, surge, wave, 1, 66; ocean, sea, 3, 270; water, 5, 182; fig., of the mind, 12, 831.

fluēns, entis, p. of fluō.

fluentum, ī, n. (fluō), a stream, river, 4, 143; current, water, 12, 35.

fluidus, a, um, adj. (fluō), flowing, fluid, running; dropping, 3, 663.

fluitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (fluō), to float, 5, 867.

flūmen, inis, n. (fluō), a stream, current, river, 3, 389; torrent, flood, 2, 305; water, 2, 719; flood (of tears), 1, 465; rēctō flūmine, by the direct

stream, straight along the current or channel, 8, 57.

fluō, fluxī, fluxus, 3, n., to flow; freq., run, stream, 5, 200; drip, 5, 179; pour forth, 12, 444; flock, crowd, throng, 11, 236; sink, fall, 11, 828; ebb, droop, wane, 2, 169; p., fluēns, entis, fig., luxuriant; abounding with; p., fluxus, a, um, flowing away; perishing, waning, 10, 88.

fluviālis, e, adj. (fluvius), pertaining to a river or brook, 4, 635.

fluvius, iī, m. (fluō), a stream; river, 1, 607; water, fountains, abundant water; secundō fluviō, by the favoring stream, with or down the stream, 7, 494.

fluxus, a, um, p. of fluō.

focus, ī, m., a fireplace, hearth, 5, 660; home, 3, 134; place where the funeral pyre has been consumed, place of burning, 11, 212; fire, firebrand, 12, 285.

fodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., to dig; pierce, 6, 881.

foedē, adv. (foedus), foully, basely, shamefully, 5, 794.

foedō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (foedus), to make foul; defile, pollute, 3, 227; fig., disfigure, mutilate, 2, 286; lacerate, wound, 12, 871; break, tear in pieces, destroy, 2, 55.

1. foedus, a, um, adj., foul, filthy, loathsome, 3, 216; malignant, 4, 195; vile, base, 11, 392.

2. foedus, eris, n. (rel. to fidō, trust), a treaty, league, alliance, freq., truce, 5, 496; side or party, 12, 658; covenant, contract, 4, 339; laws of hospitality, hospitality, 10, 91; pledge, love, 4, 520; law, term, condition, rule, 1, 62.

folium, iī, n., a leaf, 1, 175.

follis is, m., a pair of bellows; the bellows, 8, 449.

fōmes, itis, m. (foveō), kindling stuff; fuel, 1, 176.

fōns, fontis, m., a spring, fountain, 1, 244; water, 2, 686; living water, 12, 119; lake, 4, 512.

for, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (rel. to φημι), to speak, report, say, 1, 131, 610; ger., fandī; cōpia fandī, opportunity of speaking, 1, 520; fandō, by report, 2, 81; while speaking, 2, 6; p., fandus, a, um; subst., fandum, ī, n., that may be uttered; right, 1, 543.

forceps, ipis, f., a pair of tongs, pincers, 8, 453.

fore, forem, etc., see sum.

foris, is, f. (rel. to θύρα), a door; often in the pl. with reference to double doors, 1, 505; door or entrance.

fōrma, ae, f., form, figure, shape, 1, 72; beauty, 1, 27; kind, species, sort (of penalty), 6, 615; (of crime), 6, 626.

formīca, ae, f., an ant, 4, 402.

1. formīdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., to be in dread; to dread, fear; p., formīdātus, a, um, formidable, dreadful, 3, 275

2. formīdō, inis, f. (formīdō), dread, dismay, apprehension, terror, fear, 2, 76; awe, 7, 608; personif., Fear, Dismay, 12, 335.

fōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fōrma), to form, fashion, train; build, 9, 80.

fōrmōsus, a, um, adj. (fōrma), excelling in form, beautiful.

fornāx, ācis, f., a furnace; forge, 7, 636.

fornix, icis, m., an arch, vault, 6, 631.

fors, fortis, f. (rel. to ferō), chance, hazard, luck, hap, fortune, 1, 377; nom., fors, as adv. (for fors sit), haply, perchance, 2, 139, et al.; abl., forte, by chance, perchance, haply, 1, 375, et al.

forsan, adv. (for forsitan), perhaps, 1, 203.

forsitan, adv. (*fors sit an*), *perchance*, *perhaps*, 2, 506.

fortasse, adv., *perhaps*, 10, 548.

forte, see *fors*.

fortis, e, adj., *strong*, physically, *powerful*, *sturdy*; *strong in spirit*; *courageous*, *valiant*, *dauntless*, *bold*, *brave*, 1, 101; *noble*, 10, 865.

fortūna, ae, f. (*fors*), *fortune*, *destiny*, *lot*, *chance*, *fate*, 1, 628; *success*, 10, 422; *the proper moment*, *a chance*, 12, 920; *misfortune*; *calamity*, 12, 593; *personified*, 3, 53, et al.

fortūnātus, a, um, adj. (*fortūna*), *befriended by fortune*; *fortunate*, *happy*, *blessed*, *prosperous*, 1, 437; w. gen., 11, 416.

Forulī, ōrum, m., *a Sabine town*, 7, 714.

forum, ī, n., *a place of public assembly*; *market*, *exchange*; *forum*, 5, 758; *Forum Rōmānum*, *the principal Roman forum* or *chief place of popular assemblies*, *situated nearly between the Capitol and the Palatine*, 8, 361.

forus, ī, m. (rel. to *forum*), *a gangway between the rowing benches of a ship*; *the interior*, *the hold* or *hatches of a ship* or *boat*, 4, 605; pl., *hatches*, 6, 412.

fossa, ae, f. (*fodiō*), *a ditch*, *trench*, 7, 157.

fōtus, a, um, p. of *foveō*.

foveō, fōvī, fōtus, 2, a., *to keep warm*; fig., *foster*, *protect*, *cherish*, 1, 281; *soothe*, 12, 420; *caress*, *make love to*, 1, 718; *rest*, *incline*, 10, 838; *to toy away*, *enjoy*, 4, 193; *cherish*, *hope*, *long*, *desire*, 1, 18.

frāctus, a, um, p. of *frangō*.

frāgmen, inis, n. (*frangō*), *a fracture*; *a piece broken off*, *fragment*, 9, 569.

fragor, ōris, m. (*frangō*), *breaking*, *the noise of breaking*; *a crash*; *noise*;

a burst or *clap* of *thunder*, 2, 692; *roaring*, *uproar*, 1, 154; *shout*, 5, 228; *noise of lamentation*, 11, 214.

fragōsus, a, um, adj. (*fragor*), *crashing*, *clashing*, *roaring*, *noisy*, 7, 566.

frāgrāns, antis, p. of *frāgrō*.

frāgrō, ī, m., *to emit odor*; *be fragrant*; p., *frāgrāns*, antis, *fragrant*, 1, 436.

frangō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a., *to break*, 1, 104; *crush*, *grind*, 1, 179; *dishearten*, *discourage*, 2, 13; *baffle*; *weaken*, *impair*, *ruin*, *destroy*, 3, 53.

frāter, frātris, m., *a brother*, 1, 130.

frāternus, a, um (*frāter*), *pertaining to a brother*; *brother's*, 4, 21; *fraternal*, 5, 24.

fraudō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (*fraus*), *to deprive of wrongfully*; *cheat*, *defraud* (w. abl. of the thing), 4, 355.

fraus, fraudis, f., *fraud*, *deception*, *treachery*, *deceit*, *guile*, 4, 675; *stratagem*, *ambuscade*, 11, 522; *wickedness*; *fault*, *offense*, 9, 428; *mischance*, *harm*, 10, 72; *hurt*, *harm*, 11, 708; *treacherous nature*, *uncertainty*, 9, 397.

fraxineus, a, um, adj. (*fraxinus*), *pertaining to the ash tree*; *of ash wood*, *ashen*, *ash*, 6, 181.

fraxinus, ī, f., *an ash tree*, 11, 136.

fremēns, entis, p. of *fremō*.

fremitus, ūs, m. (*fremō*), *a murmuring*, *an uproar*, *din*; *tumult*, *shouting*, 2, 338, et al.; *buzzing*, *humming*; *neighing*, 11, 607.

fremō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to make a murmuring noise*; *to roar*, 1, 56; *whinny*, *neigh*, 12, 82; *raise lamentations*, 6, 175; *whiz*, 12, 922; *resound*, 4, 668; *rage*, 5, 19; *to be fierce*, *furious*, 4, 229; *fume*, *rave*, 12, 535; *shout and sing*, 4, 146; a., *rage*, *rave*

- for, clamor for*, 11, 453, et al.; *ore fremere, applaud, shout applause*, 5, 385; p., *fremēns, entis, raging*, 4, 229.
- fremor**, ōris, m. (*fremō*), *a roaring, a murmur*, 11, 297.
- frēnō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*frēnum*), *to bridle*, 5, 554; *check, curb, restrain*, 1, 54, 523.
- frēnum**, ī, n.; in the pl. sometimes *frēnī, ōrum, a bit*, 4, 135; *bridle, reins*, 3, 542; *fig.*, 6, 100.
- frequēns**, entis, adj., *frequent; often present, often; in great numbers, thronging*, 1, 707; *abounding in; plentiful*.
- frequentō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*frequēns*), *to visit often; to visit or attend in great numbers; resort to, frequent, throng, inhabit*, 6, 478.
- fretum**, ī, n., *a frith or strait; water; the sea*, 1, 557.
- frētus**, a, um, adj., *leaning on; w. abl. of the thing on which; relying on, confiding in, trusting to*, 4, 245.
- frīgeō**, frīxī, 2, n., *to be cold, stiff with cold; stiffened, rigid with death*, 6, 219; *to be benumbed, paralyzed, torpid*, 5, 396.
- frīgidus**, a, um, adj. (*frīgeō*), *cold*, 7, 715; *chilling, benumbing; chill, shuddering*, 3, 29; *cool; fig., without spirit, slow, w. dat.*, 11, 338.
- frīgus**, oris, n. (rel. to *frīgeō*), *cold, frost*, 6, 309; *cold weather, a cold storm; coolness, cool breeze; frost; chilling, paralyzing fear*, 1, 92; *the chill of death*, 12, 951.
- frondēns**, entis, p. of *frondeō*.
- frondeō**, 2, n. (1. *frōns*), *to be leafy; to bear or put forth leaves; frondēns, leafy*, 3, 25; *green; still bearing leaves*, 4, 399.
- frondēscō**, frondūī, 3, inc. n. (*frondeō*), *to put forth leaves*, 6, 144.
- frondeus**, a, um, adj. (1. *frōns*), *formed of leaves; covered with leaves; leafy*.
- frondōsus**, a, um, adj. (1. *frōns*), *full of leaves, leafy; woody*, 5, 252.
1. **frōns**, frondis, f., *a leaf*, 3, 449; *leafage, foliage; leafy spray, branch, twig, bough*, 2, 249; *a leafy crown, a garland, wreath*, 4, 148.
2. **frōns**, frontis, f., *the forehead, brow*, 636; *face*, 11, 238; 10, 211; *horns*, 3, 9, 627; *front*, 1, 166; *prow*, 5, 158.
- frūgēs**, um, see *frūx*.
- frūmentum**, ī, n. (*fruor*), *grain, corn; a grain*, 4, 406; *growing wheat, blades of corn or wheat*.
- fruor**, frūctus and fruitus sum, 3, dep. n., *to enjoy, w. abl.*, 3, 352.
- frūstrā**, adv. (rel. to *fraus*), *in vain, to no purpose*, 6, 294, et al.
- frūstror**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (*frūstrā*), *to render vain; frustrate, baffle, disappoint*, 6, 493.
- frūstum**, ī, n., *a piece*, 1, 212.
- frūx**, frūgis, f., found usually in the pl., **frūgēs**, um (*fruor*), *fruit, of the ground and of trees; fruit of the ground; corn*, 1, 178; *wheaten meal, sacrificial grits, cake*, 2, 133; *herbs*, 6, 420.
- fuat**, see *sum*.
- Fūcinus**, ī, m., *a lake in the Apennines, east of Rome (recently removed, or nearly so, by artificial drainage)*, 7, 759.
- fūcus**, ī, m., *the male bee; a drone*, 1, 435.
- fuga**, ae, f. (*fugiō*), *a fleeing; a flight*, 1, 137; *escape*, 11, 815; *speed*, 1, 317; *voyage*, 3, 190; *personif.*, 9, 719; *ēripere, agitāre fugam, to hasten one's flight*, 2, 619, 640; *dare fugam, w. dat., to yield, i.e. take flight*, 12, 367.

fugāx, ācis, adj. (fugiō), *swift in flight; fleet*, 10, 697; *timid*, 9, 591.

fugiēns, entis, p. of fugiō.

fugiō, fūgī, fugitus, 3, n. and a. (rel. to φεύγω), *to flee, fly*, 2, 528; *recede*, 6, 61; *run away from, outstrip*, 10, 266; *flee back from*, 11, 405; *escape*, 2, 156; *shun, avoid*; w. infin., *refuse*, 9, 200; p., **fugiēns**, entis, *swift, flying*, 11, 654.

fugō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fugiō), *to put to flight, drive*, 6, 312; *make to vanish, drive away*, 3, 521; *disperse*, 1, 143.

fuī, fuistī, etc., see sum.

fulciō, fulsī, fultus, 4, a., *to sustain, support, uphold*, 4, 247.

fulcrum, ī, n. (fulciō), *a support, prop, post, foot*, 6, 604.

fulgēns, entis, p. of fulgeō.

fulgeō, fulsī, 2, and **fulgō**, 3, n., *to shine brightly; flash, gleam, glance*, 5, 562; p., **fulgēns**, entis, *gleaming, flashing*, 2, 749; *glowing, bright*, 9, 614.

fulgor, ōris, m. (fulgeō), *lightning, flash of lightning*, 8, 431; *brilliancy, brightness, splendor*, 5, 88.

fulgur, uris, n. (fulgeō), *a flash; lightning; a thunderbolt*.

fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeō), *lightning*, 10, 177; *thunderbolt*, 2, 649, et al.; *thunder*, 1, 230.

fulmineus, a, um, adj. (fulmen), *like lightning; gleaming, flashing*, 4, 580; *like lightning (with his lightning darts)*, 9, 812.

fulminō, 1, n. and a. (fulmen), *to lighten, or thunder, flash*.

fultus, a, um, p. of fulciō.

fulvus, a, um, adj., *reddish or tawny yellow; yellow*, 5, 374; *tawny*, 2, 722; *brown*, 11, 751; *glowing, bright*, 12, 792.

fūmeus, a, um, adj. (fūmus), *smoky; smoking*, 6, 593.

fūmidus, a, um, adj. (fūmus), *smoking*, 9, 75; *steaming*, 7, 465; *veiled with smoke*, 7, 76.

fūmifer, era, erum, adj. (fūmus and ferō), *smoke bearing; smoky*, 8, 255.

fūmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (fūmus), *to smoke*, 3, 3, et al.; *send up vapor; fume, reek*, 2, 698; *foam*, 12, 338.

fūmus, ī, m., *smoke*, 2, 609, et al.

fūnālis, e, adj. (fūnis), *made of or pertaining to a rope, cord, or wick*; subst., **fūnāle**, is, n., *a wax taper, candle, torch*, 1, 727.

funda, ae, f., *a sling*, 9, 586.

fundāmentum, ī, n. (1. fundō), *a foundation*, 4, 266.

fundātor, ōris, m. (1. fundō), *a founder*, 7, 678.

funditus, adv. (fundus), *from the bottom; completely, utterly, entirely*, 6, 736.

1. **fundō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (fundus), *to make or lay the bottom of anything; to found, erect, build*, 4, 260; *establish, render stable, organize*, 6, 811; of ships, *hold to the bottom, fasten, moor, hold*, 6, 4.

2. **fundō**, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour*; freq., *pour in*, 12, 417; *pour forth*, 2, 329; *discharge*, 11, 610; *shed*, 3, 348; *emit*, 2, 684; *put forth*, 12, 207; *bear*, 8, 139; *disperse, rout, defeat*, 2, 421; *prostrate, slay*, 1, 193; *utter*, 3, 344; pass., **fundī**, *to spread, gather, crowd*, 3, 635; *to assemble, swarm*, 6, 709; p., **fūsus**, a, um, *lying extended, stretched out; expended, thrown away*, 7, 421; *flowing*, 10, 137; *overspread*, 10, 838; **fundī circum**, *to encompass, encircle*, 12, 433.

fundus, ī, m., *the bottom*, 2, 419; *depth, abyss*, 6, 581; *the ground; a farm*; **fundō**, *from the foundation*, 10, 88.

fūnereus, a, um, adj. (fūnus), *of a funeral; funeral-*, 4, 507.

fūnestus, a, um, adj. (fūnus), *fatal, destructive*, 7, 322.

fungor, fūctus sum, 3, dep. n., *to perform, fulfill, discharge, pay*, w. abl., 6, 885.

fūnis, is, m., *a rope*, 2, 239, et al.; *cord, string*, 5, 488.

fūnus, eris, n., *a funeral*; freq., *funeral rites*, 4, 308; *death, carnage*, 2, 361; *corpse, dead body*, 6, 150; *deathbed*, 9, 491; *funeral pyre*, 11, 189; *calamity*, 1, 232; pl., **fūnera**, um, *a corpse prepared for burial*, 9, 486.

fuō, see sum.

fūr, fūris, c., *a thief*.

furiae, ārum, f. (furō), *rage, fury, madness, frenzy*, 1, 41, et al.; *vengeance*, 8, 494; personif., **Furiae**, ārum, *the goddesses of vengeance, the Furies, Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone; the Avengers*, 3, 331; for the Harpies, 3, 252.

furiālis, e, adj. (furiae), *raging*, 7, 375.

furiātus, a, um, p. of furiō.

furibundus, a, um, adj. (furō), *filled with frenzy; raging, raving, wild, frantic*, 4, 646.

furiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (furiae), *to mad-den, enrage, infuriate*, 2, 407.

furō, uī, 3, n., *to be mad*; freq., *to rave, be frantic, rage*, 1, 491; *to be furious, burn, storm* (for war), 7, 625; *to be burning or mad with love*, 1, 659; *to be frenzied, in a frenzy*, 6, 100; *inspired*, 2, 345; *distracted with grief*, 3, 313; *plunge madly*, 9, 552; *boil*, 7, 464; with cognate acc., *give vent to one's fury*, 12, 680.

1. **furor**, ōris, m. (furō), *rage, madness, fury*, 1, 150, et al.; *frenzy*, 4, 91; *love, desire*; personif. as a deity, *a Fury*, 1, 294.

2. **fūr**, ōris, m. (furō), *to steal*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 845; p., **fūrātus**, a, um, *having stolen*, w. dat. and ellipsis of acc., 7, 283.

fūrtim, adv. (fūr), *by stealth, secretly*, 2, 18.

fūrtivus, a, um, adj. (fūrtum), *of the nature of stealing; stealthy, secret*, 4, 171; adv., **fūrtivum**, *stealthily, in secret*, 7, 660.

fūrtum, ī, n. (fūr), *that which is stolen*; meton., *the act of stealing; theft*; *secrecy, concealment*, 4, 337; *artifice, deceit, fraud, deception*, 6, 24; *treacherous deed (adultery)*, 10, 91; *stealthy attack, stratagem*, 9, 350; **fūrta bellī**, *an ambushade*, 11, 515.

fuscus, a, um, adj., *dark, dusky*, 7, 408.

1. **fūsus**, a, um, p. of fundō.

2. **fūsus**, ī, m., *a spindle*.

futtilis, e, adj. (fundō), *vain, weak, foolish*, 11, 339; *brittle, treacherous*, 12, 740.

futūrum, see sum.

G

Gabiī, ōrum, m., *Gabii, a town of Latium at the foot of the Alban hills*, 6, 773.

Gabīnus, a, um, adj. (Gabiī), *of Gabii, Gabinian*, 7, 612.

gaesum, ī, n., *a Gallic javelin, long and heavy*; *a gaesum*, 8, 662.

Gaetūlus, a, um, adj., *Gaetulian, African*, 5, 351.

Galaesus, ī, m., *a Latin nobleman*, 7, 535.

Galatēa, ae, f., *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 9, 103.

galea, ae, f., *a helmet*, either of leather or of metal, 3, 468, et al.

galērus, ī, m. (rel. to galea), *a cap of fur or undressed skin; hat, cap*, 7, 688.

Gallus, ī, m., *a Gaul*, 6, 858; **Galli**, ōrum, m., *the Gauls*, 8, 656.

Gangēs, is, m., *a river of India*, 9, 31.

Ganymēdēs, is, m., *Ganymede, son of Tros, and cup-bearer of Jupiter*, 1, 28.

Garamantes, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Γαράμαντες, *the Garamantes, a barbarian tribe of Northern Africa, in the modern Fezzan*, 6, 794.

Garamantis, idis, adj., f. (Garamas), *Garamantian*, 4, 198.

Gargānus, ī, m., *a mountain in Apulia*, 11, 247.

gaudeō, gāvīsus sum, 2, n. and a., *to be affected with joy*; foll. by abl., *to rejoice in*, freq.; w. inf., 2, 239, et al.

gaudium, iī, n. (gaudeō), *joyful feeling; delight, pleasure, joy*, 1, 502; pl., *joyful hope*, 10, 652; *love*, 10, 325; personif., **Gaudia**, ōrum, *Pleasures*, 6, 279.

gāza, ae, f. (a Persian word, Greek form, γάζα), *strictly, the Persian royal treasure; in gen., riches, wealth, treasure*, 1, 119.

Gela, ae, f., *Gela, an ancient Greek town of Sicily on the river Gela*, 3, 702.

gelidus, a, um, adj. (gelū), *frosty, ice-cold; cold, cool, icy, chilling*, 2, 120; *chilled*, 3, 30.

Gelōnus, ī, m., *a Gelonian, or Scythian*; pl., **Gelōnī**, ōrum, *the Scythians*, 8, 725.

Gelōus, a, um, adj. (Gela), *belonging to Gela; of Gela*, 3, 701.

gelū, ūs, n., *frost, cold, numbness, chilled blood*, 8, 508.

geminus, a, um, adj., *twin*, 1, 274, et al.; *twofold*, 6, 203; *double, two*, 4, 470; pl., **geminī**, ae, a, *twin*, 2, 500; *two*, 1, 162.

gemitus, ūs, m. (gemō), *a groaning; a groan*, 3, 39, et al.; *sigh*, 1, 485;

lamentation, 2, 486; *cry*, 2, 413; *noise, roaring*, 3, 555.

gemma, ae, f., *a bud, precious stone, gem*, 1, 655, et al.

gemō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to groan*, 7, 501; *sigh*, 1, 465; *bemoan, bewail, lament*, 1, 221; of inanimate things, *creak*, 6, 413.

gena, ae, f., *the cheek*, 4, 644, et al.; *eye*, 6, 686.

gener, erī, *a son-in-law*, 2, 344, et al.

generātor, ōris, m. (generō), *one who begets; a breeder*, 3, 704.

generō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (genus), *to beget*, w. abl. of source, 7, 734; *produce*; p., **generātus**, a, um, *descended, sprung from*, 5, 61.

generōsus, a, um, adj. (genus), *of high lineage, noble-blooded, generous, renowned, famed*, 10, 174.

genetrīx, icis, f. (gignō), *she who brings forth; mother*, 1, 590, et al.

geniālis, e, adj. (genius), *pertaining to, or sacred to the birth-spirit, or guardian genius; genial, joyous, happy, festive*, 6, 603.

genitor, ōris, m. (gignō), *he who begets; father, sire*, 1, 155, et al.

genitus, p. of gignō.

genius, iī, m. (genō, gignō), *the birth-spirit; a tutelar deity, or guardian genius*, 5, 95.

gēns, gentis, f. (genō, gignō), *a family stock or gens; a race; a clan or tribe*, 10, 202; *nation*, 1, 17; *people*, 3, 133; *lineage, child, offspring, descendant*, 10, 228; *descent*, 11, 331; meton., *a country, land*, 1, 533; 11, 324; pl., **gentēs**, ium, *nations; the world*.

genū, ūs, n. (γόνυ), *a knee*, 1, 320, et al.

genus, eris, n. (genō), *birth, origin, lineage, descent*, 1, 132; *noble birth, nobility*, 5, 621; *offspring, progeny*,

- 5, 737, et al.; *a son, descendant*, 6, 500; *family*, 4, 365; *tribe, people, nation, race*, 1, 6, et al.; *breed*, 7, 753; *sort, kind*, 2, 468, et al.
- germānus**, a, um, adj., *of the same parentage*; particularly, *of the same father*; *own*; subst., **germānus**, ī, m., *own brother*; *brother*, 1, 341, et al.; **germāna**, ae, f., *own sister*; *sister*, 4, 478.
- gerō**, gessī, gestus, 3, a.; *to carry, bear*, 12, 97, et al.; *wear*, 2, 156; *assume, put on as a guise*, 1, 315; 12, 472; *bear, produce, have, enjoy*, 2, 90; *take, feel*, 12, 48; *wage, carry on*, 1, 24; *achieve, manage*, 7, 444; *do* (of conduct), 9, 203.
- Gēryōn**, onis, and **Gēryonēs**, ae, m., *Geryon, a giant with three bodies, dwelling in Gades, slain by Hercules, who carried his herd of cattle to Italy*, 7, 662; 8, 202.
- gestāmen**, inis, n. (gestō), *that which is carried*; *equipment, weapon, defense*, 3, 286; *crown*, 7, 246.
- gestō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., freq. (gerō), *to carry habitually*; *bear*, 1, 336; *have*, 1, 567.
- gestus**, a, um, p. of gerō.
- Getae**, ārum, m., *the Getae, a Thracian people dwelling on the Danube*.
- Geticus**, a, um, adj. (Getae), *pertaining to the Getae*; *Getan, Thracian*, 3, 35.
- gignō**, genuī, genitus, 3, a. (γίγνομαι, *become*), *beget*, 10, 848, et al.; *bear, bring forth*, 1, 618, et al.; p., **genitus**, a, um, w. abl. of source, *begotten of, born of*, 9, 642; *son of*, 1, 297.
- glaciālis**, e, adj. (glaciēs), *of ice*; *icy*, 3, 285.
- glaciēs**, ēī, f., *ice*, 4, 251, et al.
- gladius**, īī, m., *a sword*, 9, 769, et al.
- glæba**, ae, f., *a lump of earth*; *a clod*; *soil*, 1, 531.
- glāns**, glandis, f., *an acorn*; *a leaden ball or bullet*, 7, 686.
1. **glaucus**, a, um, adj. (γλαυκός, *bluish gray*); *dark*, 6, 416; *sea-green*, 12, 885.
2. **Glaucus**, ī, m., *a fabled fisherman of Boeotia, one of the Argonauts, who was transformed into a sea-god*, 5, 823. 2. *The father of Deiphobe, the Cumaean sibyl*, 6, 36. 3. *A Lycian prince, allied with Priam, and slain by Ajax, son of Telamon*, 6, 483.
- gliscō**, 3, inc. n., *to grow, swell*; *rise, increase, rage*, 12, 9.
- globus**, ī, m., *any body of a spherical form*; *a globe, ball*, 3, 574; *sphere*, 6, 725; *phalanx, battalion, mass of assailants*, 9, 515; *a mass of smoke or dust*; *a cloud*, 9, 36.
- glomerō**, āvī, atus, 1, a. (glomus, *ball*), *to gather into a ball or mass*; *roll, whirl*, 3, 577; *collect*; *assemble, gather*, 2, 315; pass., **glomerārī**, in mid. signif., *to throng, gather*; *troop, flock*, 1, 500.
- gloria**, ae, f., *glory, fame, renown*, 2, 83, et al.; *love of fame, ambition*, 5, 394.
- Gorgō**, onis, *the common name of the three daughters of Phorcus, terrible on account of their snaky hair*; especially, *the head of the Gorgon on the shield of Minerva*, 2, 616.
- Gorgoneus**, a, um, adj. (Gorgōn), *pertaining to a Gorgon*; *Gorgonian*, 7, 341.
- Gortȳnius**, a, um, adj., *of Gortyna, a town in Crete*; *Gortynian, Cretan*.
- gōrȳtus**, ī, m., *a quiver*, 10, 169.
- Gracchus**, ī, m., *the name of a Roman family in the gens Sempronia, especially Tiberius and Gaius*, 6, 842.
- gracilis**, e, adj., *thin, slender*.
- gradior**, gressus sum, 3, dep. n., *to step, walk, go*, 1, 312; *move, advance*, 10, 572.

Grādīvus, ī, m. (gradior), *the one who steps or marches; an epithet of Mars*, 3, 35.

gradus, ūs, m. (gradior), *a step, footstep, pace*, 3, 598; *step, stair*, 1, 448; **cōn-ferre gradum**, *to walk side by side*, 6, 488.

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece*.

Grāī (**Grāīī**) (dissyll.), ōrum, m., *the Greeks*, 1, 467, et al.

Grāīugena, ae (quadrasyll.), m. (Grāius and gignō), *a native Greek; a Greek*, 3, 550.

Grāius, a, um (dissyll.), adj., *Greek, Grecian*, 2, 598; subs., **Grāius**, īī, m., *a Greek*, 3, 594.

grāmen, inis, n., *grass*, 3, 537, et al.; *a blade of grass or of grain*, 7, 809; *plant, herb*, 2, 471; *pasture, meadow; grassy field, plain*, 7, 655.

grāmineus, a, um, adj. (grāmen), *of turf, grassy*, 5, 287, et al.

grandaevus, a, um, adj. (grandis and aevum), *very aged; old, aged*, 1, 121.

grandis, e, adj., *large, great; big, ponderous*, 4, 405.

grandō, inis, f., *hail*, 4, 120, et al.

grātēs, defect. (found only in nom. and acc. pl.), f. (grātor), *thanks*, 1, 600; *in a bad sense, return, reward*, 2, 537.

grātia, ae, f. (grātus), *acceptableness, agreeableness; charm, delight, love*, 6, 653; *gratefulness, gratitude, thankfulness*, 4, 539; *regard*, 7, 402.

grātor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (grātus), *to wish joy to; w. dat. (the acc. is doubtful), rejoice with; congratulate*, 4, 478; *greet, welcome* (perhaps w. esse), 5, 40.

grātus, a, um, adj., *acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, welcome*, 2, 269, et al.; *dear*, 10, 158; *thankful, grateful*, 11, 127.

gravātus, a, um, p. of gravō.

gravidus, a, um, adj. (gravis), *heavy*, 7, 507, et al.; *with young, pregnant; fig., pregnant, teeming with*, 4, 229.

gravis, e, adj., *heavy*, 1, 728, et al.; *pregnant*, 1, 274; *ponderous, firm*, 5, 437; *fig., grave, venerable*, 1, 151; *stern, grave (gravely)*, 5, 387; *cruel*, 10, 630; *fierce*, 10, 755; *weighed down with years or disease; infirm, enfeebled*, 2, 436; *grievous, hard*, 6, 56; *painful, deep*, 4, 1; *offensive; comp., graviōra, um, subst., n. pl., *greater hardships, sufferings*, 1, 199.*

Graviscæ, ārum, f., *Graviscæ or Gravisca, a Tuscan town*, 10, 184.

graviter, adv. (gravis), *heavily; deadly*, 7, 753; *greatly, deeply*, 1, 126; *heavily, mournfully*, 2, 288.

gravō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (gravis), *to weigh down*, 9, 437; *oppress, burden*, 2, 708; *pass., to resist, yield reluctantly*, 10, 628.

gremium, īī, n., *the lap, the bosom*, 1, 685, et al.; **ante gremium suum**, *in front of or before one's self*, 11, 744.

1. **gressus**, a, um, p. of gradior.

2. **gressus**, ūs, m. (gradior), *a stepping; step, walk, course, way*, 1, 401; *of a ship*, 5, 162; *air, mien, gait*, 5, 649; **ferre gressum**, *to walk*, 6, 677; **ef-ferre gressum**, *to go forth or out*, 2, 753; **comprimere gressum**, *to stop, stay one's steps*, 6, 389.

grex, gregis, m., *a herd*, 6, 38; *flock; litter; the young*, 8, 85.

grus, gruis, f., *a crane*.

Grynēus, a, um, adj., *of Grynia, a town in Asia Minor, the seat of one of the oracles of Apollo; Gryneian*, 4, 345.

gubernāculum, ī, n. (gubernō, steer), *a helm*, 5, 176.

gubernātor, ōris, m. (gubernō), *a helmsman, pilot*, 3, 269.

gurgēs, itis, m., *a whirlpool, gulf*, 3, 421; *flood*, 2, 497; *wave, billow*, 3, 564; *rolling, raging sea, abyss*, 1, 118; *sea, ocean*, 7, 704.

gustō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*gustus, taste*), *to taste*, 1, 473.

gutta, ae, f., *a drop*, 3, 28.

guttur, uris, n., *the throat*, 6, 421.

Gyaros, ī, f., *one of the Cyclades, between Tenos and Ceos*, 3, 76.

Gyās, ae, m. 1. *Gyas, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 222.

2. *A Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 318.

Gyḡēs, ae or is, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 762.

Gylippus, ī, m., *an Arcadian slain by Tolumnius*, 12, 272.

gŷrus, ī, m., *a circle, circular track, ring; circuit*, 10, 884; *coil*, 5, 85.

H

habēna, ae, f. (*habeō*), *a rein*, 1, 63, et al.; *strap, thong*, 9, 587; *whip*, 7, 380; **immissis** or **laxis habēnis**, *with all the reins let out, without restraint, unchecked*, 5, 662; **pressis** or **adductis habēnis**, *with tightened reins*, 12, 622.

habeō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to have*, in the most general sense, freq.; *hold, possess*, 5, 262; *wield, use*, 12, 88; *maintain, keep up, perpetuate; seize, inspire, possess, animate*, 4, 581; *deem, esteem, reckon, regard*, 2, 102; *designate, call*, 12, 134; **hōc habet**, *he has got it, he is wounded*, 12, 296.

habilis, e, adj. (*habeō*), *handy, wieldy, convenient, easily handled, light*, 11, 555; *well formed*, 1, 318; *well fitted for, adapted to, fit for; well fitted*, 9, 365.

habitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (*habeō*), *to have continually, have in possession; occupy, inhabit*, 3, 106; *dwell*, 3, 110.

1. **habitus**, a, um, p. of *habeō*.

2. **habitus**, ūs, m. (*habeō*), *the having itself or one's self; condition, habit; dress, attire*, 1, 315.

hāc, adv.; see *hīc*.

hāctenus, adv., *thus far, so far, of space and time; thus far (separated by tmesis)*, 5, 603; 6, 62.

Hādriacus, a, um, adj. (*Hādria*), *pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; Adriatic*, 11, 405.

haedus, ī, m., *a kid*; **Haedī**, ōrum, m., *the constellation of the Kids in the hand of Auriga, whose rising portends storms*.

Haemōn, onis, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 685.

Haemonidēs, ae, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 537.

haereō, haesi, haesus, 2, n., *to stick; foll. by dat., or by abl. w. or without a prep.; hang, cling, adhere, cling to*, 1, 476, et al.; *stop, stand fixed*, 6, 559; *halt*, 11, 699; *adhere to as companion*, 10, 780; *stick to in the chase*, 12, 754; *persist*, 2, 654; *dwelt*, 4, 4; *pause, hesitate*, 3, 597; *be fixed or decreed*, 4, 614.

Halaesus, ī, m. 1. *An ally of Turnus, formerly companion of Agamemnon*, 7, 724. 2. *Another ally of Turnus*, 10, 411.

hālitus, ūs, m. (*hālō*), *a breathing; breath*, 4, 684; *exhalation, vapor*, 6, 240.

Halius, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

hālō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to breathe; exhale or emit odor; be fragrant or redolent*, 1, 417.

Halys, yos, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 765.

Hammōn, ōnis, m., *Jupiter, or Zeus Ammon, a god of Egypt and Libya*, 4, 198.

hāmus, ī, m. *a hook, ring*, 3, 467.

harēna, ae, f., *sand*, 1, 112; *sandy shore, strand*, 1, 540; *sandy ground*,

- arena*; *space for races*; *an arena*, 5, 336.
- harēnōsus**, a, um, adj. (*harēna*), *sandy*, 4, 257.
- Harpalcē**, ēs, f., *a Thracian huntress, daughter of King Harpalycus*, 1, 317.
- Harpalycus**, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 11, 675.
- Harpŷia** (trisyll.), ae, f., *a Harpy, a fabled monster, half woman and half bird*, 3, 112, et al.
- haruspex**, icis, m., *an inspector of entrails; diviner, soothsayer, prophet*, 8, 498.
- hasta**, ae, f., *a spear*, 2, 50, and freq.; **hasta pūra**, *a headless spear*, 6, 760; **pampinea hasta**, *a thyrsus*, 7, 396.
- hastile**, is, n. (*hasta*), *the shaft of a spear; a spear, lance, javelin*, 1, 313, et al.; *a spear-like sapling or branch; -a shoot*, 3, 23.
- haud**, adv., *not at all; not*, 1, 387, et al.
- hauriō**, hausī, haustus, 4, a., *to draw any fluid*, 9, 23; *drink; drain*, 1, 738; *draw blood with a weapon; devour, slay*, 2, 600; *pierce*, 10, 314; *take in with the eyes or ears; receive*, 12, 26; *perceive, see*, 4, 661; *hear*, 4, 359; *strain, thrill*, 5, 137; *suffer*, 4, 383; *conceive*, 10, 648.
- haustus**, a, um, p. of *hauriō*.
- hebeō**, 2, n., *to be blunt; fig., to be sluggish, run slowly*, 5, 396.
- hebetō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*hebes, blunt*), *to make blunt; to make dull; to impair, dim, obscure*, 2, 605.
1. **Hēbrus**, ī, m., *a river of Thrace*, 1, 317, et al.
2. **Hēbrus**, ī, m., *a Trojan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 696.
- Hecatē**, ēs, f., *the sister of Latona; usually identified with Diana and Luna, and so represented with three heads*, 4, 511.
- Hector**, oris, m., *son of Priam, and chief defender of Troy*, 1, 99, et al.
- Hectoreus**, a, um, adj. (*Hector*), *of Hector*, 2, 543; *Hectorean, Trojan*, 1, 273.
- Hecuba**, ae, f., *daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam*, 2, 501, et al.
- hedera**, ae, f., *ivy*.
- hēia**, interj., *up! come on! away!* 4, 569.
- Helena**, ae, f., *Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Clytemnestra and of Castor, and wife of Menelaus; on account of her flight with Paris to Troy, the immediate cause of the ten years' siege and destruction of that city; whence she was carried back by Menelaus to Sparta*, 1, 650, et al.
- Helēnor**, oris, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 9, 545.
- Helenus**, ī, m., *a prophet, son of Priam; carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, where he became the husband of Andromache and ruler of a small kingdom*, 3, 329, et al.
- Helicōn**, ōnis, m., *a mountain in Boeotia, and favorite resort of Apollo and the Muses*, 7, 641, et al.
- Helōrus**, ī, m., *a river on the S. E. coast of Sicily*, 3, 698.
- Helymus**, ī, m., *a Sicilian Trojan, and friend of King Acestes*, 5, 73, et al.
- herba**, ae, f., *any grassy or herbaceous growth; grass, turf*, 1, 214, et al.; *fodder; herb, plant*, 3, 650; *grassy land, pasture, meadow*, 3, 221; *a plant*.
- Herbēsus**, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.
- Herculēs**, is, m., *the god of strength and labor, son of Jupiter and Alcmena*, 5, 410, et al.
- Herculeus**, a, um, adj. (*Herculēs*), *of Hercules; Herculean*, 3, 551, et al.

hērēs, ēdis, m., *an heir*, 4, 274.

Herminius, iī, m., *a Tuscan*, 11, 642.

Hermionē, ēs, f., *daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes*, 3, 328.

Hermus, ī, m., *a river in Aeolis, depositing gold*, 7, 721.

Hernicus, a, um, adj. (Hernicī), *of the Hernici, an Italian tribe of Latium; Hernican*, 7, 684.

hērōs, ōis, m., *a demigod; a hero*, 6, 192, et al.; *an illustrious man, champion, hero*, 5, 453.

Hēsionē, ēs, f., *daughter of Laomedon, saved from a sea monster by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Telamon*, 8, 157.

Hesperia, ae, f., *the western land; Italy*, 1, 569, et al.

Hesperis, idis, pl., **Hesperides**, um, f., *the daughters of Hesperus, the Hesperides; called also daughters of Erebus and Nox, to whom was given the care of the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, in an island of the Atlantic west of Mount Atlas*, 4, 484; adj., *Hesperian, Italian*, 8, 77.

Hesperius, a, um, adj., *of Hesperus; western (as related to Asia and Greece); Hesperian, Italian*, 3, 418.

hesternus, a, um, adj., *of yesterday, yesterday's*, 8, 543.

heu, interj., *alas! ah! oh!* 2, 289, et al.

heus, interj., *ho! hilloa! lo there!* 1, 321, et al.

hiātus, ūs, m. (hiō), *a gaping; throat*, 6, 576; *opening*, 11, 680; *cleft, chasm, vortex, abyss*, 6, 237.

hibernus, a, um, adj. (rel. to hiems), *of winter; wintry (others, in winter)*, 4, 143; *tempestuous, stormy*, 4, 309; subst., **hiberna**, ōrum, n., *winters*, 1, 266.

Hibērus, a, um, adj., *Iberian, Spanish*, 9, 582; *western*, 11, 913.

1. **hīc**, haec, hōc, pron., referring to the first person, *this; he, she, it*; pl., *these, they*; freq., for *meus*, 9, 205; for *is*, 1, 742; repeated, **hīc — hīc**, *one — another, the one — the other, this — that*; pl., *these — those, some — others*; **hīc — ille**, *the latter — the former*; *this — that, the one — the other*; freq. adv., **hāc** (abl. f.), *by this way or route*, 8, 203; *this way, here*, 1, 467; *on one side*, 12, 565.

2. **hīc**, adv. (hīc), *here, there*, 1, 247, et al.; of time, *hereupon, thereupon*, 1, 728; *now, then, here*, 5, 340; *in this work*, 10, 73.

Hicetāonius, a, um, adj. (Hicetāon), *of Hicetaon; the son of Hicetaon*, 10, 123.

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter*, 3, 285; *storm, tempest*, 1, 122; personif., 3, 120.

Himella, ae, m., *a river of the Sabine country*, 7, 714.

hinc, adv. (hīc), *from this place, from here, hence*, 3, 111; *from that place, hence, thence*, 3, 707; *from that or this time (others, from this thing)*, 2, 97; *henceforth*, 2, 148; for *ab hōc* or *ab hīs*, 9, 763; *then, thereupon*, 1, 194; **hinc — hinc**, *on this side — on that, here — there*, 4, 40; **hinc atque hinc**, *on both sides, on either side*, 1, 162.

hiō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to yawn, gape; to distend or open the mouth*, 6, 493; p., **hiāns**, antis, *with open mouth*, 12, 754.

Hippocoōn, ontis, m., *companion of Aeneas*, 5, 492.

Hippolytē, ēs, f., *an Amazon, captured by Theseus*, 11, 661.

Hippolytus, ī, m., *son of Theseus and Hippolyte*, 7, 761.

Hippotadēs, ae, m., *the son of Hippotas, Amastrus*, 11, 674.

hirsūtus, a, um, adj., *rough, shaggy, hairy*.

hirundō, inis, f., *a swallow*.

Hisbō, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 384.

hiscō, 3, inc. n. and a. (hiō), *to gape, open the mouth; speak in broken utterances, falter*, 3, 314.

hispidus, a, um, adj., *shaggy, hairy*, 10, 210.

1. **hōc**, see 1, hīc.

2. **hōc**, old form of hūc, which see.

hodiē, adv. (hōc and diē), *to-day*, 2, 670, et freq.

homō, inis, c., *man, a human being; freq., mortal*, 1, 328.

Homolē, ēs, f., *a mountain near Tempe, in Thessaly*, 7, 675.

honestus, a, um, adj. (honōs), *honorable, honored; good; fair*, 12, 155.

honōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (honōs), *to honor; keep, observe with honor*, 5, 50.

honōs, ōris, m., *honor, praise, renown, glory*, 1, 609, et al.; *recompense, reward*, 1, 253; *an honor, prize*, 5, 342; meton., *sacrifice, offering*, 1, 49; *luster, beauty*, 1, 591; *celebration, game, ceremonial, festival*, 5, 601; *libation*, 3, 178; *a robe or mantle*, 7, 815.

hōra, ae, f., *with the Romans, the twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, an hour; in an indefinite sense*, 4, 679; *personif.*

Hōrae, ārum, f., *the Hours*, 3, 512.

horrendus, a, um, see horreō.

horrens, entis, see horreō.

horreō, 2, n. and a., *to bristle up or be bristling*, 6, 419; *to bristle*, 11, 602; fig., *to shudder, tremble*, 2, 12; *shudder at, fear, dread*, 4, 209; p., **horrens**, entis, *bristling, bristly*, 1, 634; *rough, roughening*, 1, 165;

fierce, 10, 237; p., **horrendus**, a, um, *to be shuddered at; dreadful, fearful*, 2, 222; *awe-inspiring, venerable*, 6, 10; *strange, wonderful*, 8, 565; *fierce, warlike*, 11, 507; n. as adv., **horrendum**, *frightfully, fearfully*, 6, 288.

horrescō, horruī, 3, inc. n. and a. (horreō), *to become rough; bristle, rise bristling*, 7, 526; fig., *to tremble, shudder*, 2, 204; *dread*, 3, 394.

horribilis, e, adj. (horreō), *to be shuddered at; frightful, dreadful, horrible, fearful*, 11, 271.

horridus, a, um, adj. (hōrreō), *rough, bristling*, 3, 23, et al.; *bristling with arms; shaggy, grizzly, stiffened*, 4, 251; *blustering, tempestuous*, 9, 670; *terrible, fearful*, 1, 296.

horrifer, fera, ferum, adj. (horreō and ferō), *fear-bringing; dreadful*, 8, 435.

horrificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (horrificus), *to make rough; make to shudder; terrify*, 4, 465.

horrificus, a, um, adj. (horreō and faciō), *occasioning horror; terrible, fearful*, 3, 225.

horrisonus, a, um, adj. (horreō and sonus), *having or making a fearful sound; harsh-sounding, thundering*, 6, 573.

horror, ōris, m. (horreō), *a roughening or bristling; fig., a shuddering; terror, dread, horror, dismay*, 2, 559; *clashing din*, 2, 301.

hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *one giving encouragement or inciting; an instigator*, 6, 529.

hortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to encourage, urge*, 2, 74; *advise, counsel*, 2, 33.

hortus, ī, m., *a garden*.

hospes, itis, m., *one who either gives or receives the entertainment of a*

guest; a guest, 1, 753, et al.; *a visitor, stranger*, 4, 10; *host*, 11, 105.
hospitium, ī, n. (hospes), *the relation of host and guest; hospitality*, 10, 460; *friendly reception, entertainment; protection, hospitality, welcome*, 1, 299; *guest-land, ally*, 3, 15; *refuge*, 1, 540; *alliance*, 11, 114.
hospitus, a, um, adj. (hospes), *welcoming; friendly, hospitable; foreign, strange*, 3, 377; *friendly*, 3, 539.
hostia, ae, f., *a sacrificial animal; victim*, 1, 334, et al.
hostilis, e, adj. (hostis), *of an enemy, an enemy's*, 10, 847; *of the foe*, 3, 322; *hostile, unpropitious, ominous*, 3, 407.
hostis, is, c., *a stranger; foreigner; an enemy, foe*, 1, 378, and freq.
hūc, and old form **hōc**, adv. (hīc), *to this place; hither, here*, 2, 18, and freq.; **hūc** — **hūc**, *this way and this, or this way and that*, 11, 601; **hūc** — **illūc**, *this way and that, in every direction*, 12, 764.
hūmānus, a, um, adj. (cf. homō), *of or pertaining to man; human*, 1, 542.
humilis, e, adj. (humus), *near the ground; low down; low*, 4, 255; *low-lying*, 3, 522; *near the surface, shallow*, 7, 157; *unpretentious, lowly*.
humō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (humus), *to lay earth on anything; inhume, inter, bury*, 6, 161.
humus, ī, f., *the surface of the ground, the soil; the ground*, 3, 3, et al.; **humī**, locative, *on the ground, upon the ground; to the earth*, 1, 193, et al.
hyacinthus, ī, m., *a hyacinth*.
Hyades, um, f., *the Hyades, daughters of rain; the seven stars in the head of Taurus, whose rising, which occurs in the month of May, was thought to betoken rain*, 1, 744.

Hydaspēs, is, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 747.
hydra, ae, f., *a water-serpent; any serpent like the Lernaean Hydra. a monster with many heads, slain by Hercules*, 6, 576.
hydrus, ī, m., *a water-serpent; snake*, 7, 447.
Hylaeus, ī, m., *a centaur who assailed Atalanta*.
Hyllus, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 535.
Hymenaeus, ī, m., *Hymen, the god of marriage*, 4, 127; pl., **Hymenaeī**, ōrum, meton., *marriage*, 1, 651.
Hypanis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 340.
Hyrcānī, ōrum, m., *a tribe dwelling near the Caspian Sea*, 7, 605.
Hyrcānus, a, um, adj. (Hyrcānī), *pertaining to the Hyrcani, a tribe on the Caspian; Hyrcanian*, 4, 367.
Hyrtacidēs, ae, m., *the son of Hyrtacus*.
 1. *Hippocoön*, 5, 492. 2. *Nisus*, 9, 177.
Hyrtacus, ī, m., *the father of Nisus*, 9, 406.

I

iaceō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be prostrate, lie*, 1, 99; *extend, spread out*; p., **iacēns**, entis, *spread out, extended*, 1, 224; *lying low*, 3, 689.
iaciō, iēcī, iactus, 3, a., *to throw, cast, hurl*, 5, 643; *scatter, strew*, 5, 79; *lay foundations, build*, 5, 631.
iactō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (iaciō), *to throw often or much; toss to and fro; toss, freq.; hurl, cast*, 2, 459; *thrust out*, 5, 376; *aim*, 5, 433; fig., *throw out words, utter, say*, 1, 102; *of the mind, revolve, meditate*, 1, 227; **sē iactāre**, *boast, exalt one's self, rejoice, glory*, 1, 140; **prae sē iactāre**, *to make pretense of*, 9, 134; p., **iactāns**, antis, *arrogant, assuming, ambitious*, 6, 815.

iactūra, ae, f. (iaciō), *a throwing away; loss*, 2, 646.

1. **iactus**, a, um, p. of iaciō.

2. **iactus**, ūs, m. (iaciō), *a cast; leap; shot; reach*, 11, 608.

iaculor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (iaculum), *to hurl the javelin; to dart; throw, cast, hurl*, 1, 42.

iaculum, ī, n. (iaciō), *a thing hurled; a spear, dart, or javelin*, 3, 46, et al.

Iaera, ae, f., *a wood-nymph, wife of Alcanor and mother of Bitias and Pandarus*, 9, 673.

iam, adv., *at that time, at this time; even then, even now; already*, 1, 437, et al.; with *tum*, *even*, 1, 18; w. *imperat.*, *at length, at once*, 3, 41, et al.; *soon, presently, immediately*, 4, 566; *then, at length*, 1, 272; marking a transition, *now*, 2, 567, et al.; **iam iam**, *emphatic, now indeed*, 4, 371; *now, now*, 2, 530; **iam dūdum**, **iam prīdem**, *already for some time, long*, 1, 580, et al.; **iam inde**, **iam ab illō tempore**, *even from then or that time*, 1, 623; **iam tum**, *even then; iam — iam*, *at one time, at another time, now — now; nōn iam*, *no longer*, 4, 431; **iamdūdum**, *at once*.

Iāniculum, i, n. (Iānus), *the Ianiculum; a mount or high hill on the right bank of the Tiber opposite the Palatine*, 8, 358.

iānitor, ōris, m. (iānua), *a gate- or door-keeper; porter*, 6, 400.

iānua, ae, f. (Iānus), *the outer door or gate*, 2, 493; *entrance, way*, 2, 661.

Iānus, ī, m., *an ancient divinity of Latium, probably symbolizing the sun, represented with two faces*, 7, 180, et al.

1. **Iāpyx**, ygis, m., *a son of Iasius and physician of Aeneas*, 12, 391.

2. **Iāpyx**, ygis, adj., *Iapygian, Apulian*, 11, 678; subst. (sc. *ventus*), *the wind blowing from Iapygia; the N. W. wind*, 8, 710.

Iarbās, ae, m., *a king of the Mauretani in Numidia, and suitor for the hand of Dido*, 4, 36.

Iasidēs, ae, m. (Iasius), *a son or descendant of Iasius*. 1. *Palinurus*, 5, 843. 2. *lapis*, 12, 392.

Iāsius, iī, m., *son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and beloved by Ceres*, 3, 168.

iaspis, idis, f., *a precious stone of greenish hue; jasper*, 4, 261.

ibi, adv. (rel. to *is*), *in or at that place; there; of time, thereupon, then*, 2, 792, et al.

ibīdem, adv., *in the same place*, 1, 116.

Icarus, ī, m., *the son of Daedalus*, 6, 31.

icō and **iciō** (obsolete in the present except in the forms *icit, iciunt*), **icī**, **ictus**, 3, a., *to smite, hit, strike*, 6, 180; of treaties or leagues, *make, ratify*, 12, 314.

1. **ictus**, a, um, p. of **icō**.

2. **ictus**, ūs, m. (**icō**), *a smiting; a stroke, blow*, 5, 198, and freq.; *shooting*, 7, 165; *wound*, 7, 756; *force*, 2, 544.

Īda, ae, f. 1. *Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was reared*, 12, 412.

2. *A mountain in the Troad, where Ganymede was caught up by the eagle of Jupiter*, 2, 801. 3. *A Nymph*, 9, 177.

1. **Īdaeus**, a, um, adj., *of Mount Ida (either in Crete or in the Troad), Idaean*, 3, 105; 2, 696, et al.; *pertaining to Cybele, goddess of the Trojan Ida*, 9, 112.

2. **Īdaeus**, ī, m., *Idaeus, the charioteer of Priam*, 6, 485.

Īdalia, ae, f., and **Īdaliūm**, iī, n., *Idalia, a town and headland of*

Cyprus; one of the favorite resorts of Venus, 1, 681.
Īdalius, a, um, adj. (*Īdalia*), *of Idalia, Idalian*, 5, 760.
Īdās, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 575. 2. *A Thracian of Ismara*, 10, 351.
idcircō, adv. (*id and circā*), *about that; on that account, therefore*, 5, 680.
īdem, eadem, idem, pron. (*is and -dem*), *the same*, 1, 240; *at the same time, at once*, 3, 80, et al.
ideō, adv., *on that account, therefore, for this end, for such a purpose*, 4, 228.
Idmōn, onis, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 12, 75.
Īdomeneus (quadrissyll.), eī, m., *Idomeneus, king of Crete, and conspicuous among the Grecian chiefs at Troy*, 3, 122, et al.
iecur, oris or iecinoris, n., *the liver*, 6, 598.
iēns, euntis, p. of eō.
igitur, conj. (rel. to *is*), *therefore, then, accordingly*, 4, 537.
ignārus, a, um, adj., *not knowing; freq.; unaware, ignorant*, 11, 154; *often w. genit., ignorant of*, 1, 630; *unsuspicious of*, 2, 106; *unconscious*, 9, 345; *not knowing the land; pass., unknown, a stranger*, 10, 706.
ignāvia, ae, f. (*ignāvus*), *want of spirit, cowardice*, 11, 733.
ignāvus, a, um, adj., *inactive, idle, slothful, spiritless, cowardly*, 12, 12; *of inanimate things, unoccupied, inactive*.
ignēscō, 3, inc. n. (*īgnis*), *to take fire; to be fired, inflamed, to burn*, 9, 66.
igneus, a, um, adj. (*īgnis*), *of fire or fiery substance; fiery*, 6, 730; *of lightning swiftness*, 11, 718.
ignipotēns, entis, adj. (*īgnis and*

potēns), *having power over fire; subst., Īgnipotēns, the fire-god, Vulcan*, 10, 243.
īgnis, is, m., *fire*, 1, 175, and freq.; *torch*, 7, 320; *conflagration*, 2, 312; *light*, 3, 585; *lightning*, 1, 90; *fiery spirit; wrath, rage, fury*, 2, 575; 7, 577; *fire of love, passion*, 4, 2; *the beloved; one's flame, love, fire-brand or fiery missile*, 7, 692; pl., *torches*, 4, 384.
ignōbilis, e, adj., *unknown; obscure*, 7, 776; *low, base*, 1, 149; *undistinguished, bringing no renown, ignoble*.
ignōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to *ignārus*), *not to know; to be ignorant of*, 5, 849.
ignōscō, ignōvī, ignōtus, 3, a. and n., *to overlook, pardon, forgive*.
ignōtus, a, um, adj., *unknown*, 1, 359; *strange*, 5, 795; *not well known, but little known*, 11, 527.
īlex, icis, f., *the holm-oak, scarlet oak, ilex*, 6, 180.
 1. **īlia**, ium, n. pl., *the groin, flank*, 7, 499; *belly*, 10, 778.
 2. **Īlia**, ae, f., *Ilia, a name assigned by the poets to Rhaea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor*, 1, 274.
Īliacus, a, um, adj., *belonging to Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*, 1, 97, et al.
Īlias, adis, f., *a daughter of Ilium or Troy; pl., Īliades, um, Trojan women*, 1, 480.
īlicet, adv. (*īre and licet*), *straightway, immediately, at once, instantly*, 2, 424.
Īlionē, ēs, f., *eldest daughter of Priam and Hecuba*, 1, 653.
Īlioneus (quadrissyll.), eī, m. (acc. *ēa* instead of *ea*, 1, 611), *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 120, et al.
Īlium, ii, n., *Troy*, 1, 68, et al.

- Īlius**, a, um, adj. (Īlium), *of Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*, 1, 268.
- ille**, a, ud, genit. illū, dem. pron. (archaic, olle, 5, 197, et al.), *that*, 6, 760, et al.; *that*, well known, distinguished, great, 1, 617; *some formidable, some bold*, 10, 707; 11, 809; as subs., *he, she, it, they*, freq.; **ille** — **hic**, *the one — the other*, 5, 430; *the former — the latter*, 6, 395; joined to an adj. or partic. for emphasis, 1, 3, et al.; **ex illō**, *from that time*, 8, 268.
- illīc**, adv. (ille and -ce; cf. hic), *in that place; there*, 1, 206.
- illinc**, adv., (illim and -ce), *from that side, thence; on that side*, 4, 442.
- illūc**, adv. (pron. illic), *to that place, thither; that way, there*, 4, 285.
- Īllyricus**, a, um, adj. (Īllyria), *pertaining to Illyria, the country north of Epirus; Illyrian*, 1, 243.
- Īlus**, ī, m. 1. *Ilus, son of Tros and king of Troy*, 6, 650. 2. *An earlier name of Ascanius or Iulus*, 1, 268. 3. *Ilus, a Rutulian*, 10, 400.
- Ilva**, ae, f., *an island near the coast of Etruria, now Elba*, 10, 173.
- imāgō**, inis, f., *an image, form*, 2, 560, et al.; *figure, statue*, 7, 179; *apparition*, 1, 408; *ghost, phantom*, 1, 353; *idea, thought*, 12, 560; *manifestation, example*, 6, 405; *echo*.
- Imāōn**, onis (acc. Imāona), m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 424.
- imbellis**, e, adj. (2. in- and bellum), *not fit for war; unwarlike, effeminate, feeble*, 2, 544; *timid*.
- imber**, imbris, m., *a rain-storm; shower*, 1, 743, et al.; *rain-cloud*, 3, 194; of sea-water, *flood*, 1, 123; *hail*, 8, 429.
- Imbrasidēs**, ae, m., *the son of Imbrasus; Asius, a Lycian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 123.
- Imbrasus**, ī, m., *a Lycian*, 12, 343.
- imbuō**, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to wet, moisten; stain*, 7, 554.
- imitābilis**, e, adj. (imitor), *that can be imitated; imitable*, 6, 590.
- imitor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to imitate*, 6, 586; *substitute for, use for, literally, imitate with*, 11, 894.
- immāne**, see immānis.
- immānis**, e, adj., *vast, huge, immense*, 1, 110; *wild, savage, barbarous*, 1, 616; *cruel, ruthless*, 1, 347; *unnatural, monstrous, hideous*, 6, 624; adv., **immāne**, *wildly, fiercely*, 12, 535.
- immātūrus**, a, um, adj., *untimely*, 11, 166.
- immedicābilis**, e, adj., *incurable, deadly*, 12, 858.
- immemor**, oris, adj., *not remembering, without memory, oblivious*, 6, 750; *unconscious*, 9, 374; *reckless, heedless*, 2, 244; often w. gen., *unmindful, forgetful of*, 5, 39.
- immēnsus**, a, um, adj. (2. in- and mētior), *unmeasured; boundless; vast, immense*, 2, 204; *mighty*, 3, 672; *insatiate, unbounded*, 6, 823.
- immergō**, mersī, mersus, 3, a., *to plunge into, immerse in*, w. acc. and abl., 3, 605, et al.
- immeritus**, a, um, adj., *undeserving; guiltless*, 3, 2.
- immineō**, 2, n., *to rest over; overhang*, 1, 165; *to be at hand; approach*, 9, 515.
- immisceō**, miscuī, mixtus or mistus, 2, a., *to mingle with; usually w. dat.*, 2, 396; *blend with, vanish in*, 4, 570.
- immissus**, a, um, p. of immittō.
- immītis**, e, adj., *not mellow; not mild; merciless, fierce, cruel, ruthless*, 1, 30.
- immittō**, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send upon or to; drive to*, 6, 312; *bring upon; let in*, 2, 495; *let fly*,

- go, loosen, 6, 1; *hurl, fling, cast*, 11, 562; with *sē*, *rush into*, 6, 262; p., *immissus*, a, um, of the reins of horses, *let loose*; hence, fig., *swiftly running*, 5, 146; *unchecked, unbridled*, 5, 662; of the hair or beard, *descending, left growing, neglected, long*, 3, 593.
- immixtus*, a, um, p. of *immisceō*.
- immō*, yes indeed; nay rather, 1, 753; but, 9, 98.
- immōbilis*, e, adj., *unmoved*, 7, 623; *immovable*, 9, 448.
- immolō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (in- and mola), to sprinkle the sacred meal upon the victim; to immolate, sacrifice, 10, 519; kill, 10, 541.
- immortālis*, e, adj., *undying, immortal, unperishable*, 6, 598.
- immōtus*, a, um, adj., *unmoved, motionless; immovable*, 3, 77; fig., *firm, fixed, steadfast, unchangeable*, 1, 257.
- immūgiō*, īvī or īī, ītus, 4, n., to bellow within; roar, resound, 3, 674.
- immulgeō*, 2, a., to milk into, 11, 572.
- immundus*, a, um, adj., *unclean, uncleanly; filthy, foul, noisome*, 3, 228.
- immūnis*, e, adj., *free from service*; w. gen., *exempt, freed from*, 12, 559.
- impār*, aris, adj., *unequal, in unequal combat*, 1, 475; *unequally matched*.
- impāstus*, a, um, adj., *unfed; hungry*, 9, 339.
- impatiēns*, entis, adj., *impatient*, w. genit., 11, 639.
- impavidus*, a, um, adj., *not afraid; fearless, intrepid*, 10, 717.
- impediō*, īvī or īī, ītus, 4, a. (1. in and pēs), to hinder, 9, 385; hamper, 10, 553; involve, intersect, 5, 585; combine, 8, 449.
- impellō*, pulī, pulsus, 3, a., to push, thrust, drive to or upon; push onward, impel, 5, 242; push, open, 7, 621; smite, 1, 82; ply, 4, 594; put in motion, urge on, 8, 3; shoot, 12, 856; move, disturb, 3, 449; w. inf., lead on, impel, induce, persuade, 2, 55; force, compel, 1, 11.
- impendeō*, 2, n., to hang over, impend, threaten.
- impendō*, pendī, pēnsus, 3, a., to weigh out; pay out, upon; devote, bestow, employ; p., *impēnsus*, a, um; subst., *impēnsa*, ae, f. (sc. pecūnia), outlay, cost, expense, 11, 228; adv., *impēnsē*; comp., *impēnsius*, with unusual or much outlay; carefully, earnestly, 12, 20.
- impēnsa*, *impēnsē*, see *impendō*.
- imperditus*, a, um, adj., *undestroyed*, 10, 430.
- imperfectus*, a, um, adj., *unfinished*, 8, 428.
- imperitō*, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (*imperō*), to command, govern, rule, 12, 719.
- imperium*, īī, n. (*imperō*), a command, 1, 230; absolute command, sway, control, authority, power, 1, 54; dominion, 1, 138; empire, kingdom, 2, 191.
- imperō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., to command, w. dat.; w. dat. and inf., 7, 36.
- imperterritus*, a, um, adj., *undaunted*, 10, 770.
- impetus*, ūs, m. (*impetō*, attack), an attack; a strong impulsion; pressure, impulse, impetus, 5, 219; vehemence, violence, 2, 74.
- impexus*, a, um, adj., *uncombed, untrimmed; shaggy*, 7, 667.
- impiger*, gra, grum, adj., *not sluggish, not inactive; quick, not backward*, 1, 738.
- impingō*, pēgī, pāctus, 3, a. (1. in and pangō), to fasten upon; drive, dash against, 5, 805.

- impius**, a, um, adj. (2. in- and pius), *undutiful in sacred relations; iniquitous, impious*, 2, 163; *nefarious, detestable, perfidious*, 4, 496; with reference to civil war, 6, 612; of actions, 4, 596.
- implācābilis**, e, adj., *inexorable, inflexible*, 12, 3.
- implācātus**, a, um, adj., *unappeased; insatiable*, 3, 420.
- impleō**, plēvī, plētus, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 1, 729; with sound, *fill*, 3, 313; *reach*, 11, 896; *regale* (w. gen.), 1, 215; *satisfy*, 1, 716; *inspire*, 3, 434.
- implicō**, āvī or uī, ātus or itus, 1, a., *to fold in; involve, entangle, entwine*, 2, 215; *to wheel*, 12, 743; w. dat., *bind to*, 11, 555; *infuse*, 1, 660; *insinuate, mingle*, 7, 355; *sē implicāre, cling to*, 2, 724.
- implōrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to entreat, implore, supplicate*, 4, 617.
- impōnō**, posuī, positus (p. *impostus*, 9, 716), 3, a., *to put or lay on, in, into, over, upon*, 1, 49; *put*, 2, 619; *place over the dead, erect, build*, 6, 233; *lay down, prescribe*, 6, 852; *impers., impositum est, it is incumbent, a necessity*, 8, 410.
- importūnus**, a, um, adj., *ill-timed, unseasonable*; of birds of ill omen, *ominous, inauspicious*, 12, 864; *ill-advised, dangerous, hazardous*, 11, 305.
- impositus**, a, um (contr. form, *impostus*), p. of *impōnō*.
- imprecor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call down good or, more usually, evil by prayer; to invoke evil upon, imprecate, invoke*, 4, 629.
- impressus**, a, um, p. of *imprimō*.
- imprimis**, adv., see *prīmus*.
- imprimō**, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (1. in and premō), *to press into, on, or upon*, 4, 659; *impress, mark; engrave, chase*, 5, 536.
- improbus**, a, um, adj., *not good; bad; malicious, wicked; cruel*, 2, 80; *savage*, 10, 727; *furiously impelled, destructive*, 12, 687; *unappeasable, ravenous, rapacious*, 12, 250; *importunate, raging*, 2, 356; of military devices, *with warlike craft*, 11, 512; *with murderous intent*, 11, 767; subst., m., *shameless, impudent boaster, braggart*, 5, 397; *wretch*, 4, 386.
- improperātus**, a, um, adj., *unhastened; delayed, delaying*, 9, 798.
- imprōvidus**, a, um, adj., *not looking before; improvident; unsuspecting, blinded; unprepared*, 2, 200.
- imprōvisō**, see *imprōvisus*.
- imprōvisus**, a, um, adj., *unforeseen; unlooked for, unexpected*, 1, 595; adv., *imprōvisō, unexpectedly*, 8, 524.
- imprūdēns**, entis, adj., *not seeing or knowing beforehand; unconscious*, 9, 386; *unwarned*.
- impūbēs**, is or eris, adj., *not full grown; beardless*, 9, 751; *youthful*, 5, 546.
1. **impulsus**, a, um, p. of *impellō*.
2. **impulsus**, ūs, m. (*impellō*), *an impelling; impulse, shock*, 8, 239.
- impūne**, adv. (*impūnis, unpunished*), *without punishment or retribution; with impunity*, 3, 628; *without harm*, 12, 559.
- īmus**, a, um, superl. of *īferus*.
1. **in**, prep. w. acc. or abl.; w. acc., *into, unto, to, toward*, 1, 587, et al.; *against*, 9, 424, et al.; *on, upon*, 5, 426, et al.; in expressions of time, *unto, to, for; according to, by*; denoting purpose, 12, 854, et al.; *as, for*, 11, 771; *in adversum, contrary, against, opposite*, 8, 237; *in melius, for the better*, 1, 281; *in numerum*,

- in time or order*, 8, 453; *in ūnum*, together; *in abruptum*, headlong, 3, 422; w. abl. of situation, *in, on, over, upon*, freq.; *in the midst of, within, among*, 1, 109, et al.; *for, as*, 5, 537; *on account of, at*, 10, 446; *in respect to*, 2, 541; after its noun, 6, 58.
2. *in-*, inseparable negative particle, *un-, in-*.
- inaccessus*, a, um, adj., *difficult of approach, perilous to be approached; dangerous*, 7, 11; *impervious*, 8, 195.
- Īnachus*, a, um, adj. (*Īnachus*), of *Inachus, Inachian; Argive, Grecian*, 11, 286.
- Īnachus*, ī, m., *the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus*, 7, 372.
- inamābilis*, e, adj., *unlovely; odious, abhorred, accursed*, 6, 438.
- inānis*, e, adj., *empty, void*, 3, 304; *light; vain, idle, fruitless*, 4, 210; *valueless, trivial; little, brief*, 4, 433; *lifeless, unreal*, 1, 464; *shadowy*, 6, 269; *unsubstantial, shadowy, airy, phantom*, 6, 651; subst., *ināne*, is, n., *void space, a void*, 12, 354.
- inārdescō*, ārsī, 3, inc. n., *to take fire; become glowing, glow; be gilded*, 8, 623.
- Īnarimē*, ēs, f., *an island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, called also Aenaria and Pithecusa, now Ischia*, 9, 716.
- inausus*, a, um, adj., *undared, unattempted*, 7, 308.
- incānus*, a, um, adj., *covered over with gray; hoary*, 6, 809.
- incassum*, adv., *in vain*, 3, 345.
- incautus*, a, um, adj., *unguarded, heedless*, 10, 386; *unsuspecting*, 1, 350.
- incēdō*, cessī, cessus, 3, a. and n., *to step onward; walk, especially with pomp or dignity; advance*, 1, 497; *move (for am)*, 1, 46, et al.; *march, proceed*, 9, 308.
- incendium*, īī, n. (*incendō*), *a burning, conflagration; flame, fire*, 2, 706; *desolation*, 1, 566; *fiery material, firebrand*, 9, 71.
- incendō*, cendī, cēsus, 3, a., *to set fire to, burn*, 2, 353; *kindle*, 3, 279; *illuminate*, 5, 88; fig., of the mind, *fire, inflame*, 1, 660; *arouse, rouse to action*, 5, 719; *excite, irritate, enrage, madden, provoke*, 4, 360; *disturb, rend, fill*, 10, 895.
- incēsus*, a, um, p. of *incendō*.
- inceptum*, ī, see *incipiō*.
- inceptus*, a, um, p. of *incipiō*.
- incertus*, a, um, adj., *uncertain*, 2, 740; *wavering; fickle*, 2, 39; *doubtful*, 3, 7; *undistinguished, base*, 11, 341.
- incessō*, cessīvī, 3, intens. a. (*incēdō*), *to attack, assail, beleaguer*, 12, 596.
- incessus*, ūs, m. (*incēdō*), *a walking or advancing; a manner of walking; walk, gait*, 1, 405.
- incestō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*incestus, unclean*), *to defile, pollute*, 6, 150.
1. *incidō*, cidī, cāsus, 3, n. (1. *in and cadō*), *to fall into; descend or fall*, 2, 305; *encounter, meet*, 11, 699; *inspire*, 9, 721.
2. *incidō*, cidī, cīsus, 3, a. (1. *in and caedō*), *to cut into; cut upon; cut*, 3, 667.
- incinctus*, a, um, p. of *incipiō*.
- incipiō*, cīnxī, cīctus, 3, a., *to gird on, gird about, gird, array, clothe*, 7, 396.
- incipiō*, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (1. *in and capiō*), *to undertake; begin*, 1, 721; *begin to speak*, 2, 348; *cherish*, 12, 832; p., subst., *inceptum*, ī, n., *a beginning; deliberation*, 11, 469; *undertaking, design, purpose*, 1, 37; *measure, movement*, 12, 566.
- incitō*, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (*incieō, start*), *to rouse, incite*, 11, 728.

incitus, a, um, adj., *rapid, swift*, 12, 534.

inclēmētia, ae, f. (inclēmēns, *unkind*), *unkindness; inclemency, cruelty, severity*, 2, 602.

inclīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to bend*; p., **inclīnātus**, a, um, *bent; bending; declining, tottering, sinking*, 12, 59.

inclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (1. in and claudō), *to shut in, inclose*, 6, 680; *secrete*, 2, 19; for *interclūdō*, *stop, choke*, 7, 534; *to mount, set, inlay, adorn*, 12, 211.

inclūsus, a, um, p. of inclūdō.

inclutus, a, um, adj. (rel. to clueō, *to be heard of*; κλύω, *hear*; κλυτός, *renowned*), *famous, glorious, renowned*, 2, 82.

incognitus, a, um, adj., *unknown, unnoticed, unperceived*, 12, 859; *not understood*, 1, 515.

incohō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lay the foundation; begin, essay; to consecrate*, 6, 252.

incolō, uī, 3, a. and n., *to dwell; inhabit*, 6, 675.

incolumis, e, adj., *uninjured; unharmed, safe*, 2, 88.

incomitātus, a, um, adj., *unattended; alone*, 2, 456.

incommodum, ī, n. (incommodus, *inconvenient*), *detriment, misfortune, woe*, 8, 74.

inconcessus, a, um, adj., *not allowed; unlawful*, 1, 651.

incōnsultus, a, um, adj., *uninstructed, unadvised, without advice*, 3, 452.

incrēbrēscō, crēbrui, 3, inc. n., *to become frequent; increase more and more; be spread abroad*, 8, 14.

incrēdibilis, e, adj., *not to be believed; incredible, strange*, 3, 294.

increpitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. and a. (increpō), *to make a great noise; to call or cry out to; chide, blame, re-*

proach, 3, 454; *dare, challenge*, 1, 738; *taunt*, 10, 900.

increpō, uī, itus, *rarely* āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to make a noise or din; resound*, 8, 527; *clash*, 12, 332; *snap*, 12, 755; fig., *chide, blame, reprimand*, 6, 387; *taunt*, 9, 560; w. cognate acc., *utter*, 9, 504.

incrēscō, crēvī, crētus, 3, n., *to grow in; grow up*, 3, 46; *increase*, w. dat., 9, 688.

incubō, uī, itus, 1, n., *to lie, recline upon*, w. abl. or dat., 4, 83; *rest upon*, 1, 89.

incultus, a, um, adj., *uncared for, neglected, unshorn*, 6, 300; *wild*; subst., **inculta**, ōrum, n. pl., *waste, desert regions*, 1, 308.

incumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n., *to lay one's self upon; lean or recline upon; w. dat., lie on or stretch over*, 2, 205; *fall upon*, 1, 84; *bend to, ply*, 5, 15; *hasten, urge, press on*, 2, 653; *overhang*, 2, 514; *press or bend toward*, 5, 325; w. ad and acc., *lean, hang, incline*, 8, 236; absolute, *bend to, urge on the work*, 4, 397.

incurrō, currī or cucurrī, cursus, 3, n., *to run into or against; rush upon, charge*, 2, 409; 11, 759.

incurvō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bend in; bend*, 5, 500.

incūs, ūdis, f. (incūdō, *to beat*), *an anvil*, 7, 629.

incūsō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. in and causa), *to bring a cause or case against any one; to accuse, reproach, blame*, 2, 745; without object, *upbraid, complain*, 1, 410.

incutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (1. in and quatiō), *to strike into or upon; add, put into*, 1, 69.

indāgō, inis, f., *an inclosing or surrounding of the woods with the hunting nets; toils, the chase*, 4, 121.

- inde**, adv., *from that place*; of time, *thence, thereupon, then*, 1, 275; *thereupon*, 2, 434; *afterwards*; for *ex hōc, ex hāc*, etc., 3, 663; for *ab illō*, *from that quarter, from him*, 10, 54; *iam inde*, *at once, forthwith*, 6, 385.
- indēbitus**, a, um, adj., *not due*; *unassigned, unallotted, unpromised*, 6, 66.
- indecor**, oris, and **indecoris**, e, adj., *disgraceful, bringing disgrace*, 7, 231; *disgraced, infamous*, 11, 423; *unhonored*, 11, 845.
- indēfessus**, a, um, adj., *unwearied*, 11, 651.
- indēprēnsus**, a, um, adj., *not overtaken*; *uncaught, undetected*; *untraced, intricate*, 5, 591.
- Indī**, see **Indus**.
- indiciū**, ī, n. (**indicō**), *a means of informing*; *a proof, sign, token, indication*; *evidence, charge*, 2, 84; *trace*, 8, 211.
- indicō**, dīxī, dictus, 3, a., *to declare*, 7, 616; *ordain, appoint*, 5, 758; *order, summon*, 11, 737.
- indictus**, a, um, adj., *unmentioned*; *unsung, unrecorded*, 7, 733.
- indigena**, ae, adj., m. f. n. (**indu-**, an old form of **in-**, and **genō**), *born in the land*; *native, indigenous*, 8, 314.
- indiges**, etis, m. (**indu-**, an old form of **in-**, and **genō**), *a hero worshiped as a god of his native land*, 12, 794.
- indīgnor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to deem unworthy*; *to fret, chafe, be impatient*, 1, 55; *resent*, 2, 93; *scorn*, 8, 728; *be angry, indignant*, 11, 831; w. inf., 7, 770.
- indīgnus**, a, um, adj., *unworthy*; *unmeet, unjust*, 10, 74; *disgraceful, shameful, revolting, cruel*, 2, 285; once with **gen.**, 12, 649; n. pl. subst., **indīgna**, ōrum, *indignities*, 12, 811.
- indiscrētus**, a, um, adj., *unseparated*; *undistinguished*, 10, 392.
- indocilis**, e, adj., *unteachable*; *untaught, rude*, 8, 321.
- indoles**, is, f. (**indu-**, an old form of **in-**, and cf. **olēscō**, *grow*), *that which is bred within*; *natural disposition*; *genius, nature, spirit*, 10, 826.
- indomitus**, a, um, adj., *untamed*; *unbridled*, 2, 594; *impetuous, fierce*, 2, 440.
- indubitō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to doubt, mistrust*, w. dat., 8, 404.
- indūcō**, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, bring into or to*; *lead on*, 11, 620; *draw, put on*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 379; *put on, clothe*, pass. w. acc. and abl., 8, 457; fig., *influence, induce, persuade*, 5, 399.
- inductus**, a, um, p. of **indūcō**.
- indulgeō**, dulsī, dultus, 2, n., *to be indulgent, kind, yielding, give way to*, 2, 776; *yield to, indulge in*, 4, 51; *favor*, 8, 512.
- induō**, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to put into*; *put on, assume*, 1, 684; *clothe*; *surround, crown*, 3, 526; *pierce, slay*, 10, 682; pass. as middle, w. acc., *gird one's self with, put on*, 2, 393; **induere in vultūs**, *transform to the features*, 7, 20.
- Indus**, a, um, adj., *belonging to India, Indian*, 12, 67; subst., **Indus**, 1, m., *an Indian*; pl., **Indī**, ōrum, *the Indians*, 7, 605.
- indūtus**, a, um, p. of **induō**.
- inēluctābilis**, e, adj., *that can not be averted by struggling*; *inevitable*, 2, 324; *resistless*, 8, 334.
- ineō**, īvī or īī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go into*; *come upon*; *enter*, 5, 114; of a period of time, *open, commence, begin*; *undertake, perform*, 5, 846.

inermis, e, adj. (2. in- and arma), *unarmed; helpless, defenseless*, 1, 487, et al.

inermus, a, um, adj. (2. in- and arma), *unarmed*, 10, 425.

iners, inertis, adj. (2. in- and ars), *without ability; without force; inactive, inanimate, indolent; feeble, timid*, 9, 730; *helpless, lifeless*, 2, 364; of the voice, *weak*, 10, 322.

inexcitus, a, um, adj., *not roused, dormant, quiet*, 7, 623.

inexhaustus, a, um, adj., *unexhausted; inexhaustible*, 10, 174.

inexpertus, a, um, adj., *active, not having tried; pass., unused, untried*, 4, 415.

inexplētus, a, um, adj., *unsatisfied, insatiate*, 8, 559.

inextricābilis, e, adj., *inextricable, intricate*, 6, 27.

infabricātus, a, um, adj., *unwrought, unhewn*, 4, 400.

infandus, a, um, adj., *not to be uttered; unutterable, inexpressible, unspeakable*, 4, 85; *cruel*, 1, 525; *dreadful, horrible*, 10, 673; *accursed, perfidious*, 4, 613; *fatal*, 2, 132; neut., in exclamations, **infandum!** *O shame, O woe unutterable!* 1, 251; pl., **infanda**, as adv., 8, 489.

infāns, antis, adj., *not capable of speech; subst., infāns, c., an infant*, 6, 427.

infaustus, a, um, adj., *unfortunate, of ill omen, ill-starred*, 5, 635.

1. **infectus**, a, um, p. of inficiō.

2. **infectus**, a, um, adj. (2. in- and factus), *not done; unworked, unwrought*, 10, 528; *unfinished, unconsummated*, 10, 720; *not actual; untrue*, 4, 190; of a covenant, *not made, unmade*, 12, 243; *broken*, 12, 286.

infēlix, icis, adj., *unlucky; unfortu-*

nate, luckless, unhappy, 1, 475, et al.; *sad, miserable*, 2, 772; *of ill omen, ill-starred, ill-boding, fatal*, 2, 245; *unfruitful*.

infēnsus, a, um, p. (1. in and root fen, strike), *hostile, inimical*, 5, 587; *fatal, destructive*, 5, 641; *angry, furious*, 2, 72.

inferiae, ārum, f. (īferī, the powers of the lower world), *sacrifices to the Manes or powers below; funeral rites*, 9, 215.

inferior, ius, see īferus.

īfernus, a, um, adj. (īferus), *that which is below; of Hades, infernal*, 3, 386.

īferō, intulī, inlātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear into, upon, or to; convey to*, 1, 6; *offer in sacrifice*, 3, 66; *bring, make, wage war*, 3, 248; **sē īferre**, *to betake, present one's self, appear*, 5, 622; *move, advance*, 1, 439; pass., **īferri**, as middle, *go against, pursue*, 4, 545.

īferus, a, um, adj., *below, lower; comp., inferior, ius, lower; less distinguished, inferior*, 6, 170; superl., **īfimus** or **īmus**, a, um, *lowest, deepest*, 2, 419; *inmost*, 2, 120; *below*, 4, 387; *lowest part, bottom of*, 3, 39; **ex īmō**, *from the foundation*, 2, 625; **īma**, ōrum, n., *depths*.

īfestus, a, um, p., *infested; unsafe, hostile, inimical*, 2, 571; *dangerous, mortal*, 2, 529; *fatal, pernicious, destructive*, 5, 641.

īficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (1. in and faciō), *to impart some foreign quality to an object; to taint, infect; poison; stain*, 5, 413; *mix, tincture*, 12, 418; p., **īfectus**, a, um, *inwrought, contracted*, 6, 742; *infected, filled*, 7, 341.

īfigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., *to fasten in or upon, w. dat. or abl.*, 1, 45, et al.;

thrust, 12, 721; p., *īnfīxus*, a, um, *thrust deeply, deep*, 4, 689.
īnfīdō, fidī, fissus, 3, a., *to cut, cleave*, of a ship's keel, 5, 142.
īnfīt, irreg. def., *one begins; he begins to speak*, 5, 708, et al.
īnfīxus, a, um, p. of *īnfīgō*.
īnflammō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to set on fire*; fig., *to rouse, inflame, inspire*, 4, 54; *infuriate, madden*, 3, 330.
īnflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a., *to bend*, 3, 631; fig., *move, sway, change*, 4, 22; pass., *to be bent or swayed*, 12, 800.
īnflētus, a, um, adj., *unlamented, unwept*, 11, 372.
īnflexus, a, um, p. of *īnflectō*.
īnflīctus, a, um, p. of *īnflīgō*.
īnflīgō, flīxī, flīctus, 3, a., *to strike, dash on or against*, 10, 303.
īnflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to blow into; fill, inflate, swell*, 3, 357.
īnfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig in; bury*, 11, 205.
īnfōrmātus, a, um, p. of *īnfōrmō*.
īnfōrmis, e, adj. (2. in- and fōrma), *shapeless; deprived of beauty, deformed, blank, waste; misshapen, hideous*, 3, 658; *uncouth, foul*, 6, 416; *unseemly, dishonored*, 12, 603.
īnfōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to impart form to; mold, forge*, 8, 447; *mold, shape in the rough*, 8, 426.
īnfērā, adv. (*īnfērā*, sc. parte), *below*, 8, 149, et al.
īnfrāctus, a, um, p. of *īnfrīngō*.
īnfremō, uī, 3, n., *to bellow; rage, storm*, 10, 711.
īnfrendeō, 2, n., and *īnfrendō*, 3, n., *to gnash*, 3, 664.
īnfrēnis, see *īnfrēnus*.
īnfrēnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to furnish with a bridle; to rein, harness*, 12, 287.
īnfrēnus, a, um; also, *īnfrēnis*, e, adj. (2. in- and frēnum), *unbridled; riding without bridle*, 4, 41.

īnfrīngō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (1. in and frangō), *to break in; break*, 12, 387; fig., *to break down, subdue*, 5, 784; *dishearten, paralyze*, 9, 499.
īnfula, ae, f., *a bandage, miter; a fillet of red and white wool, twisted together, worn by priests*, 2, 430.
īnfundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour into or upon*, 6, 254; *pour down*, 4, 122; *assemble, crowd together*, 5, 552; *infuse, diffuse*, 6, 726; pass., *lie, repose*, 8, 406.
īnfusus, a, um, p. of *īnfundō*.
īngeminō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n.; a., *repeat; redouble, multiply, increase*, 7, 578; *name often*, 2, 770; n., *shout again and again*, 1, 747; *reëcho*, 5, 227; *flash often or continuously*, 3, 199; *be redoubled, return*, 4, 531.
īngemō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to sigh or groan*, 1, 93; w. acc., *groan for; lament, bewail*.
īngenium, ii, n. (1. in and genō, bear), *that which is inborn; disposition, nature, character, temper; ability, judgment, talent, genius*.
īngēns, entis, adj., *great, freq.; huge, enormous*, 2, 400; *monstrous, vast*, 3, 658; *mighty, giant-*, 1, 99; *immense*, 5, 423; *great, massive*, 1, 640; *ponderous*, 6, 222; *vast, spacious*, 6, 81; *lofty, towering*, 4, 89; *stately*, 1, 446; *exalted, great*, 2, 325; *dread*, 7, 241; *fearful*, 5, 523.
īngerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a., *to carry, bring, throw, cast into, at, or upon*, 9, 763.
īnglōrius, a, um, adj., *without glory; unrenowned, inglorious*, 10, 52.
īngrātus, a, um, adj., *not acceptable; disagreeable, unpleasing*, 2, 101; *hateful*, 12, 144; *subjective, ungrateful, thankless; unfeeling, cold, insensate*, 6, 213; w. gen., 10, 666.

ingravō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make heavy*; *aggravate*, 11, 220.

ingredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (1. in and gradior), *to walk into*; w. dat., *proceed to, take*, 10, 763; without a case foll., *enter, land*, 3, 17; *walk along, advance*, 6, 157; *enter upon discourse*; *begin to speak*, 4, 107; w. inf., *attempt*, 11, 704.

ingressus, a, um, p. of ingredior.

ingruō, uī, 3, n., *to rush into*; *advance furiously*, 11, 899; *assail*, 8, 535; *rush upon the ear, resound*, 2, 301; *descend*, 12, 284.

inguen, inguinis, n., *the groin*, 10, 589.

inhaereō, haesī, haesus, 2, n., *to stick to*; *cling to, hang upon, fasten upon*, 8, 260; *embrace*, w. abl., 10, 845.

inhibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (1. in and ha-beō), *to hold back, hold in, keep back*, 12, 693.

inhiō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to gape at or over*; *inspect, examine*, 4, 64; *yawn*; *gape at, gaze at*.

inhonestus, a, um, *dishonorable*; *ignominious, shameful*, 6, 497.

inhorreō, uī, 2, n., *to be rough*; of the sea, *rise up, become rough, swell*, 3, 195; *to cause to bristle*, 10, 711.

inhospitus, a, um, adj., *unfriendly, inhospitable*, fig., 4, 41.

inhumātus, a, um, adj., *unburied*, 4, 620.

iniciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (1. in and iaciō), *to cast or throw into, or upon*, 6, 366; *hurl*, 2, 726; *lay on*, of the hand of Fate, 10, 419.

iniectus, a, um, p. of iniciō.

inimicus, a, um, adj. (2. in- and amī-cus), *unfriendly*; *inimical, hostile*, 2, 622; *of one's foe*, 10, 795; *adverse*, 12, 812; *dangerous*, 11, 880; *fatal, destructive*, 1, 123.

iniquus, a, um, adj. (2. in- and ae-quus), *unequal*; *uneven in surface, rounding*, 10, 303; of the sun, *torrid*, 7, 227; *too narrow, dangerous*, 5, 203; *treacherous*, 11, 531; morally, *unfavorable, hard, inequitable*, 4, 618; *unjust, cruel*, 1, 668, et al.

inire, see ineō.

iniūria, ae, f. (2. in- and iūs), *violation of human right*; *injustice, violence, wrong, injury*, 4, 354, et al.; *affront, insult*, 1, 27.

iniussus, a, um, adj., *not commanded*; *uncalled, unbidden*, 6, 375.

inlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide or fall into*, w. dat.; *move into*, 2, 240; *descend into, inspire*, 3, 89.

inlacrimō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., and inlacrimor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to weep*.
inlaetābilis, e, adj., *joyless*; *sad, mournful*, 3, 707.

inlīdo, līsī, līsus, 3, a. (1. in and laedō), *to dash upon, thrust, drive upon*, 1, 112; *dash into*, 5, 480.

inligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bind on*; *attach to*; *impede, encumber* (separated by tmesis), 10, 794.

inlīsus, a, um, p. of inlīdō.

inlūdō, lūsī, lūsus, 3, n. and a., *to play upon*; w. dat.; fig., *insult, mock*, 2, 64; *set at naught*, 4, 591; *injure, hurt*; w. acc., *insult*, 9, 634.

inlūstris, e, adj. (in and lūstrō), *illuminated*; fig., *conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, noble*, 6, 758.

inlūsus, a, um, p. of inlūdō.

inluviēs, ēī, f. (cf. ēluō), *that which is deposited by washing*; *dirt, filth*, 3, 593.

innectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., *to bind, tie*, 5, 511; *entwine*, 7, 353; *link together*; fig., *devise*, 4, 51.

innexus, a, um, p. of innectō.

innō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to swim upon or over*, 8, 691; *swim*, 10, 222;

- w. acc., *sail over*, 6, 134; *swim, pass by swimming*.
- innocuus**, a, um, adj., *harmless, involving no danger to any one*, 7, 230; pass., *unharmed, safe*, 10, 302.
- innoxius**, a, um, adj., *harmless*, 2, 683.
- innumerus**, a, um, adj., *numberless, countless*, 6, 706.
- innūptus**, a, um, adj., *not veiled; unmarried, virgin-*, 2, 31.
- inoffēnsus**, a, um, adj., *unobstructed; unbroken, smooth*, 10, 292.
- inolēscō**, olēvī, olitus, 3, n., *to grow into, upon, or in*, w. dat.; *fasten upon, be incorporated, be fixed by growth*, without a case foll., 6, 738.
- inopīnus**, a, um, adj. (2. in- and opīnor), *unexpected*, 5, 857.
- inops**, inopis, adj., *without means; poor, needy; wretched* (destitute of means to pay Charon), 6, 325; of things, *meager, mean, humble*, 8, 100; of the mind, w. gen., *bereft of*, 4, 300.
- Īnōus**, a, um, adj. (Īnō), *pertaining to Ino, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Melicertes or Palaemon; Inoan*, 5, 823.
- inquam**, n. def., *to say*; always used after one or more words in a direct quotation, 1, 321, et al.
- inremeābilis**, e, adj., *that can not be gone over again; not to be repassed, or retraced*, 6, 425; *inextricable*, 5, 591.
- inreparābilis**, e, adj., *irrecoverable, irretrievable*.
- inrīdeō**, rīsī, rīsus, 2, n. and a., *to laugh at; deride*, 5, 272; *set at naught, insult*, 4, 534.
- inrigō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to water; fig., diffuse*, 1, 692; *pervade*, 3, 511.
- inrīsus**, a, um, p. of inrideō.
- inrītō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to exasperate, provoke*, 4, 178.
- inritus**, a, um (2. in- and ratus), *baffled in calculation or purpose; ineffectual, unavailing; useless, vain*, 2, 459.
- inrumpō**, rūpī, ruptus, 3, n. and a., *to burst; w. acc., rush into, rush through*, 11, 879; w. dat., *burst into*, 6, 528.
- inruō**, rūī, 3, n. and a., *to rush in, break in*, 2, 757; *rush on*, 2, 383; *rush*, 9, 555.
- īnsalūtātus**, a, um, adj., *not saluted; without farewell greeting* (separated by tmesis), 9, 288.
- īnsānia**, ae, f. (īnsānus), *unsoundness; insanity, madness, folly, frenzy*, 2, 42; *violence, fury*, 7, 461.
- īnsānus**, a, um, adj., *unsound; mad, insane*, 6, 135; *inspired*, 3, 443.
- īnscius**, a, um, adj. (2. in- and sciō), *not knowing; unaware, unwitting, ignorant*, 1, 718; *amazed, bewildered*, 2, 307; w. gen., *ignorant of*, 12, 648.
- īnscriptus**, a, um, p. of īnscrībō.
- īnscrībō**, scrīpsī, scrīptus, 3, a., *to work upon, mark, furrow*, 1, 478; *inscribe*.
- īnsequor**, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow up, pursue, follow*, 5, 321; *press on, follow up; succeed*, 1, 87; *persecute, pursue*, 1, 241; w. inf., *proceed*, 3, 32.
- īnserō**, uī, tus, 3, a., *to fasten or put in; insert*, 3, 152.
- īnserō**, 1, freq. a. (īnserō), *to put or thrust into; pass through*, 2, 672.
- īnsertus**, a, um, p. of īnserō.
- īnsideō**, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. and a. (1. in and sedeō), *to sit or be seated on; w. dat., rest, recline upon*, 1, 719; *settle on*, 8, 480; w. acc., *occupy, hold*, 2, 616.
- īnsidiae**, ārum, f. (īnsideō), *a sitting down, or lying in ambush; an*

- ambush*, 11, 783; *snare, toil; plot, treachery, wile*, 2, 36; *stealthy journey or enterprise*, 9, 237; *artifice, stratagem*, 2, 421; personif. pl., *Insidiae*, ārum, *Stratagem*, 12, 336.
- insidior*, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (*Insidiae*), *to lie in ambush; lie in wait, lurk for*, w. dat., 9, 59.
- insidō*, sēdī, sessus, 3, n., *to sink, take a seat, or settle upon; w. dat., alight upon*, 6, 708; *to be stationed or secreted in*, 11, 531; w. acc., *settle upon*, 10, 59.
- insigne*, is, n., see *insignis*.
- insigniō*, ivī or iī, itus, 4, a. (*insigne*), *to decorate with a mark; adorn, mark, decorate*, 7, 790.
- insignis*, e, adj. (1. in and *signum*), *bearing a mark; beautiful*, 3, 468; *splendid, adorned*, 4, 134; *conspicuous*, 6, 808; *marked, renowned, distinguished*, 1, 10; *illustrious, glorious*, 10, 450; subst. *insigne*, is, n., *a distinguishing mark; symbol, ensign*, 10, 188; *trophy*, 12, 944; pl., *insignia*, ium, *distinctive arms, tokens*, 2, 339; *royal ensigns or insignia*, 8, 506; *trappings*, 11, 89.
- insinuō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to embosom; to penetrate*, 2, 229.
- insistō*, stitī, 3, a. and n., *to place one's self in or upon a thing; w. dat., to tread or stand upon, w. acc., to tread*, 6, 563; *impress*, 11, 574; fig., *of the will, continue, persist*, 4, 533.
- insomnis*, e, adj. (2. in- and *somnus*), *without sleep, wakeful*, 9, 167.
- insomnium*, iī, n., *that which comes in sleep; a dream*, 4, 9.
- insonō*, uī, 1, n., *to sound within; resound, snap*, 5, 579; w. acc., *sound, crack (as to, or with) the lash*, 7, 451.
- insōns*, sontis, adj., *innocent, guiltless, unoffending*, 2, 84.
- inspectus*, a, um, p. of *inspiciō*.
- inspērātus*, a, um, adj., *unhoped for*, 3, 278; *unexpected*, 8, 247.
- inspiciō*, spexī, spectus, 3, a. (1. in and *speciō*, *look*), *to look into or overlook*, 2, 47.
- inspirō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to breathe into; inspire, impart*, 1, 688; *instill*, 7, 351.
- inspoliātus*, a, um, adj., *not despoiled, upon; unstripped*, 11, 594.
- instar*, indecl., n. (1. in and *stō*), *an image; figure; noble or majestic form, majesty*, 6, 865; w. gen., *likeness; the size of, as large as*, 2, 15; *like*, 3, 637.
- instaurō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to build; perform, celebrate*, 3, 62; *revive, resolve anew*, 2, 451; *celebrate anew*, 4, 63; *renew*, 2, 669; *repay, requite*, 6, 530.
- internō*, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., *to spread over; cover*, 2, 722; *saddle*, 7, 277; *extend over*, 12, 675.
- instīgō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to goad on; incite, stimulate, encourage*, 5, 228.
- instituō*, uī, ūtus, 3, a. (1. in and *statuō*), *to fix in a place; put down, plant, step with*, 7, 690; *found, inaugurate*, 6, 70; w. inf., *ordain*, 6, 143; *prepare, begin*, 7, 109; *teach*.
- instō*, stitī, 1, n., *to stand on or upon; w. dat., acc., inf., or alone; w. dat., to stand on*, 11, 529; *stand or hang over*, 10, 196; w. acc., *to work at, ply work upon*, 8, 834; w. inf., *urge on, press on*, 1, 423; *persist*, 10, 118; *alone, to follow up, press on; pursue*, 1, 468; *struggle*, 12, 783; *be near at hand, approach, threaten*, 12, 916; *to be urgent, important, incumbent*, 4, 115.
- instrātus*, a, um, p. of *internō*.
- instrūctus*, a, um, p. of *instruō*.
- instruō*, strūxi, strūctus, 3, n., *to build upon; build up; arrange, draw up ships or troops*, 2, 254; 8, 676;

- prepare*, 1, 638; *furnish, equip*, supply, 3, 231; *support*, 6, 831; *instruct, train*, 2, 152.
- īnsuētus**, a, um (trisyll.), adj., *unaccustomed; unused, unwonted*, 6, 16; pl. n. as adv., *īnsuēta*, *strangely; hideously*, 8, 248.
- īnsula**, ae, f., *an island*, 1, 159.
- īnsultō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (*īnsiliō*, *leap upon*), w. dat., *to leap upon, bound upon, gallop over, trample on*, 12, 339; w. acc., *bound, dance, rush through*, 7, 581; absol., *prance*, 11, 600; *insult, be insolent, mock*, 2, 330; *exult*, 10, 20.
- īnsum**, fui, esse, irreg. n., *to be in or on; be represented on*, 6, 26.
- īnsuō**, uī, ūtus, 3, a., *to sew or stitch in, into, or on*, 5, 405.
- īnsuper**, adv. and prep.; adv., *above, over, upon*, 1, 61; *moreover*, 2, 593; prep. w. abl., *besides*, 9, 274.
- īnsuperābilis**, e, adj., *that can not be surmounted; invincible*, 4, 40.
- īnsurgō**, surrēxi, rēctus, 3, n., *to rise to; w. dat., 9, 34; rise, spring to, ply*, 3, 207; without case, *lift or raise one's self, rise upward*, 5, 443.
- īnsūtus**, a, um, p. of *īnsuō*.
- intāctus**, a, um, adj., *untouched, unbroken*, 11, 419; *unhurt*, 10, 504; *untouched by the yoke, unyoked*, 6, 38; *pure; a virgin*, 1, 345.
- integer**, gra, grum, adj. (2. in- and rt. tag, cf. tangō), *undiminished; entire; healthy, fresh, sound*, w. gen., 2, 638.
- intemerātus**, a, um, adj., *not violated, inviolate*, 2, 143; *pure, holy*, 3, 178; *a virgin*, 11, 584.
- intempestus**, a, um, adj. (2. in- and tempus), *unseasonable; unpleasant; gloomy, dark*, 3, 587; of unhealthy atmosphere or climate, *malarious, unhealthy*, 10, 184.
- intendō**, ī, tentus or tēnsus, 3, a., *to stretch to or towards; strain; stretch strings or chords; strain, aim, shoot*, 9, 590; *tune*, 9, 776; *extend, spread out, swell*, w. acc., 5, 33; *bind*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 403; *festoon*, 4, 506; *tie around*, w. acc. and dat., 2, 237; *stretch to*, 5, 136; p.; **intentus**, a, um, *earnestly attentive, intent*, 2, 1; *expectant*, 5, 137.
- intentātus**, a, um, adj., *untried, unsolicited*, 10, 39.
- intentō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (*intendō*), *to stretch, hold out*, 6, 572; *threaten*, 1, 91.
- intentus**, a, um, p. of *intendō*.
- intepeō**, uī, 2, n., *to become warm*, 10, 570.
- inter**, prep. w. acc., *between; among, amid, in the midst of*, 3, 646, et al.; *through*, 2, 782; *in*, 4, 70; implying both *to* and *amid*, 12, 437; w. sē or sēsē, *mutually*, 4, 193; *one with another*, 2, 455; *alternately, in turn*, 5, 433; *against each other*, 6, 828; *on or upon each other*, 11, 121.
- intercipiō**, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (*inter* and *capiō*), *to catch a thing passing along; intercept*, 10, 402.
- interclūdō**, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (*inter* and *claudō*), *to close the way; hinder, detain*, 2, 111.
- interdum**, adv., *sometimes*.
- intereā**, adv., *amid these things; meanwhile, in the meantime*, 1, 418, et al.
- intereō**, ivī or iī, itus, irreg. n., *to go between, be lost among, disappear; perish, die*.
- interficiō**, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (*inter* and *faciō*), *to separate the parts; slay, kill; of inanimate things, destroy*.
- interfor**, fātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to speak between; interrupt*, 1, 386.
- interfundō**, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour between; besprinkle; mark*, 4, 644;

- pass. as middle, *pour itself, flow between*, 6, 439.
- interfusus**, a, um, p. of interfundō.
- interimō**, ēmī, ēemptus, 3, a. (inter and emō), *to take from the midst; kill*, 10, 428.
- interior**, ius, adj. (compar. of obs. interus, rel. to inter), *inner, interior; interior or inner part of*, 1, 637; *on the inner side*, 5, 170; superl., **intimus**, a, um, *innermost*, 1, 243.
- interius**, see interior.
- interlūceō**, lūxī, 2, n., *to give light through; to open*, 9, 508.
- interluō**, 3, a., *to wash between; flow between*, 3, 419.
- internectō**, 3, a., *to bind together, bind up*, 7, 816.
- interpres**, etis, c., *an agent between parties; a mediator, messenger*, 4, 355; *author*, 4, 608; *prophet*, 3, 359.
- interritus**, a, um, adj., *unaffrighted; dauntless*, 5, 427; of inanimate things, *undisturbed; without peril, secure*, 5, 863.
- interrumpō**, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break asunder; interrupt, discontinue, suspend*, 4, 88; of fire, *extinguish*, 9, 239.
- interruptus**, a, um, p. of interrumpō.
- intersum**, fuī, esse, irreg. n., *to be in the midst; be present at, share in*, 11, 62.
- intertextō**, uī, tus, 3, a., *to interweave, embroider*, 8, 167.
- intertextus**, a, um, p. of intertexō.
- intervallum**, ī, n., *the space between two stakes; an interval, distance*, 5, 320.
- intexō**, uī, tus, 3, a., *to weave into or in; work in, inweave*, 5, 252; *festoon, wreath, entwine; cover*, 6, 216; *frame*, 2, 16.
- intextus**, a, um, p. of intexō.
- intimus**, a, um, see interior.
- intonō**, uī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to thunder*, 1, 90; impers.; **intonat**, *it thunders*, 2, 693.
- intōnsus**, a, um, adj., *unshaven, unshorn*, 9, 181; *leafy*, 9, 681.
- intorqueō**, torsī, tortus, 2, a., *to turn or hurl toward, or against*, 2, 231; *shoot, dart*, 9, 534.
- intortus**, a, um, p. of intorqueō.
- intrā**, prep. w. acc., and adv. (rel. to inter), *on the inside; within*, 2, 33, et al.; for *in*, 7, 168.
- intrāctābilis**, e, adj., *that can not be handled or managed; indomitable, invincible*, 1, 339.
- intrāctātus**, a, um, adj., *unhandled, untried*, 8, 206.
- intremō**, uī, 3, n., *to tremble*, 5, 505; *quake*, 3, 581.
- intrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. to inter), *to go into, enter*, 3, 254; *penetrate, pierce*, 8, 390.
- intrōgredior**, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (intrō and gradior), *to go within; enter*, 1, 520.
- intus**, adv. (in), *within*, 1, 294, et al.; w. abl., but not governing, 7, 192.
- inultus**, a, um, adj., *unavenged*, 2, 670.
- inumbro**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to cast a shade upon; overshadow; shade*, 11, 66.
- inundō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to overflow, a.*, 10, 24; *n.*, 11, 382; of an army, *rush on, pour on*, 12, 280.
- inūtilis**, e, adj., *useless*, 2, 510; *helpless*, 10, 794.
- Inuus**, see Castrum Inuī.
- invādō**, vāsī, vāsus, 3, a. and n., *to go into; enter*, 3, 382; *enter upon*, 6, 260; *invade, violate*, 6, 623; *rush into*, 12, 712; *attack, assail*, 2, 414; *address, accost*, 4, 265; *undertake, adventure*, 9, 186.
- invalidus**, a, um, adj., *not strong; feeble, infirm*, 5, 716; *timid*, 12, 262.
- invectus**, a, um, p. of invehō.

invehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry into or forward*; pass., **invehī**, *to ride or drive*, 1, 155; sail 5, 122; w. acc. of place, *sail to, arrive at, or in*, 7, 436; *enter*, 8, 714.

inveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, a., *to come upon*; *find out, find, discover*, 6, 8, et al.

inventor, ōris, m. (**inveniō**), *a finder; contriver*, 2, 164.

inventus, a, um, p. of **inveniō**.

invergō, 3, a., *to cause to incline; turn into, pour upon*, 6, 244.

invertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn over; invert, change*, 11, 202.

invictus, a, um, adj., *unconquered; invincible*, 6, 365.

invidēō, vidī, vīsus, 2, n. and a., *to look into; to look at with dislike; begrudge, envy*, 4, 234, et al.; *withhold, deny*; p., **invīsus**, a, um, *hated, hateful, odious*, 1, 387; act., *inimical, an enemy, hostile*, 11, 364.

invidia, ae, f. (**invidēō**), *dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy*, 2, 90; **invidia est**, foll. by inf. w. acc., 4, 340.

invigilō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to be awake, watch, provide for; wake, or rise early for, or to*, 9, 605.

inviolābilis, e, adj., *not to be violated, inviolable, certain*, 11, 363.

invīsō, vīsī, vīsus, 3, a., *to come, or go to see; visit*, 4, 144, et al.

invīsus, a, um, p. of **invidēō**.

invītō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to ask as a guest; to invite*, 8, 178; *encourage, incite*, 5, 292.

invītus, a, um, adj., *unwilling*, 6, 460; *unfriendly*, 2, 402.

invius, a, um, adj. (2, in- and via), *without a way; trackless, inaccessible, impassable*, 1, 537; *difficult*, 3, 383.

invocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call upon; invoke, adore*, 7, 140.

involvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll on or in; cast upon*, 12, 292; *roll along, carry*, 12, 689; *cover up, obscure*, 3, 198; *conceal, involve*, 6, 100.

1. **iō!** interj.; of joy, *ho, huzza!* of woe, *oh! behold! woe is me!* 7, 400.

2. **Īō**, ūs, f., *Io, daughter of Inachus, changed into a cow, watched by Argus, and again restored to her own form, and worshiped by the Egyptians as Isis*, 7, 789.

Iollās, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 640.

Īonius, a, um, adj., *Ionian*, 3, 671; subst., **Īonium**, īi, n., *the Ionian sea*, 3, 211.

Īōpās, ae, m., *a Carthaginian poet*, 1, 740.

Iovis, see **Iuppiter**.

Īphitus, īi, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 2, 435.

ipse, a, um, gen. **ipsīus**, dem. pron., *self*, used to emphasize substantives and pronouns expressed or understood; *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, etc.*, freq.; sometimes equivalent to *just, precisely, exactly, very, even*, 5, 767, et al.; denoting distinction or preëminence, 1, 575, et al.; *of one's self, spontaneously*, 7, 492, et al.; the whole as contrasted with the parts, 12, 303.

īra, ae, f., *anger, fury, wrath*, freq.; *resentment, hatred*, 1, 251; *vengeful, wrathful thought*, 2, 575; *curse, wrathful intent*, 11, 443; *vengeance*, 12, 946; pl. *angry passions, wrath*, 1, 4, et al.; personif., **Īrae**, ārum, f., *the Demon of wrath, Wrath*, 12, 336.

īrāscor, īrātus sum, 3, dep. n. (**īra**), *to be angry, furious; to show anger*, 10, 712; *to collect rage, throw fury into*, 12, 104; *to attack*, 10, 712.

īrātus, a, um, p. of **īrāscor**.

ire, infin. of *eō*.

Īris, idis, f., acc. *Īrim*, *Iris*, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, and messenger of the gods above, 4, 694, et al.

is, ea, id, gen. *ēius*, dem. pron. 1. Subst. (= 3d pers. pron.), *he, she, it, they*, 3, 596, et al. 2. Adj., *that, this, those, these*, 2, 103, et al.; *such*, 1, 529, et al.

Ismara, ae, f., a city at the foot of *Ismarus*, a mountain in Thrace, 10, 351.

Ismarus, ī, m., a Maeonian, follower of *Aeneas*, 10, 139.

iste, ista, istud, dem. pron., properly relating to the second person, *that* of which you speak, or which pertains to you; *that, this; such*, 2, 521.

istīc, adv. (*iste*), *there*, where thou art; *there*, 10, 557.

istinc, adv. (*iste*), *thence*, where thou art; *from that place, or there*, 6, 389.

ita, adv. (rel. to *is*), *thus, so, in such a manner*, 4, 533, et al.; in oaths, 9, 208.

Italī, see *Italus*.

Ītalia, ae (*Ī* by poetic (epic) license), f., *Italy*, 1, 2, et al.

Ītalides, um, f. (*Italus*), *Italian women; Italian nymphs*, 11, 657.

1. *Italus*, a, um (*Ītalia*), *Italian*, 3, 440, et al.; subst., *Italī*, ōrum, m., *the Italians*, 1, 109.

2. *Italus*, ī, m., *the ancient king from whom Italy was supposed to have been named*, 7, 178.

item, adv. (*is*). *so, likewise, also*.

iter, itineris, n. (*eō*), *a going; a journey, passage, voyage*, 3, 507, et al.; *track, path, way*, 1, 370; *course*, 7, 35.

iterum, adv., *a second time, again* freq.; *iterumque iterumque*, *both again and again, again and again*, 2, 770.

Ithaca, ae, f., *Ithaca*, the island of *Ulysses* in the Ionian sea, 3, 272.

Ithacus, a, um, adj. (*Ithaca*), *of Ithaca, Ithacan*; subst., *Ithacus*, ī, m., *the Ithacan, Ulysses*, 2, 104, et al.

itur, see *eō*.

itūrus, a, um, p. of *eō*.

Itys, yos (acc. -ym), m., *a Trojan slain by Turnus*, 9, 574.

iuba, ae, f., *the mane* of a horse; *of a serpent*, 2, 206; *of a helmet, plume, crest*, 2, 412.

iubar, aris, n., *brightness, radiance*, of the sun, or of a star; *the sun, morning*, 4, 130.

iubeō, iussī (*fut. perf.* iussō for iusserō, 11, 467), iussus, 2, a., *to order, request*, usually w. inf., freq.; *bid*, 2, 3; *ask, invite*, 1, 708; *will, wish, desire*, 3, 261; *direct, enjoin, admonish*, 3, 697; *persuade, advise*, 2, 37; *to clear by command*, 10, 444; w. subj., 10, 53; p. subst., iussum, ī, n., *a thing ordered; command, injunction, order*, 1, 77, et al.

iūcundus, a, um, adj., *pleasant, sweet, delightful*, 6, 363.

iūdex, icis, c. (*iūs* and rt. dic, say), *a judge*, 6, 431, et al.

iūdicium, iī, n. (*iūdex*), *a judgment, decision*, 1, 27, et al.

iugālis, e, adj. (*iugum*), *pertaining to the yoke; yoked together; matrimonial, nuptial*, 4, 16; subst., *iugālēs*, ium, m., *yoked, or harnessed horses; a team*, 7, 280.

iūgerum, ī, n. (rel. to *iungō* and *iugum*), *a Roman acre*, about five eighths of the English acre; *a iuger, an acre*, 6, 596; pl., *iūgera*, um, acres, 6, 596; *fields, lands, ground*.

iugō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*iugum*), *to yoke; fig., join in marriage, unite*, 1, 345.

iugulō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (iugulum), *to cut the throat; slay, slaughter*, 11, 199; *immolate*, 12, 214.

iugulum, ī, n. (rel. to iungō), *the joining part; the throat*, 10, 415, et al.

iugum, ī, n. (rel. to iungō), *a yoke*, 3, 542, et al.; *a span, team, horses*, 5, 147, et al.; *cross-bench, seat, bench*, 6, 411; of hills or mountains, *summit, top, ridge*, 1, 498; *mount*, 7, 799; *brow of a hill*, 8, 236; fig., *subjection*, 10, 78; pl., iuga, ōrum, meton., *car, chariot*, 6, 804; 10, 594.

Iūlius, iū, m., *Julius, the name of the Roman gens in which the family of Caesar was the most prominent*, 6, 789; applied to Augustus, 1, 288.

Iūlus, ī, m., *Iulus or Ascanius, son of Aeneas*, 1, 267, et freq.

iūctūra, ae, f. (iungō), *a joining; joint*, 2, 464.

iūctus, a, um, p. of iungō.

iungō, iūnxī, iūctus, 3, a., *to join; unite*, 1, 73, et al.; *clasp*, 3, 83; *yoke, harness*, 5, 817; *bind, tie*, 8, 485; *connect, arrange*, 3, 451; *ally, reconcile*, 11, 129; w. sē understood, *to join one's self to, reach*, w. dat., 10, 240; or sibi, *to join*, 4, 142; 11, 145; p., iūctus, a, um, *joined*, freq.; *close together, equal*, 5, 157.

Iūnō, ōnis, f., *Juno, the Sabine and Roman name for the wife and sister of Jupiter, daughter of Saturn*, 1, 4, et al.; **Iūnō inferna**, *the Juno of the lower world, Proserpine*, 6, 138.

Iūnōnius, a, um, adj. (Iūnō), *pertaining to Juno, under the influence of Juno; Juno's*, 1, 671.

Iuppiter, Iovis, m., *Jupiter, son of Saturn and Rhea, and king of the gods*, 1, 223; **Iuppiter Stygius**, *Pluto*, 4, 638.

iūre, see iūs.

iūrgium, iī, n. (iūrgō, *dispute*), *a lawsuit; a quarrel; reproof*, 11, 406.

iūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (iūs), *to take an oath*, 4, 426; *call to witness, swear by*, w. prep. per, 6, 458; w. acc. alone, 6, 351; w. acc. of thing and person, 12, 197.

iūs, iūris, n., *law, right, equity, justice*, freq.; *obligation*, 2, 157; pl., iūra, um, *justice*, 1, 293; *laws, courts*, 1, 426; *rules*, 1, 731; **dare iūra**, *to administer laws or justice; dispense laws, rule* (perhaps also including the idea of enacting laws), 1, 293; abl. adv., iūre, *with right, justly*, 9, 642.

iussum and iussō, see iubeō.

1. iussus, a, um, p. of iubeō.

2. iussus, ūs, m., only in abl. sing. (iubeō), *by command, order, decree*, 2, 247.

iūstitia, ae, f. (iūstus), *righteousness, justice, equity*, 1, 523, et al.

iūstus, a, um, adj. (iūs), *righteous, just*, 1, 544, et al.; *fair, equal*, 1, 508; subst., iūstum, ī, n., *that which is just, meet, proper, sufficient, enough*.

Iūturna, ae, f., *a Naiad, sister of Turnus*, 12, 154, et al.

iuvenālis, e, adj. (iuvenis), *pertaining to youth; youthful*, 2, 518.

iuvenca, see iuventus.

iuventus, a, um, adj. (iuvenis), *young*; subst., iuventus, ī, m., *a young bullock*, 3, 247, et al.; **iuvenca**, ae, f., *a heifer*, 8, 208, et al.

iuvenis, e, adj., *young; in the vigor or flower of life; young, youthful*, freq.; subst., iuvenis, is, c., *a young person, youth; young man*, 1, 321, et al.

iuventa, ae, f. (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth; youth*, 1, 590, et al.

iuventās, ātis, f. (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth; youthful vigor*, 5, 398.

iuventūs, ūtis, f. (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth; collective, young people, the youth; warriors*, 1, 467.

iuvō, iūvī, iūtus, 1, a. and n., *to help, aid, assist*, 1, 571; *delight*; impers., **iuvat**, *it is of use, it avails, helps*, 10, 56; *pleases, delights, gratifies*, 1, 203.

iūxtā, adv. and prep. w. acc. (rel. to iungō), *near, close, near by*, 2, 513; *at the same time*, 2, 666; *near to*, 3, 506.

Ixiōn, onis, m., *the father of Pirithous, and king of the Lapithae, who was bound to an ever revolving wheel in Hades for offering violence to Juno*, 6, 601.

K

Karthāgō, inis, f. (Καρχηδών, *new city*), *a city built by Phoenician adventurers on the northern coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, a short distance N. E. of the modern Tunis*, 1, 13, et al.

L

labefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a., pass., **labefiō**, fierī, factus (labō and faciō), *to cause to totter or waver*; p., **labefactus**, a, um, *shaken*, 4, 395; *yielding, melting*, 8, 390.

labefactus, p. of labefaciō.

lābēs, is, f. (1. lābor), *a falling, sinking down; decline, beginning of evil or ruin, downward step*, 2, 97; *corruption, stain, blemish*, 6, 746.

Labīcī, ōrum, m., *the Labici, or people of Labicum or Labici, a Latin town near the present Colonna*, 7, 796.

labō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to give way, begin*

to yield; totter, 2, 492; *of the mind, waver*, 4, 22; *falter, flag, despond*, 12, 223.

1. **lābor**, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slide, glide down, or slip, freq.; fall down*, 2, 465; *ebb*, 11, 628; *pass away*, 2, 14; *descend*, 2, 262; *glide, sail, skim along*, 8, 91; *flow*, 3, 281; *fall, perish*, 2, 430; *decline*, 4, 318; *faint*, 3, 309.

2. **labor** (labōs), ōris, m., *labor, effort, toil, working, work*, 1, 431, et al.; *care; task*, 4, 115; *effort, activity, of man*, 11, 425; *adventure, enterprise*, 2, 385; *burden*, 2, 708; *fatigue, difficulty, hardship*, 1, 330; *struggle, danger, distress, misfortune, calamity, woe, suffering*, 1, 10, et al.; *hard fate*, 12, 727; *an eclipse*, 1, 742; *the product of work, workmanship, work*, 1, 455; *personif., Labōs, Toil*, 6, 277.

labōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (2. labor), *to toil, make effort; work out; prepare, knead*, 8, 181; *fashion; embroider*, 1, 639.

1. **labrum**, ī, n., *a lip*, 11, 572.

2. **lābrum**, ī, n., *a vat or tub; a bowl, vase, vessel*, 8, 22.

Labyrinthus, ī, m., *the Labyrinth*, 5, 588.

lac, lactis, n., *milk*, 3, 66, et al.; *juice*, 4, 514.

Lacaena, ae, adj. f., *Lacedaemonian or Spartan*; subst., *the Spartan woman; Helen*, 2, 601.

Lacedaemōn, onis (acc. ona), f., *Lacedaemon or Sparta, the capital of Laconia*, 7, 363.

Lacedaemonius, a, um, adj., *Lacedaemonian, Spartan*, 3, 328.

lacer, era, erum, adj., *torn, mangled, bruised, mutilated*, 5, 275.

lacerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (lacer), *to tear, mutilate; wound*, 3, 41; *rend*, 12, 98.

lacerta, ae, see 2. **lacertus**.

1. **lacertus**, ī, m., *the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the arm*, 5, 141, et al.

2. **lacertus**, ī, m., and **lacerta**, ae, f., *a lizard*.

laccessitus, a, um, p. of **laccessō**.

laccessō, cessivī, cessitus, 3, intens. a., *to provoke, rouse, irritate, incite*, 5, 429; *call forth, summon, rouse*, 10, 10; *challenge, attack, assail*, 11, 585; *strike, smite*, 7, 527; *slap with the hand, caress, cheer*, 12, 85.

Lacīnius, a, um, adj. (**Lacīnium**), of *Lacinium, a promontory near Croton, on the southern coast of Italy; Lacinian; Dīva Lacīnia, the Lacinian goddess; Juno*, 3, 552.

lacrima, ae, f., *a tear*, 1, 228, et al.

lacrimābilis, e, adj. (**lacrimō**), *that calls for tears; piteous*, 3, 39; *causing tears; woeful, disastrous*, 7, 604.

lacrimō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (**lacrima**), *to shed tears, weep*, 1, 459.

lacrimōsus, a, um, adj. (**lacrima**), *tearful; sad, mournful, piteous*, 11, 274.

lacteō, uī, 2, a. and n. (**lac**), *to suck*.

lacteus, a, um, adj. (**lac**), *milky, full of milk; milk-white*, 8, 660.

lacus, ūs, m., *a lake, pool, source*, 8, 74; *fen*, 2, 135.

Ladēs, is, m., *a Lycian follower of Aeneas, slain by Turnus*, 12, 343.

Lādōn, ōnis, acc. -ōna, m., *Ladon, a follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

laedō, laesī, laesus, 3, a., *to strike violently; smite*, 2, 231; *bruise, strike, hit*, 7, 809; *hurt, injure, offend, thwart*, 1, 8; *violate*, 12, 496.

laena, ae, f., *an upper garment; cloak, mantle*, 4, 262.

Lāertius, a, um, adj. (**Lāertēs**), of *Laertes, father of Ulysses; Laertian*, 3, 272.

laesus, a, um, p. of **laedō**.

laetitia, ae, f. (**laetus**), *joy*, 1, 514, et al.
laetor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (**laetus**), *to rejoice*, w. abl., gen., infin., or absolute, 1, 393, et al.

laetus, a, um, adj., *joyful, joyous, glad*, 4, 418, et freq.; *delighting in* (w. abl.), 1, 275, 696; 2, 417; *springing*, 10, 643; *sparkling, radiant*, 1, 591; *happy, auspicious*, 1, 605; *abounding, rich, full* (w. abl. or gen.), 1, 441; *well fed, fat*, 3, 220; *blissful, blessed*, 6, 744.

laeva, laevō, laevum, see **laevus**.

laevus, a, um, adj., *the left*, 10, 495; (situated) *on the left*, 3, 412; *the left*, 3, 420; fig., *ill-starred, unpropitious, baleful*, 10, 275; *infatuated, blind*, 2, 54; subst., **laeva**, ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 1, 611; ab **laevā**, *on the left side*, 8, 460; pl., **laeva**, ōrum, n., *the left-hand places; waters or waves on the left hand*, 5, 825; adv., **laevum**, *on the left*, 2, 693.

Lagus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 381.

lambō, ī, itus, 3, a., *to lick*, 2, 211; of flame, *touch, lick*, 3, 574.

lāmenta, ōrum, n. (sing. not in good use), *a wailing, cry of grief, lamentation, mourning, moaning*, 4, 667.

lāmentābilis, e, adj. (**lāmentor**, *deplore*), *deplorable; pitiable; to be deplored*, 2, 4.

lampas, ādis, f., *a light, torch*, 6, 587; *firebrand*, 9, 535.

Lamus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

Lamyrus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

lancea, ae, f., *a lance, light spear, javelin*, 12, 375.

lancēs, see **lanx**.

languēō, uī, 2, n., *to be faint, to languish, grow feeble*: p., **languēns**, entis, of the sea, 10, 289; of flowers, *drooping*, 11, 69.

languēscō, **languī**, 3, inc. n. (*languēō*), *to become faint, grow weak, droop*, 9, 436.

languidus, a, um, adj. (*languēō*), *languid*, 12, 908.

lāniger, era, erum, adj. (*lāna*, *wool*, and *gerō*), *bearing wool; fleecy*, 3, 660.

laniō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lacerate, mangle, mutilate*, 6, 494.

lānūgo, inis, f., *down*.

lanx, lancis, f., *a broad dish or plate; a charger, platter*, 8, 284; pl., **lancēs**, *the basins of weighing scales; scales*, 12, 725.

Lāocoōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan prince and priest of Apollo*, 2, 41; *serving also as priest of Neptune*, 2, 201.

Lāodamīa, ae, f., *daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, who killed herself after her husband was slain by Hector*, 6, 447.

Lāomedontēus, a, um, adj. (*Lāomedon*), *pertaining to Laomedon, father of Priam; Laomedontean, Trojan*, 4, 542.

Lāomedontiadēs, ae, m. (*Lāomedon*), *a son or descendant of Laomedon*, 8, 162; pl., *the Trojans*, 3, 248, et al.

lapidōsus, a, um, adj. (*lapis*), *full of stones; hard as stone, stony*, 3, 649.

lapis, idis, m., *a stone, rock*, 12, 906, et al.; *marble*.

Lapitha, ae, c., *one of the Lapithae*; pl., **Lapithae**, ārum (um, 7, 305); *the Lapithae, a race of Thessalians, who fought with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae*, 6, 601, et al.

lāpsō, āre, freq. n. (1. *lābor*), *to fall down; slip*, 2, 551.

1. **lāpsus**, a, um, p. of 1. *lābor*.

2. **lāpsus**, ūs, m. (1. *lābor*), *a slipping; gliding*, 2, 225; *gliding movement*, 2, 225; *turning, move-*

ment, 2, 236; *descent, flight*, 3, 225; *course*, 4, 524.

laquear, āris, n., *a ceiling with hollows or panels; a paneled or fretted ceiling*, 1, 726.

Lār, **Laris**, m., *a fireside, hearth, or household god*, 5, 744; **hesternum Larem**, *the household god of yesterday*, 8, 543; meton., *household, property, home, dwelling*.

largior, itus sum, 4, dep. (*largus*), *to give largely; bestow, grant*, 10, 494.

largus, a, um, adj., *ample; spacious, expansive*, 6, 640; *plentiful, copious, flowing*, 1, 465; *bountiful, free*, 10, 619; w. gen., *lavish*, 11, 338.

Lārīdēs, is, m., *a Rutulian, son of Daucus*, 10, 391.

Lārīna, ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 655.

Larīsaеus, a, um (*Larissa*), *of Larissa, a Thessalian town, on the southern bank of the Peneus; Larissaeon*, 2, 197.

lassus, a, um, adj., *faint, tired, wearied*, 2, 739.

Latagus, ī, m., *a Tyrrhenian*, 10, 697.

lātē, adv. (*lātus*), *widely; far and wide*, 1, 21; *on all sides, far around*, 1, 163; *all over*, 12, 308.

latebra, ae, f. (*lateō*), *a hiding place; recess, lodgment, retreat*, 12, 389; usually in pl., **latebrae**, ārum, *an ambushade; covert, retreat; cavern*, 3, 424; *recess, cavity*, 2, 38; *the hatches of a ship, the hold*, 10, 657.

latebrōsus, a, um, adj. (*latebra*), *full of lurking places or recesses; full of holes; porous*, 5, 214; *secret*, 8, 713.

latēns, entis, p. of *lateō*.

lateō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to be hidden, lie concealed*, 2, 48; *to lurk; be sheltered*, 10, 805; *be unknown to, escape the knowledge of*, 1, 130; p.,

- latēns**, entis, *hidden, concealed*, 3, 237; *hiding, lurking*, 2, 568.
- latex**, icis, m., *a liquid; liquor; wine*, 1, 686; *water*, 4, 512.
- Latīna**, see 2. Latīnus.
- Latīnī**, see 2. Latīnus.
1. **Latīnus**, ī, m. (Latium), *Latinus, a king of Latium, whose capital was Laurentum, and whose daughter, Lavinia, became the wife of Aeneas*, 6, 891, et al.
2. **Latīnus**, a, um, adj. (Latium), *of Latium; Latin*, 1, 6, et al.; subst., **Latīnī**, ōrum, m., *the people of Latium; the Latins*, 12, 823, et al.; **Latīna**, ae, f., *a Latin woman*, 12, 604.
- Latium**, ī, n. (2. latus; Virgil, 8, 323, derives it from lateō), *a country of ancient Italy, extending from the left bank of the lower Tiber to Campania*, 1, 6; meton., for **Latīnī**, *the Latins, people of Latium*, 10, 365, et al.
- Lātōna**, ae, f., *the mother of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 502.
- Lātōnius**, a, um, adj. (Lātōna), *of Latona, Latonian*, 9, 405, et al.; subst., **Lātōnia**, ae, f., *Diana*, 11, 534.
- lātrātor**, ōris, m. (lātrō), *one who barks like a dog; a barker, the barking*, 8, 698.
- lātrātus**, ūs, m. (lātrō), *a barking; baying*, 5, 257, et al.
1. **lātrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to bark, snarl, bay*, 6, 401, et al.; of waves, 7, 588.
2. **latrō**, ōnis, m., *a hired servant, mercenary soldier, huntsman*, 12, 7.
1. **lātus**, a, um, adj., *wide, broad*, 1, 313; *spacious, ample, large*, 4, 199; *widespread, far-extending*, 1, 225.
2. **latus**, eris, n., *a side*, 1, 105, et al.; *coast*, 8, 416; **laterum iūnctūrae**, *joinings of the sides of a belt, i.e., ends of a belt*, 12, 274.
- laudō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (laus), *to praise*, 2, 586; *commend*, 11, 460.
- Laurēns**, entis, adj. (Laurentum), *of Laurentum, the ancient capital of Latium; Laurentine, Laurentian*, 5, 797, et al., subst., **Laurentēs**, um, pl. m., *the Laurentians*, 7, 63, et al.
- Laurentius**, a, um, adj. (Laurentum), *of Laurentum; Laurentian*, 10, 709.
- Laurentum**, ī, n., *a town on the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*, 8, 1.
- laurus**, ī, f., *the laurel or bay tree*, 2, 513; *a laurel crown or wreath*, 3, 81.
- laus**, laudis, f., *praise*, 1, 609, et al.; *fame, glory*, 2, 584; *praiseworthy conduct, prowess, heroism, virtue, merit*, 1, 461, et al.
- Lausus**, ī, m., *an Etruscan chief, son of Mezentius*, 7, 649, et al.
- lautus**, a, um, see lavō.
- Lāvīnia**, ae, f., *a Latin princess, daughter of King Latinus*, 6, 764, et al.
- Lāvīnium**, ī, n. (Lāvīnia), *a city of Latium, built by Aeneas and named after his Latin wife, Lavinia*, 1, 270, et al.
- Lāvīnius**, a, um, and **Lāvīnus**, a, um, adj. (Lāvīnium), *of or belonging to Lavinium*, 4, 236.
- lavō**, lāvī, lautus, and lōtus, 1 and 3, a. and n., *to wash, bathe*, 3, 663; *wet, sprinkle*, 6, 227; p., **lautus**, a, um, *washed; neat, elegant; stately, magnificent*, 8, 361.
- laxō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (laxus), *to loosen, slacken; unfasten, undo, open*, 2, 259; *uncoil, let out*, 3, 267; *open, clear*, 6, 412; of the body, *relax*, 5, 836; of the mind, *relieve*, 9, 225.
- laxus**, a, um, adj., *loose; disjointed, unfastened, gaping, open*, 1, 122;

- slack, loosened, free*, 1, 63; *unbent*, 11, 874.
- lebēs, ētis, m.**, a kettle or caldron, 3, 466.
1. **lēctus, a, um, p.** of **legō**.
2. **lēctus, ī, m.** (**legō**, to gather), a gathering, as of boughs, leaves, straw, etc.; a couch, 4, 496.
- Lēda, ae, f.**, wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra, 1, 652.
- Lēdaeus, a, um, adj.** (**Lēda**), pertaining to Leda; Ledaean; daughter of Leda, 7, 364; descendant of Leda, 3, 328.
- lēgātus, ī, m.** (**lēgō**, **lēgāre**, to delegate), a legate, envoy, ambassador, 8, 143, et al.
- legēns, entis, p.** of **legō**.
- lēgifer, era, erum, adj.** (**lēx** and **ferō**), law-bringing, law-giving, 4, 58.
- legiō, ōnis, f.** (**legō**, to choose), a levy of troops; the original Roman army; then, a grand division of the army; a legion; host, 7, 681; army, 8, 605.
- legō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a.**, to gather, collect, 5, 209; cull, pick, gather; gather in, furl, 3, 532; wind up, 10, 815; select, elect, choose, 1, 426; take to one's self, claim, 10, 79; take in point after point in travel or with the eye, coast along, pass by, 3, 292; trace, pursue, 9, 393; traverse, 2, 208; 12, 481; read; survey, review, 6, 755; p., **lēctus, a, um**, gathered, collected, 6, 228; picked, culled; chosen, choice, 9, 272, et al.
- Leleges, um, m.**, Pelasgian tribes of Asia Minor and Greece, 8, 725.
- Lēmnius, a, um, adj.**, pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Aegean Sea; the home of Vulcan; Lemnian, 8, 454.
- Lēnaeus, a, um, adj.**, pertaining to the wine press; Bacchic, Lenaean, 4, 207.
- lēniō, īvī or īī, ītus, 4, a. and n.** (**lēnis**), to render mild; allay; soothe, 4, 528; quiet, calm, 6, 468; of inanimate things, 8, 87.
- lēnis, e, adj.**, mild, 3, 70; gentle, quiet, 2, 782.
- lentō, āvī, ātus, 1, a.** (**lentus**), to make flexible; of oars, bend, ply, 3, 384.
- lentus, a, um, adj.**, adhesive, clammy, sticky, viscid; tough, 12, 773; pliant, limber, 6, 137; ductile, malleable, 7, 634; slender, 3, 31; 12, 489; sluggish, creeping, 5, 682; quiet, 7, 28; inactive, 12, 237.
- leō, leōnis, m.**, a lion, 2, 722, et al.
- lepus, oris, m.**, and epicene, a hare, 9, 563, et al.
- Lerna, ae, f.**, Lerna, a marshy forest near Argos, where the Lernaean hydra was slain by Hercules, 6, 287, et al.
- Lernaeus, a, um, adj.** (**Lerna**), of Lerna, Lernaean, 8, 300.
- lētālis, e, adj.** (**lētum**), deadly, fatal, mortal, 4, 73; ominous of death, 12, 877.
- Lēthaeus, a, um, adj.**, of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades; oblivious, Lethean, 5, 854, et al.
- lētifer, era, erum, adj.** (**lētum** and **ferō**), death-bringing; deadly, 3, 139.
- lētum, ī, n.** (cf. **dēleō**), death, destruction, 2, 134, et al.
- Leucaspis, is, m.**, Leucaspis, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 334.
- Leucātēs, ae, m.**, Leucata, a promontory of the island of Leucadia, off the coast of Acarnania, 3, 274.
- levāmen, inis, n.** (2. **levō**), an alleviation; relief, mitigation; solace, 3, 709.
1. **lēvis, e, adj.**, smooth; slippery, 5, 328; polished, 5, 91.
2. **levis, e, adj.**, of little weight, light, 2, 682, et al.; thin, slender, 10, 817;

- delicate, tender*, 12, 207; *light-armed*, 11, 868; *fleeting, fleet, swift, flying*, 1, 147; *flitting, airy*, 10, 663; *sudden*, 12, 489; *insignificant, small*, 7, 232; *mean*, 12, 764.
1. **lēvō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (1. lēvis), *to make smooth, polish*, 5, 306.
2. **levō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (2. levis), *to render light; lighten; lift, aid*, 1, 145; *raise*, 4, 690; *fig., ease, relieve of (w. abl.)*; *support, rest*, 10, 834; *reënforce, help*, 2, 452; *mitigate*, 3, 36; *allay*, 7, 495; *cure*, 7, 755; *relieve*, 7, 571.
- lēx**, lēgis, f., *a bill proposed to the people for enactment; statute, law, decree*, 1, 507, et al.; *pl., lēgēs, um, government*, 4, 231; *conditions, terms*, 4, 618.
- libāmen**, inis, n. (libō), *a libation; sacrifice, offering*, 6, 246.
- libēns**, p. of libet.
- libeō**, uī, itus, 2, n., *to please*; *impers., libet, uit or libitum est*, 2, *it pleases, is agreeable to, is one's pleasure, will, mind*; *p., libēns, entis, willing; well-pleased, ready, gladly, freely*, 3, 438, et al.
1. **Liber**, erī, m., *Liber, the god of wine and hilarity, identified by the Romans with the Grecian Bacchus*, 6, 805, et al.
2. **liber**, era, erum, adj. (rel. to libet), *acting at pleasure; free, unrestrained*, 12, 74; *freeborn, w. abl., set free, loosed from, loose*, 11, 493; *w. gen., 10, 154*; *adv., liberē, freely*.
3. **liber**, brī, m., *the rind; inner bark of a tree*.
- liberē**, adv., see 2. liber.
- libertās**, ātis, f. (2. liber), *liberty, freedom*, 6, 821.
- libet**, see libeō.
- libō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to taste, sip; to touch lightly; kiss*, 1, 256; *pour out as a drink offering*, 1, 736; *make a libation*, 3, 354; *w. acc. of the object on which the libation is poured, to pour libations on*, 12, 174.
- librō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (libra, *a balance*), *to balance, poise; of weapons, to aim*, 5, 479; *to dart*, 9, 417.
- libum**, ī, n. (libō), *a cake of meal, oil, and honey, used in sacrifice*.
- Liburnī**, ōrum, m., *the Liburni or Liburnians, a warlike people, inhabiting Liburnia, near the head of the Adriatic Sea on the Illyrian coast*, 1, 244.
- Libya**, ae, f., *Libya; northern Africa; by poetic license, Africa*, 1, 22, et al.
- Libycus**, a, um, adj., *Libyan*, 1, 339, et al.; *subst., Libycum, ī, n., the Libyan or African sea*, 5, 595.
- Libystis**, idis, adj., *Libyan*, 5, 37.
- licenter**, adv. (licēns), (comp. **licentius**), *without restraint, freely*, 7, 557.
- liceō**, uī, itus, 2, n.; *impers., licet, licuit or licitum est*, 2, *it is allowed; permitted, proper, lawful, right; one may*, 5, 82, et al.; *p. and adj., licitus, a, um, allowed, allowable; free*, 8, 468; *conj., licet, as a concessive, though, albeit, although*, 6, 802, et al.
1. **licet**, v. *impers.*, see liceō.
2. **licet**, concessive conj., see liceō.
- Lichās**, ae, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 315.
- licitus**, a, um, p. of liceō.
- Licymnia**, ae, f., *Licymnia, a slave*, 9, 546.
- Liger**, erī, m., *an Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 576, et al.
- lignum**, ī, n., *wood; structure, frame*, 2, 45; *tree*, 12, 767.
- ligō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie, fasten, bind*, 2, 217; *with in, encumber*, 10, 794.

Ligus, uris, m., *a Ligurian; inhabitant of Liguria, the modern Piedmont; pl., Ligurēs, um, the Ligurians*, 10, 185.

lilium, īl, n., *a lily*, 6, 709.

Lilybēius, a, um, adj. (Lilybaeum), *of Lilybaeum, the western promontory of Sicily; Lilybaean*, 3, 706.

limbus, ī, m., *a border, hem, fringe*, 4, 137.

līmen, inis, n., *that which binds; a threshold or lintel; a threshold*, 2, 242, et al.; *meton., door, gate, portal*, 2, 480; *a dwelling, abode, palace*, 1, 389; *realm*, 6, 696; *border, limit*, 10, 355; *the line where the race begins or ends, the "calx," the starting point*, 5, 316; *in līmine, near at hand, in sight*, 7, 598.

līmes, itis, m. (rel. to līmen), *a cross path bounding two fields; border, boundary, train*, 2, 697; *track, passage*, 10, 514.

līmōsus, a, um, adj. (l. līmus), *full of mud; miry, slimy*, 2, 135.

1. **līmus**, ī, m., *mud, mire, slime*, 6, 416.

2. **līmus**, ī, m., *a girdle or apron worn by the sacrificing priest and attendants*, 12, 120.

līneus, a, um, adj. (līnum), *flaxen*, 5, 510.

lingua, ae, f., *the tongue*, 2, 211, et al.; *speech*, 11, 338; *voice, note*, 3, 361.

linō, lēvī, litus, 3, a., *to besmear, daub; stop, seal up*.

linquō, liquī, 3, a., *to leave*, 1, 517, and freq.; *desert, abandon, flee from*, 3, 213; *pass by*, 3, 705; *depart from, leave*, 3, 124; *of death, yield up*, 3, 140; *give up or over, desist from*, 3, 160.

linteum, ī, n. (līnum), *linen cloth; sailcloth; a sail*, 3, 686.

līnum, ī, n., *flax or hemp*.

Liparē, ēs, f., *Lipara or Lipare, one of the Aeolian Islands, N. E. of Sicily*, 8, 417.

liquefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a., pass.; **liquefiō**, fierī, factus sum (liqueō and faciō), *to render liquid; melt, liquefy*, 3, 576.

liquefactus, a, um, p. of liquefaciō.

1. **liquēns**, entis, p. of liqueō.

2. **līquēns**, entis, p. of liquor.

liqueō, liquī, 2, n., *to be fluid; p., liquēns, entis, liquid, fluid*, 5, 238.

liquēscō, licuī, 3, inc. n. (liqueō), *to become fluid or liquid; melt*, 8, 446.

liquidus, a, um, adj. (liqueō), *flowing, liquid, fluid*, 5, 217, et al.; *clear, serene*, 6, 202.

liquor, 3, dep. n., *to be in a liquid state; run, ooze, trickle, flow*, 3, 28; p., **līquēns**, entis, *liquid, fluid*, 1, 432.

Līris, is, m., *an Etruscan warrior*, 11, 670.

līs, lītis, f., *a strife, contest, dispute*, 12, 898.

litō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to sacrifice auspiciously; atone, expiate, make atonement*, 2, 118; *to offer in sacrifice*, 4, 50.

lītoreus, a, um, adj. (lītus), *pertaining to the seashore; on the shore; very rarely, on the river bank*, 3, 390; *of the shore, seashore*, 12, 248.

1. **lītus**, oris, n., *the seashore, beach, strand; shore, coast*, 1, 3, et al.; *shore*, 6, 900.

2. **litus**, a, um, p. of linō.

lituus, ī, m., *an augur's staff or wand*, 7, 187; *a cornet, trumpet, clarion*, 6, 167.

liveō, 2, n., *to be bluish, pallid, livid*, 7, 687.

līvidus, a, um, adj. (liveō), *lead-colored, livid, dusky*, 6, 320.

locō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (locus), *to place, put*, 1, 213, et al.; *lay*, 1, 428; *found*, 1, 247.

Locrī, ōrum, m., *the Locrians; inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; Locri Epizephyrīi, in Bruttium*, 3, 399; *the Opuntii, of Opus, in Locris*, 11, 265.

locus, ī, m., pl. **loca**, n., and **locī**, m., *a place*, 1, 159, and freq.; *site*, 1, 425; *country, locality, region*, 1, 51; *station*, 2, 30; *way*, 2, 633; *place, point*, 2, 322; *lot*, 5, 492; *room, opportunity, place*, 4, 319; *space, course*, 11, 180.

locūtus, a, um, p. of loquor.

longaevus, a, um, adj. (longus and aevum), *of advanced age; aged*, 2, 525, et al.

longē, adv., see longus.

longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus), *far distant, in space or time; distant, remote, long*, 3, 415.

longius, comp. of longē.

longum, adv., see longus.

longus, a, um, adj., *long*, 1, 186, and freq.; *extended, far-extending*, 3, 383; *distant*, 2, 780; *far-receding, deep*, 1, 159; *in time, long, protracted*, 2, 109; *long-continued*, 4, 463; *many*, 10, 549; *lingering*, 8, 488; *abiding, lasting*, 3, 487; *superl., very long*, 1, 641; **ex longō**, *long*, 9, 64; **adv., longum**, *for a long time, long*, 10, 740; *a long distance; adv., longē*, *at a long distance, far; far off, remote*, 1, 252; *from afar*, 3, 556; *far out, or forward*, 11, 606; *in a long train*, 11, 94; **longē esse**, *to be far away; fig., to be unavailing*, 12, 52; **comp., longius**, *farther; too far*, 5, 461.

loquāx, ācis, adj. (loquor), *talkative; prattling, chirping*, 12, 475; *noisy*, 11, 458.

loquēla, ae, f. (loquor), *a talking; speech; a word*, 5, 842.

loquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to speak*, 1, 614, et al.; *tell*, 6, 266; *say*, 1, 731; *sing*, 6, 662.

lōrica, ae, f. (lōrum), *a leather corselet; a corselet of any material; a hauberk, cuirass, coat of mail*, 3, 467; 10, 485, et al.

lōrum, ī, n., *a leather strap or thong*, 2, 273; pl., **lōra**, ōrum, *reins*, 1, 156, et al.; *harness*, 9, 318.

lūbricus, a, um, adj., *smooth, slippery*, 2, 474; *fig., subtle, cunning, slippery*, 11, 716; **subst., lūbrica**, ōrum, n., *a slippery place*, 5, 335.

Lūcagus, ī, m., *an Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 575.

Lūcās, ae, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 10, 561.

lūceō, lūxī, 2, n., *to shine, beam, gleam, glisten*, 10, 137, et al.; *to be exposed to view, show*, 11, 693.

Lūcetius, iī, m., *a Latin slain by Ilioneus*, 9, 570.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. (lūceō), *bright, shining, gleaming, glittering*, 5, 306; *clear*, 3, 585.

Lūcifer, erī, m. (lūx and ferō), *the light bearer; Lucifer; Venus as morning star*, 2, 801, et al.

lūctāmen, inis, n. (lūctor), *a striving; toil*, 8, 89.

lūctificus, a, um, adj. (lūctus and faciō), *causing grief; woe-bearing*, 7, 324.

lūctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to struggle, strive, contend*, 1, 53; *wrestle*, 6, 643; **w. inf.**, 12, 387.

lūctus, ūs, m. (lūgeō), *a mourning; sorrow, grief, woe, lamentation*, 2, 298, and freq.; **personif.**, 6, 274.

lūcus, ī, m., *a consecrated wood; sacred grove*, 6, 259, et al.; **in general**, *a grove, wood, forest*.

lūdbrium, īi, n. (lūdō), *a mocking; mockery, sport*, 6, 75.

lūdicer, cra, crum, adj. (lūdus), *sportive; vain, trivial*, 12, 764.

lūdō, lūsī, lusus, 3, n. and a., *to play, frolic, sport*, 1, 397, et al.; *play with dice*, 9, 336; *make sport of, mock, delude, deceive*, 1, 352; *make one's sport*, 11, 427.

lūdus, ī, m. (lūdō), *play, sport, pastime*, 9, 606; *mirth*; pl., lūdī, ōrum, *games, public or national*, 3, 280.

lūēs, is, f., *a pestilence, plague, contagion, blight*, 3, 139; *disorder, infection*, 7, 354.

lūgeō, lūxī, lūctus, 2, n. and a., *to mourn*, 11, 287; *bewail, deplore*, 2, 85; p., lūgēns, entis, *wailing, mourning; of mourning*, 6, 441.

lūgubrē, adv. (lūgubris, adj., *mournful*), *mournful, mournfully, dimly, ominously*, 10, 273.

lūmen, inis, n. (lūceō), *light*, 2, 683, et al.; *a light; a luminary, star; a taper, candle*, 8, 411; *fire*, 9, 189; *daylight, dawn, day*, 6, 356; *beam, ray*, 8, 69; *the eye*, 1, 226, et al.; *life*, 2, 85; *air*, 3, 600; *glow, brightness, beauty, luster*, 1, 590; pl., *emphatic for sing.*, 12, 63, et al.; **lūmina ducum**, *splendid leaders*, 11, 349.

lūna, ae, f. (rel. to lūceō), *the moon*, 1, 742, et al.; *moonlight*, 2, 340, et al.

lūnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to shape like a half moon*; p., lūnātus, a, um, *shaped like the half moon; crescent-shaped, crescent-*, 1, 490.

luō, uī, 3, a. (rel. to λύω, *loosen*), *to set free by atonement; pay for, atone for, expiate*, 1, 136, et al.; *suffer*, 11, 849.

lupa, ae, f. (cf. lupus), *a she-wolf*, 1, 275.

Lupercal, cālis, n., *the Lupercal, a*

cave on the Palatine at Rome, sacred to Lupercus or Pan, 8, 343.

Lupercī, ōrum, m., *priests of Lupercus or Lycean Pan*, 8, 663.

lupus, ī, m., *a wolf*, 3, 428, et al.

lūstrālis, e, adj. (lūstrum), *pertaining to the lustrum; expiatory*, 8, 183.

lūstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (lūstrum), *to purify by atonement*, 3, 279; *go round the fields with the victims; hence to bless, ask for a blessing on; go or dance around an altar or the image of a god*, 7, 391; *traverse, pass across, around, or over*, 1, 608; *pass in review, parade before*, 5, 578; *run through*, 2, 528; *search*, 1, 577; *observe, survey*, 1, 453; *watch, mark*, 11, 763; *of the sun, illuminate*, 4, 607.

1. **lustrum**, ī, n., *a slough or fen; a covert, den or haunt of wild beasts*.

2. **lūstrum**, ī, n., (luō, *to atone*), *a purifying atonement; the national lustrum or atoning sacrifice, the suovetaurilia, made at Rome every fifth year, at the taking of the census; the period of a lustrum, five years; an indefinite period; age*, 1, 283.

lūteus, a, um, adj. (lūtum, *a plant yielding a yellow dye*), *yellowish; gold-colored, saffron-hued*, 7, 26.

lūx, lūcis, f. (cf. lūceō), *light*, 1, 306, and freq.; *day or hour*, 2, 668; *life*, 4, 631; *the upper world as opposed to Hades; flame*, 12, 115; *mental light*, 12, 669; *metaph., glory, light*, 2, 281; *lūce, in the light, by day*, 9, 153.

lūxuriō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., and **lūxurior**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (lūxuria, *abundance*), *to luxuriate*, foll. by ablat.; *to abound, be full; rejoice*, 11, 497.

lūxus, ūs, m., *excess, extravagance; luxury, sumptuousness, magnificence*, 1, 637; *wanton pleasure, sensuality*, 4, 193.

1. **Lyaeus**, ī, m., *one who sets free; the wine-god, Bacchus*, 4, 58.
2. **Lyaeus**, a, um, adj. (1. **Lyaeus**), *pertaining to Bacchus, Bacchic, Lyaeian*, 1, 686.
1. **Lycaeus**, ī, m., *a mountain in Arcadia noted for the worship of Zeus and Pan*.
2. **Lycaeus**, a, um, adj. (1. **Lycaeus**), *of Lycaeus, Lycaean*, 8, 344.
- Lycāōn**, ōnis, m., *a Gnosian or Cretan maker of arms*, 9, 304.
- Lycāonius**, a, um, adj., *of Lycaonia, a country of Asia Minor*, 10, 749.
- lychnus**, ī, m., *a lamp, light*, 1, 726.
- Lycia**, ae, f., *a country on the S. W. coast of Asia Minor*, 4, 143.
- Lycius**, a, um, adj. (**Lycia**), *Lycian*, 6, 334, et al.; pl., **Lyciī**, ōrum, m., *the Lycians*, 1, 113.
- Lyctius**, a, um, *of Lyctus, a town in Crete; Lyctian, Cretan*, 3, 401.
- Lycūrgus**, ī, m., *son of Dryas, and king of the Thracian Edoni, punished by Bacchus with madness, and driven to self-destruction, on account of his opposition to the Bacchanalian orgies*, 3, 14.
- Lycus**, ī, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 222.
- Lȳdī**, ōrum, m. (from the adj. **Lȳdus**, a, um, used as subst., *the people of Lydia; the Lydians; Etruscans, descendants of the Lydians*, 9, 11.
- Lȳdia**, ae, f., *a country in the western part of Asia Minor*.
- Lȳdius**, a, um, adj. (**Lȳdia**), *of Lydia; Lydian*, 8, 479; also *Etruscan or Tuscan* (as the Etrusci were supposed to have sprung from the Lydians), 2, 781, et al.
- lymp̄ha**, ae, f., *clear spring water; water*, 4, 635, et al.; pl., for sing., 1, 701, et al.
- lymphō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (lym-

pha), *to dilute with water; to craze; p., lymphātus*, a, um, *mad, distracted, frenzied, furious*, 7, 377.

Lynceus (dissyll.), eī, m., *one of the companions of Aeneas*, 9, 768.

lynx, lyncis, c., *a lynx*, 1, 323, et al.

Lyrnēsīus, a, um, adj. (**Lyrnēsus**), *of Lyrnesus; Lyrnesian*, 10, 128.

Lyrnēsus, ī, f., *Lyrnesus or Lyrnessus, a town in the Troad*, 12, 547.

M

Machāōn, onis, m., *a Grecian prince, surgeon of the Greeks at Troy, and said to have been the son of Aesculapius*, 2, 263.

māchina, ae, f., *a machine, fabric, engine*, 2, 46, et al.

maciēs, eī, f., *emaciation, leanness; ghastliness*, 3, 590.

mācte, see **māctus**.

māctō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to magnify by worship; to sacrifice, immolate*, 2, 202; *slay, slaughter*, 8, 294, et al.

māctus, a, um, adj., only used in nom. and vocat., *honored*; voc., **mācte**, *well done! go on!* 9, 641.

macula, ae, f., *a spot*, 5, 566, et al.

maculō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**macula**), *to spot; stain; defile*, 3, 29; fig., 10, 851.

maculōsus, a, um, adj. (**macula**), *covered with spots; speckled, spotted*, 1, 323.

maḑefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a.; pass., **maḑefiō**, factus sum, fierī (**maḑeō** and **faciō**), *to make wet, to wet, moisten*, 5, 330.

maḑēns, p. of **maḑeō**.

maḑeō, 2, n., *to be moist, wet; drenched*, 12, 691; p., **maḑēns**, entis, *wet, moist; besmeared, perfumed*, 4, 216.

maḑēscō, maḑuī, 3, inc. n. (**maḑeō**), *to become wet; drip, be drenched*, 5, 697.

madidus, a, um, adj. (madeō), *wet, dripping, drenched*, 5, 179.

Maeander, drī, m., *a river of Ionia, famous for its windings; met., a winding; a waving or winding border*, 5, 251.

Maeōn, onis, m., *Maeon, a Rutulian*, 10, 337.

Maeonia, ae, f., *the ancient name of Lydia, the country in Asia Minor whence emigrated the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans to Italy; hence, for Etruria*, 8, 499.

Maeonidae, ārum, m., *Maeonians or Lydians; people of Lydian descent; hence, Tyrrhenians or Etrurians, Etruscans*, 11, 759.

Maeonius, a, um, adj., *of Maeonia; Maeonian, Lydian*, 4, 216, et al.

Maeōtius, a, um, adj. (Maeōtae), *pertaining to the Maeotae, or Scythians on the Palus Maeotis, or Sea of Azof; Maeotian*, 6, 799.

maereō, 2, n. and a. (cf. miser), *to be sorrowful, sad; mourn, grieve*, 1, 197, et al.

maestus, a, um, adj. (maereo), *sad, sorrowful*, 2, 270, et al.; *melancholy, depressing*, 1, 202; *gloomy, mournful*, 3, 64; *betokening grief*, 11, 35.

māgālia, ium, n. pl. (a Punic word), *huts, dwellings*, 1, 421.

mage, adv., see magis.

magicus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to magi, or magicians; magic*, 4, 493.

magis, and short form, **mage**, adv. (rel. to māgnus), *in a greater measure; more*, 5, 94; 10, 481; *the more*, 7, 787; for *potius*, *by preference, rather*, 5, 29; *better*, 4, 452.

magister, trī, m. (rel. to māgnus and μέγας, great), *master; governor, instructor*, 5, 669, et al.; *leader, chief*, 5, 562; *helmsman, pilot*, 1, 115; *herdsman*, 12, 717.

magistra, ae, f. (magister), *a mistress, directress; appositive, masterly, skill-giving*, 8, 442; *teaching, instructive*, 12, 427.

magistrātus, ūs, m. (magister), *magistracy; a civil officer, magistrate*, 1, 426.

māgnanimus, a, um, adj. (māgnus and animus), *possessing a great soul; noble-minded; great, generous, noble*, 5, 17; *brave*, 10, 139; *mighty*, 12, 144; of animals, *high-spirited, high-bred*, 3, 704.

māgnus, a, um; compar., **māior**, ius; superl., **māximus**, a, um, adj. (rel. to μέγας, great), *great*, 1, 602, and freq.; *wide, vast, extended, expansive*, 1, 300; *grand, stately, lofty, towering*, 3, 703; in number, 1, 148; in weight, 5, 248; in rank, power, character, 1, 241; *mighty*, 5, 414; *venerable*, 6, 544; *formidable, direful*, 2, 190; comp., **māior**, with or without *nātū*, *the elder*; **māximus**, a, um, with or without *nātū*, *eldest*, 1, 654, et al.; subst., **māgnum**, ī, n., *a great, noble, difficult, lofty thing*, freq.; **māgna**, ōrum, *great things; great rewards*, 2, 161; adv., **māgnum**, *largely, widely, greatly, loudly*, 9, 705.

Magus, ī, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 521.

Māia (dissyll.), ae, f., *one of the Pleiades or seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who became by Jupiter the mother of Mercury*, 1, 297.

māiestās, ātis, f. (māgnus, māius), *greatness; majesty, dignity, authority, power*, 12, 820.

māior, **māius**, see māgnus.

māla, ae, f., *the cheek bone, jaw*, 5, 436; pl., **mālae**, *cheeks*, 9, 751; *teeth*, 3, 257.

male, adv. (malus), *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly*; for *parum*, or *nōn*, *not, un-*, 2, 23, et al.; 4, 8.

Malea, ae, f., *one of the southern promontories of Peloponnesus*, 5, 193.

malesuādus, a, um, adj. (*male and suādeō*), *crime-impelling; desperate*, 6, 276.

mālifer, era, erum, adj. (2. *mālum and ferō*), *fruit-producing, fruitful*, 7, 740.

malignus, a, um, adj. (*malus and genō*), *spiteful, malicious, malignant*, 5, 654; *treacherous*, 6, 270; = *inīquus*, *inadequate, confined*, 11, 525.

mālō, māluī, mälle, irreg. a. (*magis and volō*), *to wish rather or more; to prefer*.

1. **malum**, see *malus*.

2. **mālum**, ī, n., in general, *fruit of the apple kind; an apple*.

1. **malus**, a, um, adj., *bad; noxious, baneful, poisonous*, 2, 471; *morally, hostile*, 3, 398; *evil, wicked, impious*, 1, 352; *ill-boding*; subst., **malus**, ī, m., *a wicked man or person*; pl., *the wicked*, 6, 542; subst., **malum**, ī, n., *an evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery*, 1, 198; *misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness*, 6, 739; *pest, curse, scourge*, 4, 174; *mischiefs, poison*, 7, 375; comp., **pēior**, ius, *worse*.

2. **mālus**, ī, m., *a standing pole; a mast*, 5, 487, et al.

mamma, ae, f., *the breast*, 1, 492.

mandātum, see 1. **mandō**.

1. **mandō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*manus and dō*), *to give in hand or consign; w. acc. alone, or acc. and dat., or inf.; to commission, charge, bid, command*, 4, 222; *place, deposit; commit, consign, confide, intrust*, 3, 50; of burial, *to inter*; order, w. inf.; p. subst., **mandātum**, ī, n., *a charge, order, command*, 4, 270, et al.

2. **mandō**, mandī, mānsus, 3, a., *to chew, bite, champ*, 4, 135; *eat, devour*, 3, 627; of falling in battle, *bite the dust*, 11, 669.

maneō, mānsī, mānsus, 2, n. and a. (rel. to μένω, *remain*), *to stay, remain; abide*, 3, 409; *last, continue, endure*, 1, 609; *abide by, adhere to, keep*, w. dat., 2, 160; w. acc., *await*, 3, 505; *attend*, 9, 299.

Mānēs, ium, m., *the deities of the lower world*, 6, 896; *gods or powers below*, 12, 646; *the spirits or souls of the dead in Hades; ghosts, shades, Manes*, 3, 63; *penalties of the lower world, punishments, expiations, purgatory*, 6, 743; *abode of the dead*, 4, 387; *infernal regions, the world below*, 10, 820.

manica, ae, f. (*manus*), *something connected with the hand; a sleeve reaching to the hand; a long sleeve*; found only in the pl., **manicae**, ārum, *sleeves*, 9, 616; *handcuffs, chains, cords, manacles*, 2, 146.

manifestē, adv. (*manifestus*), *manifestly*; comp., **manifestius**, *more plainly, evidently, clearly*, 8, 16.

manifestus, a, um, adj., *made obvious; palpable, plain, clear, evident*, 2, 309; *manifest, visible*, 3, 151, et al.

manīplus, ī, m. (*manus and pleō*), *a handful, a bundle, bunch; the standard or ensign of a company of soldiers, bearing on the top originally a bundle of hay; hence, meton., a troop, a company*, 11, 463, et al.

Mānlius, īī, m., *M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and was afterwards condemned to be cast from the Tarpeian rock for alleged treason*, 8, 652.

mānō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to ooze forth*, 3, 175; *distill, trickle, drop*, 3, 43; *flow*.

mantēle, is, n., *a handcloth, a napkin, towel*, 1, 702.

Mantō, ūs, f., *a nymph and prophetess, mother of Ocnus, founder of Mantua*, 10, 199.

Mantua, ae, f., *a city of northern Italy, on the Mincius*.

manus, ūs, f., *the hand*, 1, 487; freq.; meton., *action, movement of the hand; work, art, handiwork*, 3, 486; *prowess, heroic deed, action*, 2, 434; *force, violence*, 2, 645; *a collection of persons; a band, crew, troop; an army*, 2, 29; *forces*, 5, 623; *multitude*, 6, 660; pl., **manūs**, *workmen*, 11, 329; **dare manūs**, *to yield*, 11, 558; **extrēma manus**, *the finishing hand or touch*, 7, 572.

Mārcellus, ī, m., *the name of a Roman family in which the most illustrious were Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the first successful opponent of Hannibal, and the conqueror of Syracuse (212, B.C.), 6, 855; and his descendant, C. Claudius Marcellus, a son of Gaius Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus; who was adopted by that emperor and died in early youth, 23 B.C., 6, 883.*

mare, is, n., *the sea*, freq.; *ocean*, 1, 84; *water, flood*, 1, 246.

Marīca, ae, f., *a nymph of the river Liris, supposed to be the mother of the Latins*, 7, 47.

marīnus, a, um, adj. (**mare**), *of the sea; sea-*.

marītus, i, m. (**mās**), *a husband*, 3, 297; *suitor*, 4, 35.

marmor, oris, n., *marble*, 6, 69; *of the surface of the sea*, 10, 208.

marmoreus, a, um, adj. (**marmor**), *of marble, marble*, 4, 392; *like marble; smooth, marble-*, 6, 729; *fair*.

Marpēsīus, a, um, adj. (**Marpēsus**), *of Marpesus, a mountain in Paros; Marpesian, Parian*, 6, 471.

Marruvius, a, um, adj. (**Marruvium**), *of Marruvium, the capital of the Marsi; Marsian*, 7, 750.

Mārs (archaic form, **Māvors**), **Mārtis**, *Mars, son of Jupiter and Juno; the patron of war and tutelar god of the Romans*, 1, 274, et al.; meton., *martial spirit, courage, warlike fury*, 6, 165; *battle, conflict*, 2, 335, et al.

Mārsī, ōrum, m., *a tribe of the Apennines, among the most warlike of the Italians*, 10, 544, et al.

Mārsus, a, um, adj. (**Mārsī**), *Marsian*, 7, 758.

Mārtius, a, um, adj. (**Mārs**), *pertaining to Mars; warlike, martial; received in battle, honorable*, 7, 182; *sacred to Mars*, 9, 566.

mās, maris, *a male*.

māssa, ae, f., *a lump, mass*, 8, 453.

1. **Massicus**, a, um, adj. (**Massicus**), *of Mount Massicus, in Campania; Massic; subst., Massica, ōrum, n. (sc. iuga), the Massic hills*, 7, 726.

2. **Massicus**, ī, m., *an Etruscan warrior*, 10, 166.

Massylī, ōrum or um, m., *the Massyli, a people in the northern part of Numidia*, 6, 60.

Massylus, a, um, adj. (**Massylī**), *Massylian, Libyan*, 4, 132.

māter, matris, f. (**μήτηρ**), *a mother, matron*, 1, 314; 2, 489; *parent stem, trunk, plant, or tree*, 12, 209; *native, motherland*, 10, 172; **Māter Idaea**, **Māter** (**māgna**), *the Idaean Mother, the Great Mother of the gods, Cybele*, 9, 619.

māteriēs, ēī, f. (rel. to **māter**), *matter, stuff, material*, 11, 328.

māternus, a, um, adj. (**māter**), *pertaining to a mother; mother's, ma-*

ternal, 4, 144; *maternal*, on the mother's side, 4, 258; of a mother's gift, 12, 107.
mātrōna, ae, f. (*māter*), a *matron*, mother, 11, 476.
mātūrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*mātūrus*), to bring to maturity, ripen; fig.; hasten, speed, 1, 137.
mātūrus, a, um, adj., ripe, mature; advanced, 5, 73.
mātūtīnus, a, um, adj. (*Mātūta*), pertaining to *Matuta*, goddess of the morning; in the morning, early, morning, 8, 456.
Maurūsius, a, um, adj., *Moorish*, *Mauretanian*, 4, 206.
Māvors, tis, see *Mārs*.
Māvortius, a, um, adj. (*Māvors*), pertaining to *Mavors* or *Mars*; of *Mars*, 1, 276; son of *Mars*, 6, 777; warlike.
 1. **māximus**, a, um, see *māgnus*.
 2. **Māximus**, ī, m., a title of *Fabius Rullianus* (cons. B.C. 322) and his descendants, the most illustrious of whom was *Fabius Cunctator*, 6, 845.
meātus, ūs, m. (*meō*), a going; passage, course, movement, motion, 6, 849.
mēcum, see *ego*.
medeor, 2, dep. a. and n., to heal, cure; ger. abl. impers., **medendō**, by treatment, 12, 46.
medicīna, ae, f. (*medicīnus*, sc. ars), the healing art, 7, 772; medicine, remedy.
medicō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., and **medicor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (*medicus*), to heal with drugs; heal, 7, 756; mix with drugs or poisons; medicate, drug, 6, 420.
medicus, a, um, adj. (*medeor*), healing.
meditor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to think upon; meditate, 10, 455; design, purpose, 4, 171; practice, play.

medium, see *medius*.

medius, a, um, adj., *mid*, said of an inner point or part of a thing; *midway*, *midst*, 3, 665, et al.; of one or of several objects, 1, 440, et al.; of the location of a person or thing; *intervening*, *between*, 6, 634; *in the midst*, 5, 76; *disturbing*, *untimely*, 1, 682; *discordant*, 1, 348; subst., **medius**, īī, m., a *mediator*, 7, 536; **medium**, īī, n., the *middle*, *midst*, 2, 218; the *intervening space*, 6, 131; **ad medium**, in the middle of the body, 12, 273; **in medium**, into the midst, in public; before them, 5, 401; for the commonweal, 11, 335.

Medōn, ontis, m., one of the Trojan leaders or allies of Troy, 6, 483.

medulla, ae, f. (rel. to *medius*), pl. **medullae**, ārum, the *marrow*, 4, 66.

Megaera, ae, f., one of the *Furies*, 12, 846.

Megarus, a, um, adj. (*Megara*), of or belonging to *Megara*; pertaining to the *Sicilian Megara*; *Megarean*, 3, 689.

meī, gen. of *ego*.

mel, mellis, n., pl., **mella**, abl., **mellibus** (no gen. or dat.), *honey*, 6, 420.

Melampus, odis, m., a companion of *Hercules*, 10, 320.

Meliboeus, a, um, adj. (*Meliboea*), of *Meliboea* in *Thessaly*; *Meliboean*, 3, 401.

melior, see *bonus*.

Melitē, ēs, f., *Melite*, a sea nymph, 5, 825.

melius, adv. (n. of *melior*), better; more, 1, 452. See *bonus*.

membrum, ī, n., a limb, joint, part, member, 1, 691, et al.

meminī, isse, def. a. and n. (rel. to *mēns*), w. acc., gen., or inf., to have in mind; remember, be mindful, recollect, 1, 203; distinguish, 3, 202.

Memmius, ī, m., *Memmius*, a Roman gentile or family name, 5, 117.

Memnōn, onis, m., *Memnon*, son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians, and slain by Achilles at Troy, 1, 489.

memor, oris, adj. (rel. to *mēns* and *meminī*), *mindful, remembering*, 1, 23; *heedful*, 9, 480; *thankful, grateful*, 4, 539; *not forgetting; relentless*, 1, 4; with *nōn* or *nec*, *unmindful, regardless*, 12, 534.

memorābilis, e, adj. (*memorō*), *deserving to be remembered; memorable, remarkable, famous, honorable*, 2, 583.

memorandus, a, um, p. of *memorō*.

memorō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*memor*), *to call to memory; mention, rehearse, relate*, 1, 8; *say, speak*, 3, 182; *name*, 1, 327; *mention proudly, boast of*, 5, 392; p., **memorandus**, a, um, *worthy of mention; famed, renowned*, 10, 793.

mendāx, ācis, adj. (*mentior*), *given to lying; false, deceitful*, 2, 80.

Menelāus, ī, m., son of Atreus, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; who joined his brother Agamemnon in the war against Troy, and after its capture returned with Helen to Sparta, 2, 264, et al.

Menestheus, see *Mnestheus*.

Menoetēs, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan pilot*, 5, 161. 2. *An Arcadian slain by Turnus*, 12, 517.

mēns, mentis, f., *the thinking faculty; rational soul*, 6, 727; *reason, intellect, mind*, 2, 736, et al.; *sense*, 10, 640; *disposition*, 1, 304; *spirit*, 10, 629; *heart, confidence*, 12, 609, et al.; *a thought, design, purpose, plan, intention, will*, 2, 170, et al.

mēnsa, ae, f., *a table*, 1, 640; *dish, food, viands*, 1, 216; *course of food*, 1, 723.

mēnsis, is, m., *a month*, 1, 269.

mentior, itus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (*mēns*), *to devise; falsify, lie, pretend*, 2, 540; *feign, counterfeit*; p., **mentitus**, a, um; pass., 2, 422.

mentitus, a, um, p. of *mentior*.

mentum, ī (*minor, to project*), *the chin*, 4, 250; *the beard*, 6, 809.

mephītis, is, f., *a poisonous, pestilential vapor, gas, or exhalation*, 7, 84.

mercēs, mercēdis, f. (*merx, merchandise, and cēdō*), *that which goes for gain; reward; condition, consideration; cost, penalty*, 7, 317.

mercor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (*merx, merchandise*), *to exchange merchandise; traffic, trade; buy, purchase*, 1, 367.

Mercurius, ī, m., *Mercury*, an Italian god, identified with the Greek *Hermes*, son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, and messenger of the gods, 4, 222, et al.

mereō, uī, itus, 2, a. and n., and **mereor**, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., *to deserve, merit*, 2, 585; *earn, gain, win*, 11, 224; *deserve well*, 6, 664; w. *ut*, 2, 434; p., **meritus**, a, um, *having deserved, deserving*, 3, 667; pass., *deserved, merited*, 4, 611; *due*, 5, 652; subst., **meritum**, ī, n., *the thing deserved; desert; service, favor, merit*, 1, 74; adv., **meritō**, *by desert, worthily, with justice*, 11, 392; **bene merere**, *to deserve well*, 4, 317.

mergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a., *to dip, immerse, plunge*, w. *abl.* alone, or w. *prep.*, 6, 342; *cover*, 6, 267; *fig, involve, overwhelm*, 6, 615.

mergus, ī, m. (*mergō*), *a sea bird, gull, diver*, 5, 128.

meritō, see *mereō*.

meritum, ī, see *mereō*.

meritus, a, um, p. of *mercor*.

Merops, opis, *a Trojan*, 9, 702.

mersus, a, um, p. of *mergō*.

merum, see *merus*.

merus, a, um, adj., *pure, unmixed*, 5, 77; subst. n., **merum** (sc. *vīnum*), *unmixed wine; wine*, 1, 729.

Messāpus, ī, m., *a Latin chief, allied with Turnus*, 7, 691, et al.

messus, a, um, p. of *metō*.

mēta, ae, f. (*mētior*), *a meta; one of the cone-shaped pillars, three of which terminated each end of the spina in the Roman circus, and marked the turning point of the course; a turning point, goal*, 5, 129; fig., *limit, extremity, end, bound*, 1, 278; 8, 594; *meridian, zenith*, 5, 835; **mētae mortis**, *the bounds of death; i.e., fixed by death*, 12, 546.

Metabus, ī, m., *the father of Camilla*, 11, 540.

metallum, ī, n., *a mine; metal*, 6, 144.

mētior, *mēnsus sum*, 4, dep. a., *to measure*, 12, 360; *traverse*.

Metiscus, ī, m., *the charioteer of Turnus*, 12, 469, et al.

metō, *messuī, messus*, 3, a., *to reap, mow, cut*, 4, 513; of any harvest, *gather, harvest*.

Mettus, ī, m., *Mettus Fuffetius, an Alban general, put to death by Tullius Hostilius for treachery*, 8, 642.

metuō, *uī, ūtus*, 3, a. and n. (*metus*), *to fear, dread, be in terror of, be afraid of; to experience fear; fear*, 6, 733; w. dat., *fear for, be careful for*; p., **metuēns**, *entis*, *apprehensive of*, 5, 716.

metus, ūs, m., *fear, dread, terror*, 1, 218; *awe, reverence*, 7, 60; personif., **Metus**, *the demon of fear, Fear*, 6, 276.

meus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. (*mē*), *my, mine, my own*, 1, 664, et al.; pl., **meī**, m., *my kindred, friends, countrymen, descendants, etc.*, 2,

587, et al.; **mea**, ōrum, n., *my possessions, enjoyments*, 12, 882.

Mēzentius, īī, m., *tyrant of Agylla or Caere, and ally of Latinus and Turnus*, 7, 648.

mī, short form of *mihi*, 6, 104.

micō, *micuī*, 1, n., *to vibrate, dart*, 2, 475; *flash, glitter, gleam*, 1, 90; *tremble, quiver*, 10, 396.

migro, *āvī, ātus*, 1, n. and a., *to go or move from one place to another; migrate, go away, depart*, 4, 401.

mihī, see *ego*.

mīles, *itis*, m., *a soldier*, 2, 7; collectively, *a body of soldiers; armed men, troops, soldiery*, 2, 20.

mīlitia, ae, f. (*mīles*), *warfare, war*, 11, 261; *discipline*, 8, 516.

mīlle, num. adj., indecl., *a thousand*, 1, 499; subst. pl., **mīlia**, *ium*, n., *thousands*, 1, 491.

Mimās, *antis*, m., *a Trojan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 702.

minae, ārum, f. (cf. *-mineō* in *immineō*, etc.), *the projecting parts; points, pinnacles, battlements*, 4, 88; *threats, menaces*, 4, 44; *perils*, 6, 113; *curses*, 3, 265.

mināx, ācis, adj. (*minor*), *projecting; overhanging; threatening*, 8, 668; *wrathful*, 10, 817.

Mincius, īī, m., *the river Mincius, flowing by Mantua northerly into the Po*.

Minerva, ae, f., *an Italian goddess, understood to be the same as the Greek Athena; the goddess of wisdom, of the liberal and industrial arts, and of systematic or strategic warfare*, 2, 31, et al.; *meton., wisdom, wit; household work, spinning, the loom, etc.*, 5, 284, et al.

minimē, adv., see *parvus*.

Miniō, ōnis, m., *a small river in the southern part of Tuscany*, 10, 183.

minister, trī, m. (cf. minus), *a subordinate; an attendant, minister, waiter, servant*, 1, 705; *helper, creature, tool, agent*, 2, 100.

ministerium, iī, n. (minister), *service, attendance, office*, 6, 223.

ministra, ae, f. (minister), *a female attendant; maid servant; counselor, attendant*, 11, 658.

ministrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (minister), *to serve, attend to, manage*, 6, 302; *to minister, give, furnish, supply*, 1, 150.

minitō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., and **minitor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (1. minor), *to threaten*, 12, 762.

Mīnōius, a, um, adj. (Mīnōs), *pertaining to Minos, king of Crete; of Minos*, 6, 14.

1. **minor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (minae), *to jut out, project; ascend, tower*, 1, 162; *threaten, menace*, 3, 540.

2. **minor**, us, see parvus.

Mīnōs, ōis, m., *king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, grandfather of Minos, the husband of Pasiphae; one of the judges of Hades*, 6, 432.

Mīnōtaurus, ī, m., *the Minotaur; the offspring of Pasiphae, born with the head of a bull and body of a man, and confined by Minos in the Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 26.

minus, adv., see parvus.

mīrābilis, e, adj. (mīror), *wonderful, extraordinary, wondrous, admirable*, 1, 652, et al.; *strange*, 2, 680.

mīrandus, see mīror.

mīror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to wonder at, admire*, 1, 421; *marvel, wonder*, 6, 317; w. genit., 11, 126; p., **mīrandus**, a, um, *to be wondered at; wonderful, strange*, 1, 494.

mīrus, a, um, adj. (mīror), *wonderful, wondrous, marvelous*, 9, 304;

strange, 1, 354; *extraordinary, great*, 7, 57.

misceō, miscuī, mixtus or mistus, 2, a., *to mix; mingle* (the object with which is in dat., or in abl. alone, or w. prep.), 1, 440; *unite*, 4, 112; *multiply*, 12, 720; *assemble, flock together*, 7, 704; *confuse, disturb, confound, agitate*, 1, 134; *scatter*, 1, 191.

Mīsēnus, ī, m., *son of Aeolus; a skillful trumpeter, who followed Hector in the Trojan war, and afterwards Aeneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania*, 3, 239.

miser, era, erum, adj. (cf. maereō), *wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy*, 1, 344; *morbid; consuming, passionate, deep*, 5, 655; *mean, paltry, wretched*; subst., **miser**, erī, m., *unhappy one*, 3, 41; **miserum**, as interj., *ah! cruel lot!* superl., **miserrimus**, a, um, 2, 655, et al.

miserābile, adv., see miserābilis.

miserābilis, e, adj. (miseror), *that deserves to be pitied; pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched*, 1, 111; adv., **miserābile**, *wretchedly, pitifully*, 12, 338.

miserandus, a, um, see miseror.

misereō, uī, itus, 2, n., and **misereor**, itus sum, 2, dep. n. (miser), *to pity, commiserate, have compassion*, 2, 645; impers., **miseret** (mē, tē, etc.), w. genit. of the object of pity, *it grieves me for, I pity*, etc., 5, 354.

miserēscō, 3, inc. n. (misereō), *to feel pity, alone, or w. genit.*, 2, 145; 8, 573.

miseret, see misereō.

miseror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (miser), *to express, manifest, or feel pity for; compassionate, pity*, 1, 597; p., **miserandus**, a, um, *to be pitied*, 11, 259; p., *unhappy*, 6, 882; *wretched*, 3, 591; *deplorable, direful*, 3, 138.

miserrimus, a, um, superl. of miser.

missilis, e, adj. (mittō), *that is sent or cast; missive, thrown, hurled*, 10, 421; subst., **missilia**, ium, n., *missile weapons, darts, missiles*, 10, 802.

1. **missus**, a, um, p. of mittō.

2. **missus**, ūs, m. (mittō), *a sending; a dispatch, command*, 7, 752.

mistus, a, um, p. of misceō.

mītēscō, 3, inc. n. (mītis), *to become mellow; to become mild, gentle, peaceful*, 1, 291.

mītīgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (mītis and agō), *to make soft or mild; to soothe, appease*, 5, 783.

mītis, e, adj., *mellow; ripe, ripening; of a lake or pool, mild, gentle; calm, still*, 8, 88.

mitra, ae, f., *headband; turban, cap*, 4, 216.

mittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to send, freq.; dispatch, 2, 115; conduct, convey; bring, present, offer, 6, 380; fling, throw, cast, 4, 254; fig., put, bring, 4, 231; suggest, impart, 12, 554; let go, lay aside, dismiss, 1, 203; 6, 85; bring to an end, end, 5, 545; pass over, omit, 11, 256; pass., mittī, be conveyed; arrive, reach, 3, 440; sē mittere, descend, 9, 645; to yield one's self or themselves, 12, 191; sub iugum mittere, to subject, conquer, 8, 148.*

mixtus, a, um, p. of misceō.

Mnestheus, and **Menestheus**, eī and eos, m., *Mnestheus, one of the Trojan chiefs under Aeneas*, 5, 117; 10, 129, et al.

mōbilitās, ātis, f. (mōbilis), *movableness; swiftness, speed, velocity*, 4, 175.

modo, adv. (abl. of modus, *with limit or qualification*), *only, but*, 1, 389; *lately, just now*, 5, 493; *provided*

that, in case, 3, 116; **modo nōn**, *almost*, 9, 141.

modulor, ātus sum, 1, a. and n. (modulus), *to measure; regulate, tune, sing, play*.

modus, ī, m., *a method*, 4, 294; *mode, manner, way*, 1, 354, et al.; *a measure, of song, measure, strain, note*, 7, 701, et al.; *bound, limit, end*, 4, 98, et al.; *fashion, of building*, 11, 328; abl., **modō**, *in the manner or fashion; like*, 9, 119.

moenia, ium, n., *fortified walls, city walls, ramparts, fortifications, walls*, 1, 7; *battlements*, 11, 506; *town, city*, 1, 410; *prison house*, 6, 549.

mola, ae, f., *a mill; meton., ground or cracked grain; cracked spelt or coarse meal*, 4, 517.

molāris, is, m. (mola), *a millstone; meton., a huge stone*, 8, 250.

mōlēs, is, f., *a cumbrous mass; a heavy pile or fabric; mound, rampart*, 9, 35; *dike*, 2, 497; *a mass of buildings, vast buildings*, 1, 421; *structure*, 11, 130; *frame or figure*, 2, 32; *bulk*, 5, 118; *weight*, 7, 589; *pile, mass*, 1, 61; *gigantic frame*, 5, 431; *warlike engine, siege tower*, 5, 439; *array, pomp, train*, 12, 161; *body of soldiers, phalanx*, 12, 575; *heavy storm, tempest*, 5, 790; *toil, work, labor*, 1, 33.

mōlior, itus sum, 4, dep. a. and n. (mōlēs), *to pile up; build, erect, construct*, 1, 424; *plan, undertake, attempt*, 2, 109; *pursue*, 6, 477; *cleave*, 10, 477; *contrive, devise*, 1, 564; *occasion*, 1, 414; *prepare, equip*, 4, 309; *arrange, adjust*, 12, 327; of missiles, *discharge, hurl*, 10, 131.

mōlītus, a, um, p. of mōlior.

molliō, īvī or īī, itus, 4, a. (mollis), *to soften; to soothe, calm, assuage, appease*, 1, 57.

mollis, e, adj., *soft, tender, delicate; pliant, flexible, soft*, 1, 693; *soft-cushioned*, 8, 666; *subtle*, 4, 66; *tamed, gentle; yielding, accessible, favorable*, 4, 293; **haud mollia**, *things hard, difficult, harsh, unwelcome*, 12, 25.

molliter, adv., comp., **mollius** (mollis), *softly, gently, sweetly; delicately, skillfully*, 6, 847.

momordī, see **mordeō**.

moneō, uī, itus, 2, a. (rel. to **meminī** and **mēns**), *to remind; admonish, warn, instruct*, 2, 183; *forewarn, foretell*, 3, 712; w. subj., 3, 684; p. subst., **monitum**, ī, n., *an admonition; counsel; advice, warning*, 4, 331; *command*, 8, 336; *influence*, 10, 689.

monīle, is, n., *a necklace, collar*, 1, 654; *a poitrel*, 7, 278.

monitum, ī, n., see **moneō**.

1. **monitus**, a, um, p. of **moneō**.

2. **monitus**, ūs, m. (moneō), *an admonition, warning*, 4, 282.

Monoecus, ī, m., *a promontory and harbor on the Ligurian coast west of Genoa*, 6, 830.

mōns, montis, m. (rel. to -mineō, *project*), *a mountain, hill, mount*, 3, 105; *rock, crag, cliff*, 6, 360; *a mighty or huge rock*, 12, 687; *a great wave*, 1, 105.

mōnstrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (mōnstrum), *to show, point out, indicate*, 1, 444; *inform, tell*, 1, 321; *direct, incite*, 9, 44; *ordain, appoint, prescribe*, 4, 636.

mōnstrum, ī, n. (moneō), *the thing which warns; an omen, a portent*, 3, 26; *supernatural token, sign*, 12, 246; *a prodigy, marvel, wonder, terror*, 3, 583; *monster*, 2, 245.

montānus, a, um, adj. (mōns), *pertaining to mountains; mountain-*, 2, 305.

montōsus, a, um, adj. (mōns), *abounding in hills or mountains; hilly, mountainous*, 7, 744.

monumentum, ī, n. (cf. **moneō**), *a means of admonishing, reminding, or instructing; a memorial*, 3, 486; *record, tradition*, 3, 102; *memento*, 12, 945; *token*, 6, 512.

mora, ae, f., *delay*, 3, 453; *cessation, pause, respite, stay*, 5, 458; *hindrance, obstacle*, 1, 746; *bulwark*, 10, 428.

morbus, ī, m., *disease, sickness, malady*, 6, 275; *plague, pestilence*, 12, 851; personif., **Morbī**, ōrum, m., *Diseases*, 6, 275.

mordeō, momordī, morsus, 2, a. and n., *to bite*, 1, 418; *rub, bind, confine*, 12, 274.

moribundus, a, um, adj. (moriōr), *in a dying condition; ready to die, dying*, 4, 323; *lifeless*, 10, 341; *mortal*, 6, 732.

Morinī, ōrum, m., *a tribe dwelling on the northwestern coast of Gaul*, 8, 727.

moriōr, mortuus sum, morī, 3 and 4, dep. n., *to die, perish*, 2, 353, et al.; fut. p., **moritūrus**, a, um, *destined to die*, 12, 55; *resolved to die*, 4, 519.

moror, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (mora), *to delay, linger, tarry*, 2, 102; *retard, hinder, detain, delay*, 2, 373; *think upon*, 7, 253; *notice, regard*, 2, 287; **nihil** or **nōn morārī**, *not to consider as important; to think nothing of*, 11, 365; *not to value*, 5, 400.

mors, mortis, f. (cf. moriōr), *death*, freq.; *deadly wound*, 9, 348; pl., **mortēs**, various kinds of death, 10, 854; personif., **Mors**, *the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox, Death*, 11, 197.

morsus, ūs, m. (*mordeō*), *a biting; eating*, 3, 394; *tooth*, 7, 112; *fang*, 2, 215; *gripe, hold*, 12, 782; *fluke*, 1, 169.

mortālis, e, adj. (*mors*), *subject to death, mortal*, 10, 375; *of mortal nature, lineage, or descent; earthly, human*, 1, 328; *made by man, mortal*, 12, 740; subst., **mortālēs**, ium, c., *mortals, men, mankind*, 2, 142; **mortālia**, ium, n., *human affairs; fortunes, woes*, 1, 462.

mortifer, era, erum, adj. (*mors and ferō*), *bringing death; deadly*, 6, 279.

mortuus, a, um, p. of *morior*.

mōs, mōris, m., *a manner, way, custom; practice, wont*, 1, 336; *form*, 3, 65; *rule, law, condition, terms*, 6, 852; pl., **mōrēs**, um, *laws*, 1, 264; *character, virtues, morals*, 6, 683; **mōre**, *in the manner, like*, 4, 551; **sine mōre**, *without restraint, violently*, 5, 694; *in violation of right, wrongfully*, 8, 635; **in mōrem**, and **dē** or **ex mōrē**, *after or according to the custom, form, fashion, usage*, 1, 318; 5, 244, 556.

1. **mōtus**, a, um, p. of *moveō*.

2. **mōtus**, ūs, m. (*moveō*), *a moving, motion, freq.; swiftness, agility*, 5, 430; *impetus, swift fury*, 12, 503; pl., *movements*, 4, 297.

moveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a. and n., *to set in motion; to move, freq.; to wield*, 8, 565; *break up*, 3, 519; *shake*, 3, 91; *remove*, 5, 349; *take away*, 3, 700; fig., *affect, move*, 1, 714; *influence, persuade*, 3, 187; *excite, arouse, stir up, raise*, 2, 96; *inspire*, 7, 641; *disturb, trouble*, 6, 399; *revolve, meditate*, 3, 34; *unfold, rehearse, declare*, 1, 262; *open up, enter upon*, 7, 45; **sīgna movēre**, *break up the camp, march, ad-*

vance; arma movēre, to get ready for battle, 12, 16.

mox, adv., *soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then*, 3, 274, et al.

mūcrō, ōnis, m., *a sharp point or edge, esp. of a weapon*, 2, 333; *point of a spear*, 11, 817; *a sword, blade*, 2, 449.

mūgiō, īvī or īī, 4, n., *to low, bellow*, 8, 218; fig., *of a trumpet*, 8, 526; *of the tripod*, 3, 92; *to make a roaring sound, rumble, of the ground*, 4, 490.

mūgītus, ūs, m. (*mūgiō*), *a lowing; bellowing*, 2, 223.

mulceō, mulsī, mulsus or mulctus, 2, a., *to stroke; lick*, 8, 634; fig., *soothe, caress, comfort*, 1, 197; *mitigate, soften, calm*, 1, 66; *to make harmonious, charm*, 7, 34.

Mulciber, eris and erī, m. (*mulceō*), *one who softens, Mulciber or Vulcan, the god of the forge*, 8, 724.

mulcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to punish*, 11, 839.

muliebris, e (*mulier*), *of woman; women's; female*, 11, 687.

mulier, eris, f., *a woman*, 7, 661.

multiplex, plicis, adj. (*multus and plicō*), *having many folds*, 5, 264; *manifold, various*, 4, 189.

multō, see *multus*.

multus, a, um, adj., *much, freq.; abundant, abounding, great*, 3, 151; *powerful*, 3, 372; *many a*, 1, 334; *dense, thick*, 1, 412; pl., *many, freq.*; subst., **multī**, ōrum, m., *many men, many*, 2, 124, et al.; **multa**, ōrum, n., *many things, fortunes, hardships, etc.*, 1, 750; adv., **multum**, *much, greatly, exceedingly*, 3, 348, et al.; also pl., **multa**, 4, 390, et al.; adv., **multō**, *much, by much, by far, far*, 2, 199, et al.; compar., **plūs**, plūris,

- n., *more*, freq.; pl., *plūrēs*, *plūra*, *more*, freq.; *several*, *many*; pl., *plūra*, *more things*, *words*; *more*, 1, 385, et al.; adv., *plūra*, *more*, 5, 381; superl., *plūrimus*, a, um, *the most*; *most abundant*, *greatest*, 11, 312; *very much*, *abundant*, *great*, 6, 299; *very large*, *high*, 1, 419; *very many a*, *many a*, 2, 369; pl., *very many*; *countless*, 2, 364; subst., *plūrima*, n., *very many*, *many things*, 4, 333; adv., *plūrima*, *much*, 9, 335.
- mundus**, i, m., *ornament*; fig., *the universe*, *world*.
- mūniō**, īvī or īī, itus, 4, a. (moenia), *to inclose with walls*; *fortify*; *construct*, *build*, 1, 271.
- mūnus**, eris, n., *a charge*, *service*, *office*, *employment*, *function*, *duty*, 5, 846; *attribute*, 12, 393; *aid*, *kindness*, *favor*, 4, 429; *gift*, *present*, 1, 636; *prize*, 5, 109; *libation*, 3, 177; *festival*, 5, 652; *an honor*, 12, 520.
- mūrālis**, e, adj. (mūrus), *pertaining to walls*; *battering*, 12, 921.
- mūrex**, icis, m., *the murex or purple fish*; *a sharp-pointed shellfish from which was obtained the Tyrian purple*; meton., *purple dye*, *purple*, 4, 262; *a pointed or jagged rock*, 5, 205.
- murmur**, uris, n., *a murmur*, 6, 709; *uproar*, 1, 124; *roaring*, *reverberation*, 1, 55; *acclamation*, *applause*, 5, 369; *thunder*, 4, 160.
- murmurō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (murmur), *to murmur*, *mutter*, *roar*, 10, 212.
- murra**, ae, f., *the myrrh tree*; *gum of the myrrh tree*; *myrrh*, 12, 100.
- Murrānus**, ī, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 12, 529.
- mūrus**, ī, m. (rel. to mūniō and moenia), *a wall*, *artificial or natural*, 1, 423; 3, 535; *a rampart*, 9, 371.
- mūs**, mūris, c., *a mouse*.
- Mūsa**, ae, f., *a muse*; *one of the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne*, *goddesses who preside over the liberal arts of poetry, music, etc.*, 1, 8, et al.; meton., *a poem or song*.
- Mūsaeus**, ī, m., *Musaeus*, *a Greek poet contemporary with Orpheus*, 6, 667.
- mussō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. and a. (mūtiō, *mutter*), *to speak low*; *mutter*, *complain*, 11, 454; *whisper*, *hesitate*, or *fear to speak out*, 11, 345; *waver*, 12, 657; *to low faintly*, 12, 718.
- mūtābilis**, e, adj. (mūtō), *changeable*, *unstable*, *fickle*, *inconstant*, 4, 569; *changeable*, *that brings changes*, 11, 425.
- mūtō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. freq. (moveō), *to change the position or location of anything*; *change*, *alter*, *shift*, 3, 581; *of form or condition*; *change*, *transform*, 1, 658; *change one thing for or with another*, w. acc. and abl.; *revolve*, 5, 702; *unsettle*, *disturb*, *distract*, 4, 595.
- mūtus**, a, um, adj., *speechless*, *dumb*, *mute*, 12, 718; *not spoken or heard of*; *unfamed*, *humble*, 12, 397.
- Mutusca**, ae, f., *a city of the Sabines*, 7, 711.
- mūtus**, a, um, adj. (mūtō), *interchangeable*, *reciprocal*; *on both sides*, 10, 755; *per mūtua*, *mutually*, *to each other*, 7, 66.
- Mycēnae**, ārum, and **Mycēna**, ae, f., *Mycenae*, *an ancient city of Argolis*; *the abode of Danaus, Pelops, and Agamemnon*, 1, 284, et al.
- Mycēnaeus**, a, um, adj. (Mycēnae), *of Mycenae*; *the Mycenaean (king)*; *Agamemnon*, 11, 266.
- Myconos**, ī, f., *Myconos*, *one of the Cyclades, N. E. of Delos*, 3, 76.
- Mygdonidēs**, ae, m., *Mygdonides* or *Coroebus*, *a son of Mygdon, king of*

Phrygia, and ally of the Trojans, 2, 342.

Myrmidones, um, m., *the Myrmidons, Thessalian followers of Achilles, once dwelling in Aegina, where they had been transformed from ants to men in answer to the prayer of Aeacus, grandfather of Achilles, 2, 7, et al.*

myrteus, a, um., adj. (myrtus), *of myrtle, myrtle-, 6, 443.*

myrtus, ī and ūs, f., *a myrtle; sacred to Venus, a myrtle shaft or spear, 7, 817; a myrtle grove, 3, 23; myrtle wreath, 5, 72.*

N

nactus, a, um, p. of *naucīscor*.

nam, conj. caus., *for, because, 1, 731, et al.; beginning a parenthesis, 3, 374.*

namque, conj. (nam emphasized by -que), *for indeed, since indeed, for, 4, 633; affirmative, indeed, 10, 614.*

naucīscor, nactus or nactus sum, 3, dep. a., *to obtain, secure, get, 7, 511; find, overtake, 12, 749.*

Nār, Nāris, m., *the Nar, a river of Umbria, 7, 517.*

nāris, is, f., *a nostril; pl., nārēs, ium, the nostrils; the nose, 6, 497.*

nārrō, āvī, ātus, ī, a., *to narrate, relate, describe, express, tell, 2, 549.*

Nārycius, a, um, adj. (Nāryx or Nāricium), *of Naryx, a town of the Locri; Narycian, 3, 399.*

nāscor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n. (old form, gnāscor, from rt. gen rel. to genō), *to be born, 1, 286; be produced, spring up, grow; rise, 10, 275; arise, 7, 44; p., nāscēns, entis, coming into the world, new-born; new-foaled, 4, 515; p., nātus, a, um, born, sprung, descended, 8, 315; w.*

abl., nātus deā, goddess-born, 1, 582; subst., nātus, ī, m., a son, 1, 407; pl., nātī, children, sons, 5, 285; young offspring, 8, 45; nāta, f., a daughter, 1, 256.

nāta, ae, see *nāscor*.

nātō, āvī, ātus, ī, n. freq. (nō), *to swim, 5, 181; float, 4, 398; overflow, swim with, 3, 625.*

nātūra, ae, f. (nāscor), *a being born; that which is fixed by birth; disposition, constitution, quality, nature, 10, 366.*

1. **nātus**, see *nāscor*.

2. **nātus**, ūs, m. (nāscor); used only in the abl., **nātū**, *birth, age, see māgnus.*

nauta, ae, m. (nāvis), *a boatman, ferryman, 6, 315; sailor, mariner, 3, 207.*

Nautēs, is, m., *a Trojan soothsayer, 5, 704.*

nauticus, a, um, adj., *of ships; pertaining to seamen or sailors; nautical, 3, 128.*

nāvālis, e, adj. (nāvis), *pertaining to ships; naval, 5, 493; subst., nāvālia, ium, n., dock, docks, dockyard, naval arsenal, 4, 593; naval equipments, 11, 329.*

nāvifragus, a, um, adj. (nāvis and frangō), *shipwrecking, 3, 553.*

nāvigium, īi, n. (nāvigō), *a boat, craft, ship, 5, 753.*

nāvigō, āvī, ātus, ī, n. and a. (nāvis and agō), *to sail; set sail, 4, 237; w. acc., sail over, sail upon, 1, 67.*

nāvis, is, f., *a ship, 1, 120.*

nāvita, ae, m. (nāvis), *a sailor; boatman, ferryman, 6, 385.*

Naxos, ī, f., *Naxos, one of the Cyclades, east of Paros, noted for its wine and the worship of Bacchus, 3, 125.*

1. **-ne**, interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, 1, 37; 4, 32; in indirect questions, *whether, 5, 703; followed*

- by *an* or *-ne*, *-ne — an, -ne — -ne*, *whether — or*, 1, 308; with apostrophe, 3, 319.
2. *nē*, adv., *not*, in prohibitions, 3, 160; 3, 453; *nē — quidem*, *not even*; conj., *in order that not, that not, lest*, 2, 187, freq.
- Nealcēs*, ae, m., *a Latin*, 10, 753.
- nebula*, ae, f., *a cloud*, 10, 82; *mist*, *fog*, 1, 412.
- nec* or *neque*, adv. and conj., *and not*; *neither, nor*, 1, 643, et al.; in prohibition, 3, 394, et al.; *neque (nec) — neque (nec)*, *neither — nor*, 5, 21, et al.; *nec — et*, or *-que*, may be rendered *neither — nor*, 12, 801; 2, 534; *nec nōn*, *and also, nor less*, 6, 183; *nec nōn et*, *and also*, 1, 707.
- necdum*, adv., *nor yet*; *and not yet*, 1, 25.
- necesse* (nom. and acc.), indecl. adj., *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*, 3, 478.
- necō*, āvī or uī, ātus, 1, a., *to slay, kill*, 8, 488.
- nectar*, aris, n., *nectar, the drink of the gods*; *honey*, 1, 433.
- nectō*, nexuī, or nexī, nexus, 3, a., *to tie, bind, fasten*, 4, 239; *bind together* or *round*, 1, 448; *join, unite*, of soul and body, 4, 695; fig., of arguments, 9, 219.
- nefandus*, a, um, adj. (*nē* and *farī*), *not to be spoken*; *impious, execrable, accursed, abominable*, 5, 785; *perfidious*, 4, 497; subst., *nefandum*, ī, n., *wrong*, 1, 543.
- nefās*, indecl. n., *that which is contrary to divine law*; *sin, impiety, wrong*, 2, 719; *wickedness, guilt, crime*, 2, 184; *a ghastly deed*, 10, 497; *impious* or *guilty word*, 2, 658; *mischievous*, 7, 386; *dishonor, disgrace, shame*, 8, 688; exclamatory, *fearful sight!* 7, 73; *fearful penalty!* 7, 596; of a person, *a monster, wretch*, 2, 585; adj., *horrible*, 3, 365; *nefās est*, *it is unlawful, wicked, impious*, 6, 391.
- negō*, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (perhaps *nē* and *āiō*), *to say no*; *say that not* or *no*; *deny, refuse*, 3, 171.
- Nemea*, ae, f., *Nemea, a town of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and established the Nemean games*, 8, 295.
- nēmō*, inis (gen. not used in class. Latin), c. (*nē* and *homō*), *no one, none*, 5, 305.
- nemorōsus*, a, um, adj. (*nemus*), *abounding in woods, woody*, 3, 270.
- nemus*, oris, n. *a wood, forest, or grove*, 1, 165, et al.
- neō*, nēvī, nētus, 2, a., *to spin*; *interweave*, 10, 818.
- Neoptolemus*, ī, m., *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*, 3, 333. See also *Pyrrhus*.
- nepōs*, ōtis, m., *a grandson*, 2, 702; pl., *nepōtēs*, um, *grandchildren*; *posterity, descendants*, 2, 194.
- Neptūnius*, a, um, adj. (*Neptūnus*), *pertaining to Neptune, built by Neptune, Neptunian*, 2, 625; *son* or *descendant of Neptune*, 7, 691.
- Neptūnus*, ī, m., *Neptune, one of the sons of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, Juno, and Pluto*; identified by the Romans, as god of the sea, with the Greek *Poseidon*, 1, 125.
- neque*, see *nec*.
- nequeō*, īvī or īī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to be unable*; *can not*, 1, 713.
- nēquīquam*, adv., *in vain, to no purpose*, 2, 515.
- nēquis*, *nēqua*, *nēquod*, *nēquid*, see 2. *quis* at the end.
- Nērēis*, idis or idos, f. (*Nēreus*), *a Nereid, any one of the daughters of*

- Nereus and Doris; a sea-nymph*, 3, 74.
- Nērēius**, a, um, adj. (Nēreus), of *Nereus; Nereian*, 9, 102.
- Nēreus** (dissyll.), eī or eos, m., *Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Nereids*, 2, 419, et al.; *metom., the sea*, 10, 764.
- Nēritos**, ī, f., *Neritos, a small island near Ithaca*, 3, 271.
- Nersae**, ārum, f., *Nersae, a town of the Aequi*, 7, 744.
- nervus**, ī, m., *a nerve; sinew, tendon*, 10, 341; *bow-string*, 5, 502; *string of the lyre*, 9, 776.
- Nēsaeē**, ēs, f., *one of the Naiads*.
- nesciō**, īvī or iī, itus, 4, a. (nē and sciō), *not to know, to be ignorant of*, 1, 565; w. object clause, 2, 735, et al.
- nescio quis**, quid, quod, see 1. quis.
- nescius**, a, um, adj. (nesciō), *not knowing, unaware, ignorant*, 1, 299; *that knows not how, that can not*.
- nēve** or **neu**, conj., *or not, and not, nor, neither*, w. subj. or imperat., 7, 202; **ne — neu** (nēve), *that not — nor, lest — or lest*, 2, 188.
- nex**, necis, f. (necō), *murder, slaughter, violent death, destruction, death*, 2, 85, et al.
- nexus**, a, um, p. of nectō.
- nī**, conj., *not, lest, that not*, 3, 686; for *nisi, if not, unless, except*, 5, 356, et al.
- nīdor**, ōris, m., *vapor, steam; a smell*, 12, 301.
- nīdus**, ī, m., *a nest; brood, nestling*, 5, 214.
- niger**, gra, grum, adj., *black; dark, swarthy, dusky*, 6, 134; *gloomy*.
- nigrāns**, antis, see nigrō.
- nigrēscō**, uī, 3, inc. n. (niger), *to become or turn black; grow dark*, 4, 454.
- nigrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (niger), *to be or make black; p., nigrāns, antis, black, dusky, dark*, 5, 97; *cloud-covered*, 8, 353; *gloomy*, 9, 87.
- nihil** (nīl), n. indecl. (nē and hīlum, *a trifle*), *nothing*, 2, 287; *adv., not at all; by no means, not*, 2, 402, and freq.
- Nilus**, ī, m., *the Nile*, 6, 800.
- nimbōsus**, a, um, adj. (nimbus), *full of storms; stormy, rainy*, 1, 535; *cloud-covered*, 3, 274.
- nimbus**, ī, m., *a violent rain; storm, tempest*, 1, 51; *a black cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud*, 3, 587; *a bright cloud; the nimbus surrounding a god*, 2, 616; *cloud of smoke*, 5, 666; *a multitude*, 7, 793.
- nīmīrum**, adv. (nī, for nē, and mīrum), *without wonder or doubt; certainly, undoubtedly, doubtless*, 3, 558.
- nimis**, adv., *too much, overmuch; too well*, 9, 472.
- nimium**, see nimius.
- nimius**, a, um, adj. (nimis), *too great, too much, excessive; adv., nimium, too; very much; but too*, 6, 514.
- Niphaeus**, ī, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 10, 570.
- nisi** and **nī**, conj., *if not, unless*, 5, 49, et al.
- nīsus**, a, um, p. of nītor.
 - nīsus**, ūs, m. (nītor), *a leaning, pressing against; bracing; position of resistance*, 5, 437; *effort, exertion*, 3, 37; *descent*, 11, 852.
 - Nīsus**, ī, m., *a follower of Aeneas*, 5, 294.
- nītēns**, p. of nītor.
 - nītēns**, p. of niteō.
- niteō**, uī, 2, n., *to shine; p., nītēns, entis, shining, glittering, sparkling; bright*, 1, 228; *fig., sleek, well-fed*, 3, 20.

nitescō, nituī, 3, inc. n. (niteō), *to become bright, to shine, glisten*, 5, 135.

nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteō), *shining, bright, glittering*, 2, 473.

nītor, nīsus or nīxus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean or rest upon*, w. abl., 6, 760; *tread, walk upon*, 2, 380; *to be borne upon, poised or balanced upon*, 4, 252; *push, press, struggle forward or upward; ascend*, 2, 443.

nivālis, e, adj. (nix), *snowy; snow-covered*, 7, 675; *snowy*, 3, 538.

niveus, a, um, adj. (nix), *snowy, of snow; snow-white*, 1, 469.

nix, nivis, f., *snow*, 4, 250.

nīxor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. intens. (nītor), *to lean upon with the idea of effort; struggle forward on*, 5, 279.

nīxus, a, um, p. of nītor.

nō, nāvī, nātus, 1, n., *to swim*, 1, 118.

nōbilis, e, adj. (nōscō), *well-known, illustrious, famous*, 7, 564.

nōbilitās, ātis, f. (nōbilis), *renown; high birth, noble lineage*, 11, 341.

noceō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be hurtful; to hurt, harm, injure; do mischief*, 5, 618.

noctivagus, a, um, adj. (nox and vagus, *wandering*), *night-wandering; nightly, nocturnal*, 10, 216.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. (nox), *pertaining to the night; nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night*, 4, 490.

nōdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (nōdus), *to tie with a knot; bind, fasten*, 4, 138.

nōdus, ī, m., *a knot*, 1, 320, et al.; *of a tree*, 11, 553; *bond*, 1, 296; *coil*, 2, 220; *fig., difficult point; center of strife*, 10, 428.

Noēmōn, onis, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

nomas, adis, c., *a nomad*; pl., **Nomades**, um, m., *the Numidians*, 4, 320.

nōmen, inis, n. (nōscō), *a name*, 1, 248, et al.; *designation, name, indi-*

cating attribute, invention, gift for mischief, 7, 337; *word*, 3, 444; *fame, renown*, 2, 583, et al.

Nōmentum, ī, n., *Nomentum, a town of Latium*, 6, 773.

nōn, adv., *not*, freq.; sometimes for *nē* in prohibitions, 12, 78.

nōndum, adv., *not yet*, 3, 109, et al.

nōnne, interrog. adv., *expecting an affirmative answer, not, whether not*.

nōnus, a, um, adj. (novem), *the ninth*, 5, 64.

nōs, see ego.

nōscō, nōvī, nōtus, 3, a., *to get knowledge of, become acquainted with; recognize*, 6, 809; in perf. and cognate tenses, *know, knew*, etc., 4, 423, et al.; p., **nōtus**, a, um, *known*, 1, 669; *wonted, usual*, 2, 773; *well-known*, 3, 657; *famed, renowned, distinguished, celebrated*, 1, 379; *familiar, well proved*, 12, 759; **nōtum**, n., referring to a following clause, *the knowledge, etc.*, 5, 6.

noster, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron. (nōs), *our, ours, our own*, freq.; *of us, or me, given by me*, 12, 51; *favorable to us, auspicious*, 12, 187, et al.; subst. pl., **nostrī**, ōrum, m., *our friends, kindred, allies, etc.*, 2, 411.

nostrī, gen. pl. of ego, 10, 72.

nota, ae, f. (nōscō), *a distinguishing mark; mark, spot*, 5, 87; *letter, character*, 3, 444.

nothus, a, um, adj., *illegitimate, bastard*; subst., **nothus**, ī, m., *a bastard son*, 9, 697; *a horse of mixed breed*, 7, 283.

notō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (nota), *to mark; to observe, note, mark*, 3, 515.

1. **nōtus**, a, um, p. of nōscō.

2. **Notus**, ī, m., identical in meaning with *auster*; *the south-wind*, 1, 85; *wind*, 6, 355; *storm*, 1, 575.

novem, num. adj., indecl., *nine*, 1, 245.

noverca, ae, f., *a step-mother*.
noviēns (**noviēs**), num. adv. (*novem*), *nine times*, 6, 439.
novissimus, a, um, see *novus*.
novitās, ātis, f. (*novus*), *newness*, 1, 563.
novō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*novus*), *to make new, renew, renovate, repair*, 5, 752; *change*, 5, 604; *build*, 4, 260; *rēs novāre*, *to change one's purpose or plans; take new measures*, 4, 290.
novus, a, um, adj., *new*, freq.; *recent, fresh*, 2, 98; *unusual, strange, unknown*, 1, 307; superl., **novissimus**, a, um, *last*, 4, 650.
nox, noctis, f., *night*, freq.; *darkness*, 1, 89; *dark cloud, black storm-cloud*, 3, 198; *sleep*, 4, 530; *death*, 12, 310; personif., **Nox**, *Night, the goddess of night*, 3, 512.
noxa, ae, f. (*noceō*), *hurt, harm; offense, outrage, violence*, 1, 41.
noxius, a, um, adj. (*noxa*), *hurtful, baneful*, 6, 731; *destructive*, 7, 326.
nūbēs, is, f., *a cloud*, 1, 516, et al.; *storm*, 10, 809; *the air*, 12, 856; fig., *flock, multitude*, 7, 705.
nūbigenae, ārum, c. (*nūbēs and genō*), *the cloud-born; a name of the Centaurs, born of Ixion and a cloud*, 8, 293.
nūbilis, e, adj. (*nūbō, marry*), *marriageable; grown up*, 7, 53.
nūbilus, a, um, adj. (*nūbēs*), *cloudy*; subst., **nūbilum**, ī, *cloudy weather*; pl., **nūbila**, ōrum, *clouds*, 3, 586.
nūdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*nūdus*), *to make bare, naked; lay open, bare*, 1, 211; fig., *expose*, 5, 586; *lay open, disclose*, 1, 356.
nūdus, a, um, adj., *naked, bare*, 1, 320; *open*, 2, 512; *unburied*, 5, 871.
nūllus, a, um, gen. **nūllus**, dat. **nūllī**, adj. (*nē and ūllus*), *no, not any*,

1, 184; *unobservant, regardless*, 11, 725; subst., *no one, nobody, none*, 4, 456.
num, interrog. adv., in single independent questions, *untranslated*; in dependent questions, *whether*, 4, 369.
Numa, ae, m., *the name of two Rutulian warriors*, 9, 454; 10, 562.
Numānus, ī, m., *Numanus or Remulus, a Rutulian slain by Ascanius*, 9, 592.
nūmen, inis, n. (*nuō, nod*), *a command; will; espec. the divine will or purpose*, 1, 8; *divine command*, 7, 385; *divine power*, 1, 666; *authority, revelation*, 3, 363; *impulse*, 1, 674; *assistance*, 5, 56; *divine keeping, protection*, 2, 703; *divine regard, favor*, 4, 611; *permission*, 6, 266; *presence*, 1, 447; *manifestation*, 2, 623; *majesty, divinity*, 1, 48; *divine attribute*, 10, 221; *a deity, god, divinity*, 2, 735; *sacred image*, 2, 178.
numerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*numerus*), *to number, count, reckon*.
numerus, ī, m., *a number*, 1, 193; *multitude*, 2, 424; *order*, 3, 446; in music or poetry, *measure, number*, 6, 646; pl., *numbers, measures; melody, tune*.
Numīcus, ī, m., *a river of Latium near Lavinium*, 7, 150.
Numida, ae, m., *a Nomad; a Numidian*, 4, 41.
Numitor, ōris, m. 1. *Numitor, one of the kings of Alba, and father of Ilia or Rhea Silvia*, 6, 768. 2. *A Rutulian warrior*, 10, 342.
numquam, adv. (*nē and unquam*), *never*, freq.
numquis, see 1. *quis*.
nunc, adv., *now, at this time*, 4, 283; *even now; in our times, at the present time*, 6, 234.
nūntia, see *nūntius*.

nūntiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (nūntius), to announce, report, make known, announce, declare, 1, 391, et al.

nūntius, a, um, adj., announcing; subst., nūntius, iī, m., a messenger, 3, 310; a message, dispatch, tidings; injunction, command, 4, 237; nūntia, ae, f., a messenger, 4, 188.

nūper, adv. (novus and -per), recently, not long since, lately, 6, 338.

Nursia, ae, f., a Sabine town, 7, 716.

nurus, ūs, f., a daughter-in-law, 2, 501.

nūsquā, adv. (nē and ūsquā), nowhere, 2, 620; sometimes transf. to time; on no occasion; never, 5, 853.

nūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (nuō, nod), to nod; sway to and fro, 2, 629; move, wave, 9, 682.

nūtrimentum, ī, n. (nūtriō), nourishment; fuel, 1, 176.

nūtriō, ivī or iī, itus, 4, a., to nourish, suckle, 11, 572; breed, rear, train, 7, 485.

nūtrix, icis, f. (nūtriō), a nurse, 1, 275.

nūtus, ūs, m. (nuō, nod), a nod, 9, 106; will, decree, command, pleasure, 7, 592.

nympha, ae, f., a bride, a maiden; a nymph, one of the inferior deities, presiding over fountains, woods, etc., 1, 71, et al.

Nysa, ae, f., a city on Mount Meros in India, which, according to one of the myths, was the birthplace of Bacchus, 6, 805.

O

ō, interj. expressing joy, grief, astonishment, desire, or indignation. *O!* *oh!* *ah!* w. voc., 2, 281, et al.; w. *sī* and the subj., *oh that*, 11, 415; sometimes placed after the word to which it relates, 2, 281.

ob, prep. (ἐπὶ), properly indicating motion toward or against, or rest

before; owing to, for, on account of, 1, 4; for the sake of, 6, 660.

obdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., to draw or lead towards; draw over, 2, 604.

obductus, a, um, p. of obdūcō.

obeō, ivī or iī, itus, ire, irreg. n. and a., to go towards or to; meet; visit, travel over, traverse, 6, 801; survey (with the eye), 10, 447; surround, encircle, encompass, 6, 58; enter, take part in, engage in, 6, 167; undergo, suffer, 10, 641.

ōbex, icis, m. and f. (ob and iaciō), an obstacle; a barrier, 10, 377; a bolt, bar, 8, 227.

obiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (ob and iaciō), to throw against or towards; throw to, 6, 421; present, oppose, 2, 444; bar against, shut, 9, 45; cast upon, 7, 480; subject, expose, 4, 549; pass., to be presented, appear, 5, 522; p., **obiectus**, a, um, thrown towards or against; opposite, projecting, 3, 534. **obiectō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (ob-iciō), to throw towards, before, or against; to expose to, 2, 751.

1. **obiectus**, a, um, p. of obiciō.

2. **obiectus**, ūs, m. (obiciō), a throwing against; projection, opposition, 1, 160.

1. **obitus**, a, um, p. of obeō.

2. **obitus**, ūs, m. (obeō), a going to; an encountering one's time, day, or death; destruction, death, 4, 694.

oblātus, a, um, p. of offerō.

oblīquō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (oblīquus), to bend, turn to one side, veer, 5, 16.

oblīquus, a, um, adj., turning sideways; slanting, lying across, 5, 274; fig., indirect, cowardly, dastardly, 11, 337.

oblītus, a, um, p. of oblivīscor.

oblivīscor, oblītus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to forget, w. acc. or gen. of object,

- 2, 148; *to be heedless, unmindful, forgetful of*, 5, 174; p., *oblītus*, a, um, *having forgotten; forgetful*, 4, 528.
- oblīvium, iī, n. (*oblivīscor*), *oblivion, forgetfulness*, 6, 715.
- obloquor, locūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak to or against; sing or play in response*, w. acc., 6, 646.
- obluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to strive, struggle, press against*, 3, 38.
- obmūtēscō, mūtui, 3, inc. n., *to become speechless or dumb; to be silent, hushed, mute*, 4, 279.
- obnīsus, a, um, p. of *obnītor*.
- obnītor, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press, push against*, w. dat., 12, 105; *without an object, push*, 4, 406; *struggle, resist*, 4, 332; *bear up*, 5, 21; *strive, strike against*, 5, 206.
- obnīxus, a, um, p. of *obnītor*.
- obnūbō, nūpsī, nūptus, 3, a., *to cover up*, 11, 77.
- oborior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise, spring up; gush, burst forth*, 3, 492.
- obortus, a, um, p. of *oborior*.
- obruō, uī, utus, 3, a., *to cover over; bury; overwhelm*, 1, 69; *overpower*, 2, 424; *destroy*, 5, 692.
- obrutus, a, um, p. of *obruō*.
- obscēnus, a, um, adj. (*caenum*), *filthy, indecent, loathsome, foul*, 3, 241; *horrible*, 3, 367.
- obscurō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*obscurus*), *to darken*, 12, 253.
- obscurus, a, um, adj., *dim, dark, dusky, obscure*, 1, 411; *uncertain; of persons, unseen*, 2, 135; *in the darkness*, 6, 268; pl., *obscura, ōrum*, *dim places; obscurity, uncertainty*, 6, 100.
- obserō, sēvī, situs, 3, a., *to plant upon or over; p., obsitus*, a, um, *overgrown, covered over*, 7, 790; *hoary*, 8, 307.
- observō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to note, observe, mark, watch*, 6, 198; *remember*, 9, 393; *observe, respect, revere*.
- obsessus, a, um, p. of *obsideo*.
- obsideo, sēdī, sessus, 2, n. and a. (*ob and sedeō*), *to sit in or on; abide; hold, occupy*, 3, 421; *besiege, beset*, 2, 441; *throng*, 12, 133; *obstruct, fill up, choke*.
- obsidiō, ōnis, f. (*obsideo*), *a blockade or siege*, 3, 52.
- obsidō, 3, a., *to set before, watch*, 9, 159; *block up, beset*, 11, 516; *invade, occupy*, 7, 334.
- obsitus, a, um, p. of *obserō*.
- obstipēscō, stipuī (*stupuī*), 3, inc. n., *to become stupefied; to be astonished, amazed*, 1, 613.
- obstō, stitī, stātus, 1, n., *to stand before or against; withstand, oppose, hinder, restrain*, 4, 91; *to be obnoxious*, 6, 64.
- obstruō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a., *to build before or against; to stop, close up*, 4, 440.
- obtēctus, a, um, p. of *obtegō*.
- obtegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover up or over*, 2, 300.
- obtendō, tendī, tentus, 3, a., *to stretch before; draw, spread*, 10, 82; *spread over*.
1. obtentus, a, um, p. of *obtendō*.
2. obtentus, ūs, m. (*obtendō*), *a spreading over; a covering*, 11, 66.
- obtestor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call to witness; conjure, implore*, 7, 576; *beseech*, 10, 46; *swear*, 9, 260.
- obtexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave over; cover, cloud, darken*, 11, 611.
- obtorqueō, torsi, tortus, 2, a., *to turn round, twist*, 5, 559.
- obtortus, a, um, p. of *obtorqueō*.
- obtruncō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to lop off; cut down; cut to pieces, slay*, 2, 663.

obtundō, tudī, tūsus, 3, a., *to beat against; beat up; to make blunt, dull*; p., **obtūsus**, a, um, *enfeebled, blunted, unfeeling*, 1, 567.

obtūtus, ūs, m. (obtueor), *a looking at; look, gaze*, 1, 495.

obumbrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to overshadow; darken*, 12, 578; *screen, protect, shield*, 11, 223.

obuncus, a, um, adj., *bent in, hooked*, 6, 597.

obūstus, a, um, adj. (ob and ūrō), *burnt, hardened in the fire*, 7, 506.

obvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn towards*, 6, 3; *turn round (towards the sea)*, 3, 549; p., **obversus**, a, um, *turned or turning, wheeling*, 11, 601; *turning against; directly opposite, facing towards*, 9, 622.

obvius, a, um, adj. (ob and via), *in the way; presenting one's self or itself; meeting*, 1, 314; *against*, 6, 880; *opposing*, 9, 56; *in the way of; exposed to*, 3, 499; **obvius fierī**, *to encounter, meet*, 10, 380.

occāsus, ūs, m. (1. occidō), *a going down; setting; the west*, 11, 317; *fall, ruin, destruction*, 1, 238.

1. **occidō**, cidī, cāsus, 3, n. (ob and cadō), *to go down; set; fall, perish*, 2, 581; *die*.

2. **occīdō**, cidī, cīsus, 3, a. (ob and caedō), *to slay, kill, slaughter*, 11, 193.

occīsus, a, um, p. of 2. occīdō.

occubō, 1, n., *to lie, rest (in death)*, 1, 547.

occulō, culuī, cultus, 3, a., *to cover up; hide, conceal*, 1, 312; p., **occultus**, a, um, *secret, hidden*, 3, 695.

occultē, adv. (occultus), *secretly*, 12, 418.

occultō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (occulō), *to hide carefully; cover up; hide, conceal, secrete*, 2, 45.

occultūs, a, um, p. of occulō.

occumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (ob and cubō), *to sink, fall upon; die*, 1, 97; *meet*, 2, 62.

occupō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ob and capiō), *to take against or before; get beforehand; take possession; seize*, 7, 446; *possess, cover*, 4, 499; *fill, reach*, 3, 294; *smite*, 9, 770; *surprise, hit by surprise*, 10, 384; *anticipate in striking, strike beforehand*, 10, 699; *hit first*, 12, 300.

occurrō, currī or cucurrī, cursus, 3, n. (ob and currō), *to run, hasten to, or to meet*, 3, 82; *meet*, 10, 220; *make an attack, encounter*, 10, 282; *present one's self, intervene, appear*, 1, 682; *meet in speech, respond, reply*, 12, 625.

Ōceanus, ī, m., *the god Oceanus; the waters encompassing the lands; the ocean*, 1, 287; *distinguished as eastern and western*, 7, 101.

ōcior, ius, adj. comp. (superl., **ōcissimus**, a, um), *swifter, more fleet*, 5, 319, et al.; adv., **ōcius**, *more swiftly; rapidly, speedily, quickly, swiftly*, 12, 681.

Ocnus, ī, m., *founder of Mantua*, 10, 198.

ocrea, ae, f., *a greave; a covering made of metal for the protection of the leg*, 7, 634, et al.

oculus, ī, m., *an eye*, 1, 228, et al.; **nūllis oculis**, *with unconcerned, untroubled eyes (as if without sight)*, 11, 726.

ōdī, ōdisse, def. a., perf. with present meaning, *to hate*, 2, 158; *curse*, 10, 505.

odium, iī, n. (ōdī), *hatred*, 1, 361; *animosity, enmity*, 2, 96, et al.

odor, ōris, m., *scent, smell, odor, fragrance*, 1, 403; *disagreeable odor, stench*, 3, 228; *foul fumes*, 12, 591.

- odōrātus**, a, um, p. (odōrō); *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, 6, 658.
- odōrifer**, era, erum, adj. (odor and ferō), *bearing odor; sweet, sweet-scented*, 12, 419.
- odōrus**, a, um, adj. (odor), *that emits a smell; having a keen sense of smell, keen-scented*, 4, 132.
- Oebalus**, ī, m., *an Italian prince, ally of Turnus*, 7, 734.
- Oechalia**, ae, f., *a city of Euboea*, 8, 291.
- Oenōtrius**, and **Oenōtrus**, a, um, adj. (Oenōtria), *of Oenotria, an ancient name of Southern Italy; Italian, Oenotrian*, 1, 532, et al.
- offa**, ae, f., *a mouthful, a bit, lump, morsel*, 6, 420.
- offēnsus**, a, um, p. of offendō.
- offerō**, obtulī, oblātus, ferre, irreg. a. (ob and ferō), *to bring towards; present, offer, oppose*, 6, 291; w. reflex. pron., *present one's self or itself*, 2, 61; *expose*, 7, 425; *appear*, 1, 450.
- officium**, iī, n. (officiō, *come in the way of*), *anything done for another; service, duty, favor, kindness*, 1, 548.
- offulgeō**, fulsī, 2, n. (ob and fulgeō), *to shine against, flash upon*, 9, 110.
- Oīleus** (trisyll.), eī, ī, or eos, patronymic, *son of Oileus, the king of Locris*, 1, 41.
- olea**, ae, f., *an olive, olive berry, olive tree*.
- Ōlearos**, ī, f., *one of the Cyclades, southwest of Paros*, 3, 126.
- oleaster**, trī, m. (olea), *the wild olive*.
- oleō**, uī, 2, n. and a., *to emit a smell; to smell of*; p., **olēns**, entis, *smelling; fragrant*, 11, 137; *strong-scented*.
- oleum**, ī, n., *olive oil, oil*, 3, 281.
- ōlim**, adv. (from archaic ollus for ille), *in that place, at that time; some time ago; formerly, once*, 1, 653, et al.; *at some future time; hereafter, some time*, 1, 20; *at times, oftentimes*, 5, 125.
- olīva**, ae, f., *an olive tree*, 6, 230; *olive branch, olive wreath*, 5, 309.
- olīvifer**, fera, ferum, adj. (olīva and ferō), *olive-bearing, abounding in olives*, 7, 711.
- olīvum**, ī, n. (olīva), *olive oil*, 6, 225, et al.
- olle**, a, ud, pron., archaic form of ille, 5, 197.
- olor**, ōris, m., *a swan*, 11, 580.
- olōrīnus**, a, um, adj. (olor), *of the swan; swan's*, 10, 187.
- Olympus**, ī, m., *Olympus, the name of several mountains in Greece and Asia Minor, the most famous of which was Mount Olympus in the northeastern part of Thessaly; the home of the superior gods; heaven, Olympus*, 1, 374; referring to the gods, 8, 533.
- ōmen**, inis, n., *a prognostic, token, sign, omen*, 2, 182; meton., *evil*, 2, 190; *auspicious beginning*, 7, 174; pl., *auspices; rites*, 1, 346; *in ōmen, as or for a warning*, 12, 854.
- omnigenus**, a, um, adj. (gen. pl., omnigenum), *of all sorts, of every kind*, 8, 698.
- omnīno**, adv. (omnis), *wholly, entirely, altogether*, 4, 330.
- omniparēns**, entis, adj. (omnis and pariō), *all-producing, parent, mother of all*, 6, 595.
- omnipotēns**, entis, adj. (omnis and potēns), *all-powerful, almighty*, 1, 60; *supreme, sovereign*, 10, 1; subst., *The Almighty*, 4, 220.
- omnis**, e, adj., *all, the whole*, 6, 138; *every*, 1, 160; *universal, supreme*, 1, 236; subst., **omnēs**, ium, m., *all men*; **omnia**, ium, n., *all things*, 6, 33; *everything*, 1, 91.
- onerō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (onus), *to load; the thing or material with which, usually in abl. and rarely in acc.*, 1,

- 706; *stow, lade, store away*, w. dat. of the thing receiving, 1, 195; fig., *burden, overwhelm*, 4, 549.
- onerōsus**, a, um, adj. (onus), *burden-some, heavy*, 5, 352.
- onītēs**, ae, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 514.
- onus**, oneris, n., *a load, burden*, 2, 723.
- onustus**, a, um, adj. (onus), *loaded, laden*, 1, 289.
- opācō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (opācus), *to shade*, 6, 195.
- opācus**, a, um, adj., *shady*, 6, 283; *obscure, dark*, 3, 619; subst., **opāca**, ōrum, n., partitive; **opāca viārum**, *dark pathways, roads*, 6, 633.
- opera**, ae, f. (opus), *a working; work; pains, labor, duty*, 7, 332.
- operiō**, uī, tus, 4, a. (cf. aperiō), *to cover up; cover*, 4, 352; p., **oper-tus**, a, um, *covered*; subst., **oper-tum**, ī, n., *a covered or secret place*; partitive, **operta tellūris**, *hidden, unseen regions of the earth*, 6, 140.
- operor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (opus), *to work; be occupied with, engaged in* (w. dat.), 3, 136; of religious rites, *to sacrifice*.
- opertum**, ī, see **operiō**.
- opertus**, a, um, p. of **operiō**.
- opēs**, see **ops**.
- Opheltēs**, ae, m., *the father of Eury-alus*, 9, 201.
- opīmus**, a, um, adj. (ops), *rich, fer-tile*, 1, 621; *sumptuous*, 3, 224; **spolia opīma**, *the arms taken by a general from a general slain in battle*, 6, 855.
- Ōpis**, is, f., *one of Diana's nymphs*, 11, 532.
- opperior**, perītus or pertus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., *to wait for, await*, 1, 454.
- oppetō**, petīvī or petiī, petītus, 3, a. (ob and petō), *to encounter; with or without mortem, to die, fall, per-ish*, 1, 96.
- oppidum**, ī, n., *a walled town; town*.
- oppōnō**, posuī, positus, 3, a. (ob and pōnō), *to place or put before or against*, 5, 335; *oppose*, 7, 300; *present, expose*, 2, 127; p., **opposi-tus**, a, um, *placed in the way, op-posed*, 12, 292; *opposing*, 2, 333.
- opportūnus**, a, um, adj. (ob and por-tus), *opposite to, or at the entrance of a harbor*, *convenient, fit*, 8, 235; *proper*.
- oppositus**, a, um, p. of **oppōnō**.
- oppressus**, a, um, p. of **opprimō**.
- opprimō**, pressī, pressus, 3, a. (ob and premō), *to press against; press down, overpower, overwhelm*, 1, 129; *come upon suddenly; surprise*, 9, 398.
- oppūgnō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (ob and pūgnō), *to fight against; attack, lay siege to*, 5, 439.
- ops**, opis, f. (in the sing. only the gen., acc., and abl. are used), *power, might, ability*, 1, 601; *splendor, pomp, magnificence*, 8, 685; *aid, assistance*, 2, 803; pl., **opēs**, um, *means, resources, strength, riches, wealth*, 1, 14; *supplies, assistance*, 1, 571; *power, dominion*, 2, 4.
- optātō**, adv., see **optō**.
- optimus**, a, um, see **bonus**.
- optō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to choose*, w. acc., 3, 109; *desire, wish*, 1, 76; w. inf., 6, 501; p., **optātus**, a, um, *desired, longed for, much desired*, 1, 172; adv., **optātō**, *according to one's wish; in good time*, 10, 405.
- opulentia**, ae, f. (opulēns, *wealthy*), *wealth, riches*, 7, 262.
- opulentus**, a, um, adj. (ops), *abound-ing in means; wealthy, rich*, 1, 447; *mighty*, 8, 475.
1. **opus**, eris, n., *work, labor*, 1, 436; *task, toil*, 6, 183; *enterprise*, 3, 20; *the thing produced by work; a*

- work* (of art), 1, 455; of buildings, 5, 119.
2. **opus**, indecl. n., *need, necessity*, w. abl. of the thing needed, 6, 261.
- ōra**, ae, f., *a margin, border*, 12, 924; *coast, shore*, 3, 396; *region*, 2, 91; *rim, extremity*, 10, 477; pl., *outline, compass*, 9, 528.
- ōrāculum** (**ōrāclum**), ī, n. (**ōrō**), *a divine utterance; oracle, response*, 3, 456; meton., *the place of the response; oracular shrine, oracle*, 3, 143.
- ōrātor**, ōris, m. (**ōrō**), *a speaker; envoy, ambassador*, 7, 153.
- orbis**, is, m., *a circle, ring; orb, disk*, 2, 227; *coil, fold*, 2, 204; *the globe, world, earth*, 1, 331; *circular movement, revolving course, revolution*, 1, 269; *orbit*, 3, 512; *a winding, turning round*, 12, 743; of the eyes, 12, 670.
- orbis**, a, um, adj., *deprived, bereaved*, w. abl., 11, 216.
- Orcus**, ī, m., *Orcus, the lower world, Hades*, 4, 242; personif., *the god of the lower world, Orcus, Dis, Pluto*.
- ōrdior**, ōrsus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., *to weave, spin; to begin; begin to speak; begin*, 1, 325; p. subst., **ōrsa**, ōrum, n., *words, speech*, 7, 435; *beginnings, undertakings, purposes, designs*, 10, 632.
- ōrdō**, inis, m. (rel. to **ōrdior**), *an arranging; line*, 1, 395; *train; order, rank of oars*, 5, 271; *order*, 5, 349; *train, procession*, 6, 754; *series, succession, course of events*, 3, 376; *estimate, class, position*, 2, 102; abl., **ōrdine**, *in due course, properly*, 3, 548; *in historical order, in detail*, 3, 179; *ex ōrdine, in succession*, 5, 773.
- Orēas**, adis, f., *an Oread, a mountain nymph*, 1, 500.
- Orestēs**, ae or is, m., *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, pursued by the Furies for the murder of his mother until he was acquitted by the Areopagus under the direction of Athena*, 4, 471.
- orgia**, ōrum, n., *orgies; the rites of Bacchus*, 4, 303.
- orichalcum**, ī, n., *mountain copper; brass*, 12, 87.
- Ōricius**, a, um, adj. (**Ōricus**), *of Oricus or Oricum, a seaport of Epirus; Orician*, 10, 136.
- oriēns**, entis, see **orior**.
- origō**, inis, f. (**orior**), *a source, origin, beginning*, 1, 372; *descent, lineage, birth*, 1, 286; *source, root, founder*, 12, 166.
- Ōriōn**, ōnis, m., *a fabulous giant, celebrated as a hunter; the constellation Orion*, 1, 535, et al.
- orior**, ortus sum, 4 (pres. **oritur**, 3 conj.), *to rise, spring up; appear, occur*, 2, 680; *arise*, 2, 411; *be born of, spring, descend*, 1, 626; p., **oriēns**, rising, 7, 138; subst., **Oriēns**, entis, m., *the rising; morning, morn*, 5, 42; *the east*, 1, 289; *the rising sun*, 5, 739; p., **ortus**, a, um, *sprung, risen*, 7, 149.
- Ōrithyia** (quadrissyll.), ae, f., *daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas*.
- ōrnātus**, ūs, m. (**ōrnō**), *an equipping, fitting out; adornment, attire*, 1, 650.
- ōrnō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to adorn, equip*, 10, 638.
- ornus**, ī, f., *a mountain-ash*, 2, 626, et al.
- Ornytus**, ī, m., *an Etruscan slain by Camilla*, 11, 677.
- ōrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (1. **ōs**), *to use the mouth in utterance; to speak*, 7, 446; w. acc., *argue, plead*, 6, 849;

- beg, pray, implore, entreat, beseech*, 1, 525; *ask, pray, beg for*, 4, 451; w. two acc., 11, 111; w. subj., 6, 76; w. inf., 6, 313.
- Orōdēs**, is, m., *an Etruscan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 732.
- Orontēs**, is, ī, or ae, *a leader of the Lycians and companion of Aeneas*, 6, 334.
- Orpheus** (dissyl.), eī, m., *an ancient bard and prophet of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice*, 6, 119, et al.
- ōrsa**, ōrum, see **ōrdior**.
- Orsēs**, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 748.
- Orsilochus**, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 636.
- ōrsum**, ī, see **ōrdior**.
- ōrsus**, a, um, p. of **ōrdior**.
- Ortīnus**, a, um, adj. (Orta), *of Orta, a Tuscan city; Ortine*, 7, 716.
1. **ortus**, a, um, p. of **orior**.
 2. **ortus**, ūs, m. (orior), *a rising*, 4, 118.
- Ortygia**, ae, f., *quail-island*. 1. *Ortygia, an ancient name of Delos*, 3, 124. 2. *Ortygia, an island forming part of the city of Syracuse*, 3, 694.
- Ortygius**, iī, m., *a Rutulian killed by Caeneus*, 9, 573.
1. **ōs**, ōris, n., *the mouth*, 1, 559; *visage, face, countenance*, 12, 101; *language, speech, words*, 2, 423; *an entrance, door*, 6, 53; *opening*, 2, 482; **ōs summum**, *the lips*, 1, 737; pl., **ōra**, *features, face, visage, form, countenance*, 4, 499; *images*, 4, 62; **ante ōra**, *before one's face*, 12, 82.
 2. **os**, ossis, n., *a bone*, 2, 121.
- Oscī**, ōrum, m., *the Oscans, an ancient people of Campania*, 7, 730.
- ōsculum**, ī, n. (ī. ōs), *the lip*, 1, 256; *kiss*, 1, 687.
- Osīnius**, iī, m., *king of Clusium*, 10, 655.
- Osīris**, is or idis, m., *a Latin*, 12, 458.
- ostendō**, tendī, tēnsus or tentus, 3, a., *to hold out towards; point out, show*, 6, 368; *offer, promise*, 1, 206; **sē ostendere**, *appear*, 6, 188.
- ostentō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (ostendō), *to hold out to view; display, disclose*, 3, 703; *point out, show*, 6, 678; *make a show of, display*, 5, 521.
- ōstium**, iī, n. (ī. ōs), *a mouth; entrance, gate, door*, 6, 81; pl., **ōstia**, ōrum, *harbor, port*, 5, 281; *mouth of a river*, 1, 14.
- ostrum**, ī, n., *the purple fluid of the murex; purple dye, purple*, 5, 111; *purple cloth; covering or drapery*, 1, 700; *purple decoration*, 10, 722; *purple trappings, housings*, 7, 277.
- Ōthryadēs**, ae, m., *Othryades, son of Othrys; Panthus*, 2, 319.
- Ōthrys**, yos, m., *a mountain in Thessaly*, 7, 675.
- ōtium**, iī, n., *leisure, idleness, peace, quiet, retirement, inaction*, 4, 271.
- ovāns**, antis, see **ovō**.
- ovīle**, is, n. (ovis), *a sheepcote, sheepfold*.
- ovis**, is, f., *a sheep*, 3, 660.
- ovō**, ātus, 1, n., *to shout, rejoice*, 3, 544; *triumph*, 6, 589; p., **ovāns**, antis, *exulting, joyous, shouting, triumphant*, 4, 543; of things, 10, 409.

P

- pābulum**, ī, n. (pāscō), *feeding material; food, pasturage, pasture*, 1, 473.
- Pachȳnum**, ī, n., *Pachynum or Pachynus, the southeastern promontory of Sicily*, 3, 429.
- pācifer**, era, erum, adj. (pāx and ferō), *peace-bringing; symbolical of peace; peaceful*, 8, 116.
- pacīscor**, pactus sum, 3, dep. n., *to make a bargain; to agree upon, stipulate, contract*, 4, 99; *purchase*, 12,

- 49; *hazard, stake*, 5, 230; *plight, betroth*, 10, 722; p. subst., *pacta*, ae, f., *one contracted for; a bride*, 10, 79.
- pācō*, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (pāx), *to render peaceful; to quiet*, 6, 803.
- pacta*, ae, see *pacīscor*.
- Pactōlus*, ī, m., *a river of Lydia which was said to wash down golden sand*, 10, 142.
- pactus*, a, um, p. of *pacīscor*.
- Padus*, ī, m., *the river Po, the mythical Eridanus*, 9, 680, et al.
- Padūsa*, ae, f., *a branch of the Po*, 11, 457.
- Paeān*, ānis, m. (acc. *paēāna* and -em), originally *Paeon, the god of healing*; later applied to *Apollo*; hence, *a hymn in honor of Apollo, or of other deities; a triumphal chant; a paean*, 6, 657; *song or shout of victory*, 10, 738.
- paenitet*, uit, 2, impers. or a. and n., lit. *it repents one; one repents, regrets*, 1, 549, et al.
- Paeonius*, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Paeon, god of medicine; medicinal, healing*, 7, 769.
- Pagagus*, ī, m., *an Etruscan*, 11, 670.
- Palaemōn*, onis, m., *Palaemon, a sea-god, son of Athamas and Ino; also called Melicerta*, 5, 823.
- palaestra*, ae, f., *a place for wrestling; mead, turf*, 6, 642; pl., *wrestling, gymnastic, or palaestric games*, 3, 281.
- palam*, adv., *openly*, 9, 153; *plainly*, 7, 428.
- Palamēdēs*, is, m., *Palamedes, son of the Euboean king Nauplius, who derived his lineage from the Egyptian king Belus, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy; killed through the intrigues of Ulysses*, 2, 82.
- Palātīnus*, a, um, adj. (*Palātium*), *be-*
- longing to, dwelling on the Palatine hill*, 9, 9.
- Palīcī*, ōrum, m., *the Palici; two sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Aetna*, 9, 585.
- Palinūrus*, ī, m. 1. *The pilot of Aeneas*, 3, 202, et al. 2. *Promontory said to have been named from him, Palinurus, now Palinuro*, 6, 381.
- palla*, ae, f., *a long and ample robe; mantle*, 1, 648.
- Palladius*, a, um, adj. (*Pallas*), *pertaining to Pallas or Minerva, Palladian*; subst., *Palladium*, īī, n., *the Palladium or image of Pallas, supposed to have been sent from heaven as a gift to the Trojans, and as a pledge of the safety of Troy so long as it should be preserved within the city*, 2, 166, et al.
- Pallantēum*, ī, n., *the city of Evander on the Palatine*, 8, 54, et al.
- Pallantēus*, a, um, adj. (*Pallantēum*), *pertaining to Pallanteum or the city of Evander; Pallantean*, 9, 241.
1. *Pallas*, adis, f., *Pallas Athena, identified by the Romans with Minerva*, 1, 39; *rāmus Palladis*, *the bough sacred to Pallas, the olive*, 7, 154.
2. *Pallās*, antis, m. 1. *A king of Arcadia, great-grandfather of Evander*, 8, 51. 2. *Pallas, son of Evander*, 8, 104, et al.
- palleō*, uī, 2, n., *to be pale*; p., *pal-lēns*, entis, *pallid, wan, pale*, 4, 26.
- pallidus*, a, um, adj. (*palleō*), *pale, pallid*, 3, 217; *ghastly*, 8, 197.
- pallor*, ōris, m. (*palleō*), *paleness, pallor*, 4, 499.
- palma*, ae, f., *the palm of the hand*, 8, 69; *the hand*, 1, 93; *palm branch*, 5, 111; *a palm branch or wreath as the symbol of victory; reward, prize*, 5, 349; *victory; a victor*, 5, 339.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. (palma), *full of palm trees ; palmy*, 3, 705.

palmula, ae, f. (palma), *a small palm ; an oar-blade*, 5, 163.

Palmus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 697.

pālor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to wander about, wander*, 9, 21 ; *go astray ; straggle, retreat, flee*, 5, 265.

palūs, ūdis, f., *a marsh, swamp, moor, fen*, 6, 107 ; *water*, 6, 414 ; *pond, lake*, 8, 88.

pampineus, a, um, adj. (pampinus), *covered with vine tendrils ; entwined with vines, vine-wreathed*, 6, 804.

Pān, Pānos (acc. Pāna), m., *the god of fields and woods*, 8, 344, et al.

panacēa, ae, f., *an herb which cured all diseases ; all-heal*, 12, 419.

Pandarus, ī, m., *Pandarus, a Mysian chief, allied with the Trojans, who broke the truce at Troy by wounding Menelaus with his arrow*, 5, 496, et al.

pandō, pandī, passus or pānsus, 3, a., *to spread out or open*, 7, 641 ; *unfurl*, 3, 520 ; *extend, expose*, 6, 740 ; *break through, open*, 2, 234 ; *unbind, dishevel*, 1, 480 ; *fig., disclose, declare, explain, reveal*, 3, 179.

pangō, pēgī or pepigī, pāctus, 3, a., *to fasten ; strike, covenant, agree to, contract*, 10, 902 ; *appoint*, 11, 133 ; *devise, attempt, undertake*, 8, 144.

Panopēa, ae, f., *Panopea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 5, 240.

Panopēs, is, m., *Panopes, a Sicilian youth, companion of Achates*, 5, 300.

Pantagiās, ae, m., *Pantagias, a river on the east coast of Sicily*, 3, 689.

panthēra, ae, f., *a panther*, 8, 460.

Panthūs (Panthous), ī, m., *Panthus, son of Othrys and father of Euphorbus, slain at the capture of Troy*, 2, 318, et al.

papāver, eris, n., *the poppy*, 4, 486.

Paphos (-us), ī, f., *Paphos, a town in the western part of Cyprus, devoted to the worship of Venus*, 1, 415.

papilla, ae, f., *a nipple ; the breast*, 11, 803.

pār, paris, adj., *equal*, 1, 705 ; *like*, 2, 794 ; *equal, well-poised, steady*, 4, 252 ; *side by side*, 5, 580 ; *well-matched*, 5, 114.

Parca, ae, f., more freq. pl., *Parcae*, ārum, f., *the Fates* (Clotho, the spinner, Lachesis, the allotter, and Atropos, the unaverted), 1, 22, et al.

parcō, pepercī, parcitus, 3, n. (rel. to parcus, *scanty*), *to spare*, w. dat. ; *refrain from using, save*, 8, 317 ; *spare, forbear to hurt or persecute*, 1, 526 ; *cease, abstain, refrain from*, 1, 257 ; *regard, yield to*, 10, 880 ; w. inf., *beware, forbear*.

1. **pārēns**, entis, p. of pārēō.

2. **parēns**, entis, c. (pariō), *a parent ; father, sire*, 1, 75, et al. ; *mother*, 2, 591 ; *ancestor*, 2, 448, et al.

pāreō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to appear ; to present one's self ; to obey*, 1, 689 ; *to be subject, under command ; to follow*, 10, 179 ; *answer, reveal signs or omens*, 10, 176.

pariēs, etis, m., *a wall, whether partition or external wall*, 5, 589 ; 2, 442.

pariō, peperī, partus, 3, a., *to bring forth, bear*, 6, 89 ; *procure*, 6, 435 ; *win*, 2, 578 ; *secure*, 3, 495 ; p., **partus**, a, um, *born ; produced, prepared*, 2, 784 ; *won*, 5, 229.

Paris, idis, m., *Paris, son of Priam and Hecuba, who occasioned the Trojan war by carrying off Helen from Sparta ; slain by the arrow of Philoctetes*, 4, 215, et al.

pariter, adv. (pār), *equally*, 2, 729 ; *also, in like manner, in the same manner, on equal terms*, 1, 572 ;

side by side, 2, 205; *at the same time*, 10, 865; **pariter** — **pariter**, 8, 545. •

Parius, a, um, adj. (Paros), *of Paros; Parian*, 1, 593.

parma, ae, f., *a small round shield or buckler*, usually carried by light troops, 11, 693, et al.; in gen., *a shield*, 2, 175.

parō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to make ready, prepare, build*, 3, 160; w. inf., *begin, get ready*, 1, 179; *undertake*, 6, 369; n., 2, 121.

Paros, ī, f., *Paros, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its statuary marble*, 3, 126.

Parrhasius, a, um, adj. (Parrhasia), *of Parrhasia in Arcadia; Parrhasian or Arcadian*, 11, 31.

pars, partis, f., *a part, freq.; share, portion*, 3, 223; *side, part*, 4, 153; *way*, 8, 21; *quarter, direction*, 12, 521; *partnership, share*, 12, 145; w. ellipsis of first *pars*, 5, 108.

Parthenius, ii, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 748.

Parthenopaeus, ī, m., *Parthenopaeus, son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes*, 6, 480.

Parthī, ōrum, m., *the Parthi, a nation occupying the country of the Medes and Persians*.

partim, adv. (pars), *in part; partly*, 10, 330, et al.

partior, itus sum, 4, dep. a. (pars), *to share, divide, distribute*, 1, 194; *separate*, 5, 562.

partitus, a, um, p. of partior.

1. **partus**, a, um, p. of pariō.

2. **partus**, ūs, m. (pariō), *a bringing forth; birth*, 1, 274; *offspring; son*, 7, 321.

parum, adv. (cf. parvus), *only a little, too little; little; not*, 6, 862.

parumper, adv. (parum and -per), *a little while; for a short time*, 6, 382.

parvulus, a, um, adj. (parvus), *very little; small, little*, 4, 328.

parvus, a, um (comp., minor, us; sup., minimus, a, um), adj., *small, little*, 2, 677, et al.; *a child, infant*, 10, 317; subst., **parvum**, ī, n., *a small estate*, 6, 843; *small property, little*, 9, 607; pl., *small affairs*, 1, 24; abl., **parvō**, *at small expense*, 10, 494; comp., minor, us, *less, smaller; younger*, 9, 593; *inferior*, 10, 129; pl., minōrēs, um, m., *descendants, posterity*, 1, 532; adv. comp., minus, *less; otherwise*, 3, 561; superl., minimē, *least; very little; in the least degree; not at all*, 6, 97.

pāscō, pāvī, pāstus, 3, a. and n., *to furnish with food; to feed; rear, breed*, 6, 655; *nourish*, 1, 608; fig., 1, 464; *let grow*, 7, 391; *cherish, indulge, nourish*, 10, 627; pass. as dep., **pāscor**, pāstus sum, 3, a. and n., *to graze*, 1, 186; *feed upon, eat*, 2, 471; *use for pasture, to pasture*, 11, 319.

Pāsiphaē, ēs, f., *Pasiphaë, daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeos, Phaedra, Ariadne, and the Minotaur*, 6, 25.

passim, adv. (passus), *spread or scattered about; here and there, in all directions; everywhere*, 2, 364, et al.

1. **passus**, a, um, p. of patior.

2. **passus**, a, um, p. of pandō.

3. **passus**, ūs, m. (pandō), *a spreading or stretching; a step, pace*, 2, 724.

pāstor, ōris, m. (pāscō), *one who feeds; herdsman, shepherd*, 2, 58.

pāstōrālis, e, adj. (pāstor), *pertaining to shepherds; country, rustic*, 7, 513.

1. **pāstus**, a, um, p. of pāscō and pāscor.

2. **pāstus**, ūs, m. (**pāscō**), *a pasturing, feeding; pasture*, 11, 494.

Patavium, ii, n., *Patavium*, now *Padua*, an ancient town in northern Italy, 1, 247.

patefaciō, fēcī, factus (pass. **patefieri**), 3, a. (**pateō** and **faciō**), *to open*, 2, 259.

patefactus, a, um, p. of **patefaciō**.

patēns, entis, see **pateō**.

pateō, uī, 2, n., *to be or stand open*, 1, 298; *fly open, open*, 6, 81; *to lie open, to open, extend*, 12, 710; *stretch*, 6, 578; *stand exposed or ready*, 11, 644; fig., *be evident, patent, clear, manifest*, 1, 405; p., **patēns**, entis, *open; broad, gaping*, 11, 40.

pater, tris, m. (πατήρ), *a father*, 1, 60, et al.; *sire, ancestor, forefather*, 1, 641; often for Jupiter, 1, 60; applied to many of the gods, 5, 241, et al.; often to rivers and lakes; pl., *parents*, 2, 579; *elders, senators, fathers, chiefs*, 4, 682; **pater Rōmānus**, *Augustus* (or, perhaps, *the Roman citizen*), 9, 449.

patera, ae, f. (**pateō**), *a broad, saucer-shaped dish, used in making libations; a libation cup, patera*, 1, 729.

paternus, a, um, adj. (**pater**), *pertaining to a father; a father's, of a father*, 5, 81; *derived from a father; paternal, ancestral*, 3, 121.

patēscō, patuī, 3, inc. n. (**pateō**), *to begin to be open; to be open to view, stand open*, 2, 483; *open*, 3, 530; *become evident, manifest*, 2, 309.

patiēns, entis, p. of **pator**.

pator, passus sum, 3, dep. a., *to suffer, permit, allow*, 1, 644; *submit to, bear, undergo, endure*, 1, 219; p., **patiēns**, entis, *submissive, patiently*, 5, 390; w. gen., *yielding, submitting*, 6, 77.

patria, ae, f., see **patrius**, at the end.

patrius, a, um, adj. (**pater**), *pertaining to one's father or ancestors; a father's*, 2, 658; *paternal, natural to a father*, 1, 643; *exacted by a father*, 7, 766; *due to, felt for a father or parent*, 9, 294; *ancestral, hereditary*, 3, 249; *of one's country, native*, 3, 281; *belonging to the nation, of the country*, 11, 374; subst., **patria**, ae, f. (sc. terra), *father or native land; one's country*, 2, 291, et al.; *ancestral land*, 1, 380; *a country, land*, 1, 540.

Patrōn, ōnis, m., *Patron*, a follower of *Aeneas*, 5, 298.

patruus, ī, m. (**pater**), *a father's brother, paternal uncle, uncle*, 6, 402.

patulus, a, um, adj. (**pateō**), *opening, wide; wide, broad*.

paucus, a, um, adj., *small, little*; pl., **paucī**, ae, a, *few, a few*; subst., **paucī**, ōrum, *few, a few* (persons), 1, 538, et al.; **pauca**, ōrum, n., *a few things; few words*, 3, 313, et al.

paulātim, adv. (**paulum**), *little by little; gradually*, 1, 720.

paulisper, adv. (**paulum** and **-per**), *for a short time, a little while*, 5, 846.

paulum, adv. (**paulus**, *small*), *a little*, 3, 597.

pauper, eris, adj., *of small means; dependent, poor*, 2, 87; *little, lowly, humble*, 6, 811.

pauperiēs, ēī, f. (**pauper**), *narrow or straitened circumstances; poverty*, 6, 437.

pavidus, a, um, adj. (**paveō**, *fear*), *trembling, alarmed, terror-stricken*, 2, 489; *solicitous, trembling with expectation, eager*, 5, 575.

pavitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (**paveō**), *to be much agitated; tremble, quake with fear; be terrified*, 2, 107.

pavor, ōris, m. (paveō), *a trembling, panic, fear, terror*, 2, 229; *throbbing; eager, trembling, anxiety*, 5, 138.

pāx, pācis, f. (cf. pacīscor), *peace*, 1, 249; *alliance, friendship*, 7, 266; *indulgence, favor, pardon*, 3, 261; *favor, assistance*, 3, 370.

peccātum, ī, n. (peccō), *a fault, error, delinquency, sin, crime*, 10, 32.

peccō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to commit a fault, sin, transgress, offend*, 9, 140.

pecten, inis, m. (pectō), *a comb; a weaver's sley; an instrument for striking the strings of the lyre; a plectrum*, 6, 647.

pectō, pexī, pexus, 3, a., *to comb*, 12, 86.

pectus, oris, n., *the breast*, 1, 44; *stomach*, 5, 182; *fig., mind*, 1, 227; *thought*, 5, 7; *breast, heart, soul, feeling*, freq.; *spirit, courage*, 6, 261, et al.; *personif.; person, soul, spirit*, 2, 349.

1. **pecus**, oris, n., *a flock or herd, freq.; cattle; brood*, 1, 435.

2. **pecus**, udis, f., *one animal of a flock or herd; an animal*, 1, 743; *a sheep*, 3, 120; *victim for sacrifices*, 4, 63.

pedes, itis, m. (pēs), *one who goes on foot; as a footman; on foot*, 12, 510; *a foot-soldier; collectively, infantry, soldiery*, 6, 516.

pedestris, e, adj. (pedes), *pedestrian; unmounted; on foot*, 10, 364.

pēior, us, see malus.

pelagus, ī, n., *the sea; open sea, main*, 1, 138; *flood*, 1, 246.

Pelasgī, ōrum, m., *the Pelasgians, supposed to have been the original inhabitants of Greece and of several other countries and islands of the Mediterranean; in general for Greeks*, 1, 624, et al.

Pelasgus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgī), *Pelasgian; Grecian*, 6, 503.

Peliās, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 436.

Pēlīdēs, ae, m. 1. *The son of Peleus, Achilles*, 2, 548. 2. *Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, grandson of Peleus*, 2, 263, et al.

pellāx, ācis, adj. (pelliciō), *leading into error; wily, deceitful, artful*, 2, 90.

pellis, is, f., *a skin, hide*, 2, 722, et al.

pellō, pepulī, pulsus, 3, a., *to drive; impel, throw, shoot*, 12, 320; *slay*, 11, 56; *drive away, expel, banish*, 1, 385; *repel*, 10, 277; *dismiss*, 5, 812; *strike with sound, cause to echo*, 7, 702; *to clash, reverberate*, 8, 529.

Pelopēus, a, um, adj. (Pelops), *of Pelops; Pelopeian, Argive, Grecian*, 2, 193.

Pelōrus, ī, m., and **Pelōrum**, ī, n., *the northeastern cape of Sicily*, 3, 411.

pelta, ae, f., *a light crescent-shaped shield*, 1, 490.

Penātēs, ium, m. (penus), *gods of the household; hearth-, fireside gods*, 2, 514, et al.; *tutelary gods of the state as a national family*, 1, 68; *fig., fireside, hearth, dwelling-house, abode*, 1, 527.

pendeō, pependī, 2, n., *to hang*, foll. by abl. alone or w. prep., 2, 546, et al.; 5, 511; *be suspended*, 1, 106; *cling*, 9, 562; *bend, stoop forward*, 5, 147; *meton., linger, delay*, 6, 151; *listen, hang upon*, 4, 79.

pendō, pependī, pēnsus, 3, a., *to hold suspended; to hang, balance, weigh; weigh out money; hence, fig., to pay or suffer punishment or penalty*, 6, 20.

Pēneleus (trisyll.), eī or eos, m., *Peneleus, a Grecian warrior, said to have been one of the suitors of Helen*, 2, 425.

penes, prep. w. acc., *within one's power or possession*, 12, 59.

penetrābilis, e, adj. (penetrō), *that can be pierced*; in an active sense, *piercing*, 10, 481.

penetrālis, e, adj. (penetrō), *innermost, inner*, 2, 297; subst., **penetrālia**, ium, n., *the interior of a house; sanctuary, shrine, chapel* (of a dwelling or temple), 2, 484, et al.

penetrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (rel. to penitus), *to penetrate, reach*, 1, 243; *attain to, go as far as, penetrate to*, 7, 207.

penitus, adv. (cf. penes), *inwardly, far within, deep, deeply*, 1, 200; *wholly, entirely*, 6, 737; *afar*, 11, 623; *far away*, 1, 512.

penna (pinna), ae, f., *a feather*, 12, 750; *wing, pinion*, 3, 258; in the form *pinna*, *a pinnacle, battlement, palisade*, 7, 159.

pennātus, a, um, adj. (penna), *winged*, 9, 473.

pēnsum, ī, n. (pendō), *that which is weighed out or assigned for a day's spinning; a day's work; task*, 8, 412; *a web*, 9, 476.

Penthesilēa, ae, f., *Penthesilea; the queen of the Amazons slain by Achilles at Troy*, 1, 491.

Pentheus (dissyll.), eī or eos, m., *Pentheus, king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, and son of Echion and Agave; torn to pieces by his mother and her Bacchanalian companions for mocking at the orgies of Bacchus*, 4, 469.

pēnūria, ae, f., *want, destitution, need*, 7, 113.

penus, ūs and ī, m. and f., also **penus**, oris, n. (rel. to penes, Penātēs, penetrō), *that which is stored within; the household store of provisions; stores, provisions, viands*, 1, 704.

peplum, ī, n., *a mantle, robe, or shawl worn over the other garments; the mantle used for draping the statues of Athena*, 1, 480.

per, prep. w. acc., *through*, of place, time, agency, instrumentality, medium, and manner; *through*, 4, 357, et al.; *along*, 1, 576; *over*, 1, 498; *on*, 5, 335; *by, at*, 4, 56; *through, throughout, during*, 1, 31; *in*, 9, 31; in entreaties, adjurations, and oaths, *by*, 2, 141, et al.

perāctus, a, um, p. of peragō.

peragō, ēgī, ātus, 3, a., *to drive through; carry through; execute, achieve, accomplish, finish, perform*, 4, 653; *pursue*, 6, 384; *fulfill, achieve*, 3, 493; *go through with, distribute*, 5, 362; *go through mentally*, 6, 105.

peragrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (per and ager), *to go through fields or lands; to roam, travel; traverse*, 1, 384.

percellō, culī, culsus, 3, a., *to strike, smite vehemently; strike down*, 5, 374; *overthrow*, 11, 310.

percipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (per and capiō), *to take in completely; perceive; feel*, 7, 356; *understand*, 9, 190.

percurrō, cucurrī or currī, cursus, 3, n. and a., *to run through or over*, 8, 392; fig., *run over in narration, relate briefly*, 6, 627.

percussus, a, um, p. of percutiō.

percutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (per and quatiō), *to smite through; strike, smite*, 4, 589; p., **percussus**, a, um, *struck, smitten*, 7, 503; of the effect of sound, *reverberating, echoing, penetrated, filled*, 1, 513; 8, 121.

perditus, a, um, p. of perdō.

perdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put through completely; ruin, undo, kill, destroy*, 7, 304; *to abandon; lose*, 11, 58.

peredō, ēdī, ēsus, 3, a., *to eat through or completely; eat up; consume*, 6, 442.

peregrīnus, a, um, adj. (*peregre* from *per* and *ager*), *of foreign lands; foreign, barbarian*, 11, 772.

perēptus, a, um, p. of *perimō*.

perennis, e, adj. (*per* and *annus*), *throughout the year; lasting, continual, perpetual, endless*, 9, 79.

pereō, ī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go out of sight; to be lost, undone*, 4, 497; *perish*, 2, 660; *die*, 2, 408.

pererrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to wander through or over*, 2, 295; *survey*, 4, 363; *explore, try*, 5, 441; *pervade*, 7, 375.

perēsus, a, um, p. of *perēdō*.

perfectus, a, um, p. of *perficiō*.

perferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry or bear through; carry, restore, return*, 11, 717; *report*, 5, 665; *convey completely, carry home*, 10, 786; *reach the mark*, 12, 907; *undergo, endure, suffer*, 3, 323; w. reflex. pron., *betake one's self, go*, 1, 389; p., **perlātus**, a, um, *carried to the mark; striking*, 11, 803.

perficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (*per* and *faciō*), *to make completely; finish, complete*, 6, 745; *perform*, 3, 178; p., **perfectus**, a, um, *worked, wrought, executed*, 5, 267; *fulfilled*, 3, 548.

perfidus, a, um, adj. (*per* and *fidēs*), *violating one's faith; faithless, perfidious, treacherous*, 4, 305; of things, *disappointing; deceptive, treacherous*, 12, 731.

perflō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to blow through or over; sweep over*, 1, 83.

perfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig or pierce through, transfix*, 11, 10.

perforō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bore or pierce through*, 10, 485.

perfossus, a, um, p. of *perfodiō*.

perfractus, a, um, p. of *perfringō*.

perfringō, frēgī, fractus, 3, a. (*per* and *frangō*), *to break through; break completely; dash or break in pieces, crush*, 10, 279; *break, dash*, 11, 614.

perfundō, fūdī, fusus, 3, a., *to pour over or along; wash*, 3, 397; *over-spread, overflow*, 11, 626; *spot, stain*, 2, 221; *anoint*, 5, 135; *besprinkle*, 12, 611.

perfurō, uī, 3, n., *to rage wildly; rave*, 9, 343.

perfusus, a, um, p. of *perfundō*.

Pergama, ōrum, see *Pergamum*.

Pergamea, adj. (sc. *urbs*), *the city built by Aeneas in Crete*, 3, 133.

Pergameus, a, um, adj. (*Pergamus*), *of Pergamus, Pergamean; Trojan*, 3, 110.

Pergamum, ī, and **Pergama**, ōrum, n., and **Pergamus** (-os), ī, f. 1. *The citadel or walls of Troy*, 3, 87; *Troy*, 4, 344, et al. 2. *The Trojan citadel of Helenus in Epirus*, 3, 336.

pergō, perrēxī, perrēctus, 3, n. and a. (*per* and *regō*), *to direct one's course right onward; go on*, 1, 389; *march*, 11, 521; *continue*, 6, 198; fig., of narration, 1, 372.

perhibeō, uī, itus, 2, a. (*per* and *habeō*), *to hold persistently; maintain, assert; say, report*, 4, 179.

periculum (*periclum*), ī, n., *a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril*, 1, 615, et al.

Peridia, ae, f., *the mother of Onites*, 12, 515.

perimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (*per* and *emō*), *to take away completely; annihilate, destroy*, 5, 787; *slay, kill*, 6, 163.

Periphās, antis, m., *Periphas, a Greek warrior, companion of Pyrrhus*, 2, 476.

periūrium, īī, n. (periūrus), *a false oath; perjury, perfidy, treachery*, 4, 542.

periūrus, a, um, adj. (per and iūs), *violating one's oath; perjured, forsworn*, 2, 195.

perlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide through or over*, 1, 147; *reach, come down in tradition*, 7, 646.

perlātus, a, um, p. of perferō.

perlegō, lēgī, lēctus, 3, a., *to scan narrowly; survey, examine*, 6, 34.

permētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure completely; traverse*, 3, 157.

permisceō, miscuī, mistus or mixtus, 2, a., *to mix completely; mix, mingle*, 1, 488; *fig., disturb, confound*, 7, 348.

permissus, a, um, p. of permittō.

permistus, a, um, p. of permisceō.

permittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to let go without hindrance; allow, permit*, 1, 540; *give up, commit, consign*, 4, 640; *surrender*, 4, 104.

permixtus, a, um, p. of permisceō.

permulceō, mulsī, mulsus or mulctus, 2, a., *to stroke; calm, soothe, cheer*, 5, 816.

permūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to exchange*, 9, 307.

pernīx, īcis, adj., *nimble, fleet, swift, agile*, 4, 180, et al.

pērō, ōnis, m., *a boot or high shoe made of rawhide*, 7, 690.

perōdī, ōdisse, ōsus sum, def. a. (per and ōdī), *to hate, abhor, loathe*, 6, 435.

perōsus, a, um, p. of perōdī.

perpessus, a, um, p. of perpetior.

perpetior, pessus sum, 3, dep. a. and n. (per and patior), *to bear completely; suffer, endure*, 9, 60; *permit*, 12, 644.

perpetuus, a, um, adj. (per and petō), *continuing through; perpetual, con-*

tinual, 4, 32; *stretching out, long extending or reaching*, 8, 183.

perplexus, a, um, adj., *much entangled; puzzling, intricate*, 9, 391.

perrumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break, burst through*, 2, 480.

persentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, a., *to feel deeply; feel*, 4, 448; *perceive*, 4, 90.

persequor, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow continually; follow*, 9, 218; *pursue, follow closely*, 10, 562.

persolvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a., *to loosen completely; set free; free one's self from obligation; pay, render, give, return*, 1, 600, et al.; *sacrifice, offer*, 5, 484.

personō, sonuī, sonitus, 1, n. and a., *to sound loudly; sing, play*, 1, 741; *cause to or make resound*, 6, 171.

perstō, stitī, stātus, 1, n., *to continue standing; remain fixed*, 5, 812; *persist*, 2, 650.

perstringō, strīnxī, strīctus, 3, a., *to bind tightly; graze*, 10, 344.

pertaedet, taesum est, 2, impers., with *mē, tē*, etc., *it much wearies me, thee*, etc.; *one is weary, disgusted; w. gen. of the thing*, 4, 18; 5, 714.

pertēptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., *to handle completely; test; prove; to search through; thrill, penetrate, pervade, fill*, 1, 502, et al.

perterreō, uī, itus, 2, a., *to fill with terror; to affright, dismay*, 10, 426.

perterritus, a, um, p. of perterreō.

perveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come to the end; arrive, reach*, 2, 81.

perversus, a, um, p. of pervertō.

pervertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn completely; p., perversus*, a, um, *turned the wrong way; contrary, adverse*, 7, 584.

pervius, a, um, adj. (per and via), *that can be passed through; unobstructed, free; common*, 2, 453.

pervolitō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. (pervolō), *to fly about; flit around*, 8, 24.

pervolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly through or over*, 12, 474.

pēs, pedis, m. (ποὺς, ποδός), *the foot; claw, talon, paw, hoof*, freq.; of the current of a river, 9, 125; *the foot-ropes at the lower corner of a sail, the sheet*, hence, **facere pedem**, *to manage the sheet, shift the sail; tack*, 5, 830; **pedem reprimere**, *to retreat, draw back*, 2, 378; **ferre pedem**, *go*, 2, 756; **efferre pedem**, *go out, depart*, 2, 657; **pedem advertere**, *approach, draw near*, 6, 386; **aequō pede**, *in equal combat*, 12, 465.

pestifer, era, erum, adj. (pestis and ferō), *pest-bringing; pestilential*, 7, 570.

pestis, is, f. (perdō), *destruction*, 5, 699; *plague, pest, scourge*, 3, 215; *death*, 9, 328; *infection, pollution*, 6, 737; *fatal, baneful passion*, 1, 712.

Petēlia, ae, f., *Petelia, a town on the eastern coast of Bruttium*, 3, 402.

petītus, a, um, p. of petō.

petō, ivī or ii, itus, 3, a., *to fall upon, attack, assail*, 3, 603; *seek*, 1, 181; *strike*, 11, 9; *advance towards*, 2, 213; *follow up, pursue*, 5, 226; *make for*, 1, 158; *repair to*, 1, 519; *hasten, approach to*, 1, 717; *greet*, 1, 611; *aim at*, 5, 508; *fig., assail, try*, 4, 675; *purpose, intend*, 2, 151; *apply to, solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, crave, ask, seek*, 4, 433, et al.; w. inf., 7, 96; **petere terram**, *fall prostrate upon the ground*, 3, 93.

Phaeāces, um, m., pl., *the Phaeacians, the Homeric name of the inhabitants of Corcyra, the modern Corfu*, 3, 291.

Phaedra, ae, f., *one of the daughters*

of Minos, king of Crete, and wife of Theseus, king of Athens, 6, 445.

Phaëthōn, ontis, m., *Phaëthon, the son of Helios and Clymene; for the sun-god, the sun*, 5, 105.

phalanx, ngis, f., *a body of troops in compact array; a battalion, army, host*, 6, 489; of a fleet, 2, 254.

phalārica, ae, f., *a heavy spear wound with combustibles; fiery dart*, 9, 705.

phalerae, ārum, f., *bosses of metal worn on the corselet; trappings*, 9, 458; *trappings or caparisons for the heads, necks, and breasts of horses*, 5, 310.

Phaleris, is, m. (acc. -im), *a Trojan*, 9, 762.

pharetra, ae, f., *a quiver*, 1, 323, et al.

pharetrātus, a, um, adj. (pharetra), *bearing the quiver*, 11, 649.

Pharus, ī, and **Pharō**, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 322.

Phēgeus (dissyll.), ī or eos, m. 1. *A follower of Aeneas*, 5, 263. 2. *Another follower of Aeneas*, 12, 371.

Pheneos (-us), eī, f., *a town of Arcadia*, 8, 165.

Pherēs, ētis, m., *an Arcadian, follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

Philoctētēs, ae, m., *son of the Thesalian king Poeas of Meliboea, companion of Hercules, from whom he inherited the bow and arrows with which he killed Paris*, 3, 402.

Phīnēius, a, um, adj. (Phīneus), *pertaining to Phineus, king of Salmydessus, who was smitten by the gods with blindness and tormented by the Harpies, for putting out the eyes of his sons*, 3, 212.

Phlegethōn, ontis, m., *a river of Tartarus*, 6, 551.

Phlegyās, ae, m., *a son of Mars and king of the Lapithae*, 6, 618.

Phoebē, ēs, f., *the sister of Apollo; Diana, Luna*.

Phoebēus, a, um, adj. (Phoebus), *pertaining to Phoebus or the sun; Phoebean*, 3, 637.

Phoebigena, ae, m. (Phoebus and genō), *the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius*, 7, 773.

Phoebus, ī, m., *Phoebus or Apollo*, 1, 329, et al.

Phoenīces, um, m., *the Phoenicians*, 1, 344.

Phoenissus, a, um, adj., *Phoenician*, 1, 670; subst., **Phoenissa**, ae, f., *a Phoenician woman; Dido*, 1, 714, et al.

Phoenīx, īcis, m., *Phoenix, son of Amyntor, and companion of Achilles*, 2, 762.

Pholoē, ēs, f., *a Cretan woman, slave of Aeneas*, 5, 285.

1. **Pholus**, ī, m., *a centaur, son of Ixion*.

2. **Pholus**, ī, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 341.

Phorbās, antis, m., *Phorbas, a son of Priam, killed at the siege of Troy*, 5, 842.

1. **Phorcus**, ī, m., *a sea-god, son of Neptune or Pontus and Gaia*, 5, 240.

2. **Phorcus**, ī, m., *a Latin patriarch*, 10, 328.

Phryges, um, m., *Phrygians; the inhabitants of Phrygia, which originally included the Troad; hence, also, Trojans*, 1, 468, et al.; sing., **Phryx**, ygis, m., *a Phrygian or Trojan*, 12, 99.

Phrygia, ae, f. (Phryx), *Phrygia, the Troad*, 7, 207.

Phrygius, a, um (Phryx), *Phrygian, Trojan*, 1, 381; subst., **Phrygiae**, ārum, f., *Phrygian or Trojan women*, 6, 518.

Phryx, see Phrygēs.

Phthia, ae, f., *Phthia, the native town of Achilles in Thessaly*, 1, 284.

piāculum, i, n. (piō), *an expiation; expiatory, sacrifice, offering*, 4, 636; *purifying sacrifice; lustration*, 6, 153; meton., *that which requires such expiation; sin, crime*, 6, 569.

picea, ae, f. (pix), *the pitch-pine; the pine*, 6, 180.

piceus, a, um, adj. (pix), *of pitch; smoking with pitch, pitchy*, 9, 75; *pitch-black*, 3, 573.

pictūra, ae, f. (pingō), *the art of painting; painting*, 1, 464.

pictūrātus, a, um (pictūra), *adorned with painting; embroidered*, 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, p. of pingō.

Pīcus, ī, m., *the son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, changed by Circe into a woodpecker*, 7, 48, et al.

pietās, ātis, f. (pius), *piety, reverence, devotion, love with respect to gods or parents*, 1, 10; in other relations: *dutiful affection; fidelity, regard; righteousness; pity for the injured, just retribution, justice*, 2, 536; *pity, compassion, mercy*, 5, 688; **patria pietās**, *affection for a parent*, 9, 294.

piget, uit, 2, impers. a., *to cause disgust, vexation, irksomeness; with mē, tē, etc., am, art, is, are vexed, displeased, annoyed; regret*, 4, 335, et al.

pīgnus, oris, n. (rel. to pangō and pacīscor), *a pledge, stake, token, assurance*, 3, 611.

pīla, ae, f., *a pier; mole*, 9, 711.

pīlātus, a, um, adj. (pīlum), *armed with the pilum, javelin, or dart*, 12, 121.

pīlentum, ī, n., *a chariot, carriage*, 8, 666.

pīlum, ī, n., *the heavy javelin used by the Roman legionary soldier; the pilum*.

Pīlumnus, ī, m., a *Latin deity, ancestor of Turnus*, 10, 619, et al.

Pīnārius, a, um, adj. (Pīnārius), of *Pinarius, head of a family devoted to the rites of Hercules; Pinarian*, 8, 270.

pīneus, a, um, adj. (pīnus), of *pine, made of pine, produced from pine, piny*, 11, 786; *pine-*, 2, 258; *piny, pine-growing*, 11, 320.

pingō, pīnxī, pīctus, 3, a., to *paint*, 5, 663; *color, stain, dye*, 7, 252; *tattoo*, 4, 146; p., **pīctus**, a, um, *embroidered*, 1, 708; *many-colored, speckled, spotted, variegated*, 4, 525.

pinguis, e, adj., *fat*, 1, 215; *well-fed*, 1, 635; *fertile; reeking*, 4, 62; *fat or rich with victims*, 9, 585.

pīnifer, era, erum, adj. (pīnus and ferō), *pine-bearing, pine-covered*, 4, 249.

pinna, ae, see *penna*.

pīnus, ūs or ī, a *pine tree, pine*, 3, 659, et al.; *meton., a ship*, 5, 153; *a torch*, 7, 397; *a pine brand or torch*, 9, 522.

piō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (pius), to *atone for, expiate*, 2, 184; *appease*, 6, 379; *avenge, punish*, 2, 140.

Pīrithous, ī, m., *son of Ixion and king of the Lapithae; chained in Hades for attempting, with the aid of Theseus, to carry away Proserpina from the abode of Pluto*, 6, 393 et al.

Pīsaē, ārum, f., a *city of Etruria, now Pisa*, 10, 179.

piscis, is, m., a *fish*.

piscōsus, a, um, adj. (piscis), *abounding in fish; haunt of fish*, 4, 255.

pistrīx, īcis, f. (cf. pristis), a *sea monster*, 3, 427.

pīus, a, um, adj., *dutiful, pious, especially to gods and parents*, 1, 220, et al.; *pious, reverent, devout*, 1, 526; *sacred, holy*, 4, 637; *righteous, good*,

1, 603; *pure*, 3, 42; *blessed*, 5, 734; of the gods, *righteous, just*, 4, 382, et al.

pīx, picis, f., *pitch*.

plācābilis, e, adj. (plācō), *that can be appeased; placable, propitious*, 7, 764.

placeō, uī or placitus sum, 2, n., to be *agreeable, pleasing; to please*, 4, 38; *impers., placet, uit or placitum est, it pleases (me, thee, etc.); I resolve, decree, will*, 1, 283; p., **placitus**, a, um, *agreeable, pleasing*, 4, 38.

placidē, adv., see *placidus*.

placidus, a, um, adj. (placeō), *gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, serene*, 5, 848; *inactive, idle*, 9, 187; *friendly, propitious*, 3, 266; adv., **placidē**, *gently, softly, quietly, calmly*, 5, 86.

placitum, see *placeō*.

placitus, a, um, p. of *placeō*.

plācō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (rel. to placeō), to *appease*, 2, 116; *calm, quiet, still*, 1, 142; *subdue, quell*, 6, 803.

1. **plāga**, ae, f., a *blow, wound; lash, whip*, 7, 383.

2. **plaga**, ae, f., a *tract, region*, 1, 394; *zone*, 7, 226.

3. **plaga**, ae, f., a *net, hunter's net; a toil*, 4, 131.

plangō, plānxī, planctus, 3, a. (cf. 1. plāga), to *beat, strike, smite the breast; hence, intransitive, lament, wail*, 11, 145.

plangor, ōris, m. (plangō), *lamentation by beating the breast; lamentation, wailing, cry of grief*, 2, 487.

plānitiēs, ēī, f. (plānus, flat), a *level surface, plain*, 11, 527.

planta, ae, f. (cf. plānus, flat), the *sole of the foot*, 4, 259.

plaudō, plausī, plausus, 3, a. and n., to *beat, slap, stroke*, 12, 86; *clap, flutter*, 5, 516; of the dance, *perform by beating, beat*, 6, 644.

plaustrum, ī, n., a *cart, car, wain*.

1. **plausus**, a, um, p. of *plaudō*.
2. **plausus**, ūs, m. (*plaudō*), a beating, clapping, flapping; fluttering sound, 5, 215; *plaudit*, applause, 5, 148.
- plēbs** (*plēbēs*), is (*ēī* and *ī*), f., the multitude, throng, 9, 343; mass, common people.
- Plēmyrium**, īī, n., *Plemyrium*, a promontory in Sicily, near Syracuse, 3, 693.
- plēnus**, a, um, adj. (cf. -*pleō* in *compleō*, *impleō*, etc.), full, 1, 460; mature, 7, 53; swelling, 1, 400; overflowing, 1, 739.
- plicō**, *cāvī* or *cuī*, *cātus* or *citus*, 1, a., to wind together, fold, coil, 5, 279.
- plūma**, ae, f., the soft under-feather; a soft feather; plume, feather, 3, 242; plumage, 11, 771.
- plumbum**, ī, n., lead, 5, 405; a leaden bullet, 9, 588.
- pluō**, *uī* or *ūvī*, 3, n. and a., pers. and impers., to rain, 10, 807.
- plūrimus**, a, um, see *multus*.
- plūs**, *plūris*, see *multus*.
- Plūtōn**, ōnis, m., *Pluto*, son of Saturn, king of Hades, 7, 327.
- pluvia**, ae (sc. *aqua*), f. (*pluvius*), rain.
- pluviālis**, e, adj. (*pluvia*), causing rain; rainy, 9, 668.
- pluvius**, a, um, adj. (*pluō*), causing rain or attended by rain; rainy, 1, 744.
- pōculum**, ī, n. (cf. *pōtō*, drink), a drinking-cup; goblet, 1, 706; draught, drink.
- Podalīrius**, īī, m., a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 12, 304.
- poena**, ae, f., penalty, punishment, 1, 136; pain, torture, torment, 6, 543; revenge, vengeance, 2, 572; 7, 766.
- Poenī**, ōrum, m., the Carthaginians, 1, 302; Africans, 12, 4.
- poliō**, *ivī* or *īī*, itus, 4, a., to smooth, furbish, polish; finish, 8, 426; make bright, adorn, 8, 436.
- Polītēs**, ae, m., *Polites*, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus, 2, 526.
- polītus**, a, um, p. of *poliō*.
- pollex**, icis, m. (*polleō*), literally the strong member; the thumb, 11, 68.
- polliceor**, licitus sum, 2, dep. a., to promise, 1, 237.
- pollicitus**, a, um, p. of *polliceor*.
- polluō**, *uī*, ūtus, 3, a., to soil, pollute, defile, 3, 234; break, violate, 3, 61.
- pollūtus**, a, um, p. of *polluō*.
- Pollūx**, ūcis, m., son of Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor, 6, 121.
- polus**, ī, m., the terminating point of an axis; the celestial pole; meton., the heavens, sky, 1, 90; air, 1, 398.
- Polydōrus**, ī, m., son of Priam and Hecuba, 3, 49.
- Polyphēmus**, ī, m., a cyclops, son of Neptune, 3, 657.
- Polyphoetēs**, ae, m., a Trojan priest of Ceres, 6, 484.
- Pōmetiī**, ōrum, m., and **Pōmetia**, ae, f., *Pometii*, a city of the Volsci, called also *Suessa Pometia*, 6, 775.
- pompa**, ae, f., a solemn procession or ceremonial, a funeral procession, 5, 53.
- pōmum**, ī, n., any kind of tree fruit; an apple, pear, fig, etc., freq.
- pondus**, eris, n. (*pendō*), weight, 5, 447; burden, load, 6, 413; a stone, a shot, 11, 616.
- pōne**, adv. of place, behind, after, 2, 208.
- pōnō**, *posuī*, *positus*, 3, a., to put, set, place, 1, 706, et al.; lay, stretch, 1, 173; level, 12, 569; deposit, 6, 73; plant, settle, fix, 3, 88; set up, establish, make, 1, 264; assign, appoint, 1, 278; dispose, determine, 10, 623; bestow, 6, 611; put to rest or sleep, 4, 527; bury, 6, 508; for *dēpōnō*,

- lay down or aside*, fig., 1, 302; 9, 687; *give up* for another, *change*, 8, 329; *give up*, 11, 309; *lose*, 12, 209; n. (sc. *sē*), *to subside, be hushed, sink to rest*, 7, 27; 10, 103.
- pōns**, pontis, m., *a bridge; a bridge connecting battlements and towers*, 9, 530; *gangway, bridge for embarking*, 10, 288.
- pontus**, ī, m., *the sea; the deep*, 2, 295; *wave, billow, "a sea,"* 1, 114.
- poples**, itis, m., *the hinder part of the knee; hamstring*, 9, 762; *knee*, 12, 492.
- populāris**, e, adj. (populus), *pertaining to the people or nation; popular*, 6, 816.
- pōpuleus**, a, um, adj. (pōpulus), *of the poplar tree; poplar-*, 5, 134.
- Populōnia**, ae, f., *a town on the coast of Etruria near the modern Piombino*, 10, 172.
- populor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a.; and **populō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (populus), *to fill with a multitude of invaders; hence, by meton., to lay waste; ravage; ransack*, 4, 403; *devastate, plunder*, 1, 527; *rob, deprive*, 6, 496; *of things*, 12, 525.
1. **populus**, ī, m., *a people; state, nation*, 1, 21; *canton, clan, tribe*, 7, 716; *multitude, throng*, 1, 148; *the common people as opposed to the senate, commons, people*, 9, 192.
 2. **pōpulus**, ī, f., *a poplar tree; a wreath of poplar*, 8, 276.
- porca**, ae, f. (porcus), *a sow*, 8, 641.
- pōrgō**, see porrigō.
- porrēctus**, a, um, p. of porrigō.
- porrigō** (contract. form pōrgō, 8, 274), rēxī, rēctus, 3, a. (prō and regō), *to stretch forth, hold forth, lift*, 8, 274; *pass., to be stretched out, extend*, 6, 597.
- porrō**, adv., *forward, of space, time, or of mental operations, far off*, 6, 711; *afterwards, in process of time, then*, 5, 600; *further*, 9, 190.
- Porsenna**, ae, m., *an Etruscan lars or king allied with the banished Tarquins against Rome*, 8, 646.
- porta**, ae, f., *a gate*, 1, 294, et al.; *passage, avenue, door*, 1, 83.
- portendō**, tendī, tentus, 3, a. (prō and tendō), *to stretch, hold forth; to foretell, portend, presage*, 3, 184; p. subst., **portentum**, ī, *a thing portended; meton., that which portends, an omen, portent, prodigy*, 8, 533.
- portentum**, ī, see portendō.
- porticus**, ūs, f. (porta), *a portico, porch, gallery, pillared hall, colonnade, hall*, 3, 353.
- portitor**, ōris, m. (portō), *a carrier; ferryman, boatman*.
- portō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to bring, convey, carry*, 1, 68; *carry away*, 1, 363; *announce, declare*, 3, 539.
- Portūnus**, ī, m. (portus), *Portunus, the Roman god of harbors or sea-ports; identified with the Greek Palaemon or Melicertes*, 5, 241.
- portus**, ūs, m., *a port, harbor, haven*, 1, 159, et al.; *fig.*, 7, 598.
- poscō**, poposci, 3, a., *to demand, require*, 11, 901; 1, 414; *ask, inquire*, 3, 59; *request, call, ask for*, 1, 728; *seek, summon*, 10, 661; *entreat, supplicate*, 1, 666; *claim*, 5, 342; w. two accusatives, 4, 50.
- positus**, a, um, p. of pōnō.
- possum**, potui, posse, irreg. n. (potis and sum), *to be able; can*, 1, 242, et al.; *to avail, have influence, power*, 4, 382; p., **potēns**, entis, *able, powerful, mighty*, 2, 296; *potent, great*, 1, 531; *rich*, 6, 843; *of medicines*, 12, 402; *sovereign, ruler, lord, master of*, w. gen., 1, 80; **factus, facta potēns**, w. gen., *having*

- obtained*, 7, 541; subst., **potentēs**, ium or um, *the great*, 12, 519.
- post**, prep. w. acc., and adv. of place and time; prep., *behind*, 1, 296; *next to*, 7, 655; *after*, 5, 626; adv., *afterwards, then, next*, 1, 612; *hereafter*, 1, 136.
- posterus**, a, um, adj. (post), *the next, following*, 3, 588; superl., **postrēmus** or **postumus**, a, um, *last*, 11, 664; *the last, lowest*, 3, 427; *latest-born, youngest*, 6, 763; subst., **postrēma**, ōrum, n., *the rear*, 9, 27.
- posthabeō**, uī, itus, 2, a., *to hold next; esteem less*, 1, 16.
- posthabitus**, a, um, p. of posthabeō.
- postis**, is, m. (rel. to pōnō), *a post; doorpost, jamb*, 3, 287; *door*, 2, 480.
- postquam**, adv. referring the time of one action or event to that of another; *after that, as soon as*, w. perf., 3, 463; 1, 520; *from the time that*, 4, 17.
- postrēmus**, a, um, see posterus.
- potēns**, entis, see possum.
- potentia**, ae, f. (potēns), *power, force, potency, might*, 1, 664, et al.
- potestās**, ātis, f. (possum), *ability, power, physical or moral*, 9, 97; 9, 739; *virtue, efficacy*, 12, 396; *possibility, opportunity*, 3, 670; *authority*, 10, 100; meton., *the possessor of power, sovereign*, 10, 18.
1. **potior**, itus sum, 4, dep. n. (potitur, 3, 56; 4, 217), (potis), *to become master or possessor of; get, take possession*, w. abl., 3, 56; *enjoy*, 4, 217; *seize*, 12, 642; *win*, 9, 363; *achieve, execute*, 6, 624; *gain, reach*, 1, 172.
2. **potior**, ius, comp. of potis.
- potis**, e, adj., *able*, 3, 671; compar., **potior**, ius, *better, preferable*, 4, 287; adv., **potius**, *preferably; rather*, 3, 654.
- Potitius**, ii, m., *the founder of one of the families charged with the sacred rites of Hercules*, 8, 269.
- potitus**, a, um, p. of 1. potior.
- potius**, see potis.
- pōtō**, āvī, ātus or pōtus, 1, a., *to drink*, 6, 715.
- prae**, prep. w. abl. (rel. to prō), *before*; **prae sē portāre**, *to carry*, 11, 544; **prae sē iactāre**, *to pretend*, 9, 134.
- praebeō**, uī, itus, 2, a. (prae and habeō), *to hold before, afford, offer*, 9, 693.
- praecēdō**, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go before*, 9, 47.
- praecelsus**, a, um, adj., *very high, lofty*, 3, 245.
- praeceps**, cipitis, adj. (prae and caput), *head foremost; headlong*, 2, 307; *deep*, 11, 888; *hurried, hasty, quick, speedy*, 4, 573; *flying, running swiftly*, 2, 516; 3, 598; *rash, impetuous, fiery*, 9, 685; prolept., *ready to sink*, 10, 232; subst., **praeceps**, n., *a steep, precipice, verge*, 2, 460; *in praeceps, headlong; downwards*, 6, 578.
- praeceptum**, ī, n. (praeceptus), *an injunction, direction, order, command*, 6, 236; *warning*, 2, 345; *rule, precept, maxim*.
- praeceptus**, a, um, p. of praecipio.
- praecidō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (prae and caedō), *to cut off in front*; p., **praecīsus**, a, um, *abrupt, ragged*, 8, 233.
- praecipio**, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (prae and capio), *to take, get beforehand*, 10, 277; fig., *anticipate*, 6, 105; *await*, 11, 491; *instruct, direct, order*, 9, 40; *teach, prescribe*, 11, 329.
- praecipitō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (praeceps), *to cast headlong, hurl, plunge*, 2, 37; *urge, hurry, hasten*;

- impel, incite*, 2, 317; *break off, end swiftly*, 12, 699; *hasten away*, 4, 565; n. (sc. *sē*), *fall headlong*, 6, 351; *descend swiftly*, 2, 9; *run down*, 4, 251.
- praecipuē**, adv. (praecipuus), *chiefly, especially, particularly, most of all*, 1, 220.
- praecipuus**, a, um, adj. (praecipio), *taken first; foremost, chief*, 11, 214; *distinguished*, 5, 249; *most distinguished*, 8, 177.
- praecisus**, a, um, p. of praecido.
- praecīlārus**, a, um, adj., *very clear or bright; illustrious, splendid*, 4, 655.
- praecō**, ōnis, m., *a herald*, 5, 245.
- praecordia**, ōrum, n. (prae and cor), *the diaphragm or midriff; the vital parts; the heart*, 9, 413; *the heart as the seat of courage*, 2, 367; *spirit, heart*, 9, 596.
- praeda**, ae, f., *booty, spoil*, 1, 528; *prey, game*, 1, 210; often in the pl., as 7, 749.
- praedicō**, dixi, dictus, 3, a., *to say beforehand; foretell, prophesy, predict*, 3, 252; *forewarn*, 3, 436; p., **praedictus**, a, um, *foretold*; subst., **praedictum**, i, n., *the thing foretold; a prediction, prophecy*, 4, 464.
- praedictum**, see praedicō.
- praedīves**, itis, adj., *very rich, opulent, wealthy*, 11, 213.
- praedō**, ōnis, m. (cf. praedor, rob), *a robber*, 10, 774.
- praedulcis**, e, adj., *very sweet; pleasing, dear*, 11, 155.
- praedūrus**, a, um, adj., *very hard; hardy, sturdy, powerful*, 10, 748.
- praeō**, ivi, or ii, itus, ire, irreg. n. and a., *to go before*; p., **praeiēns**, euntis, *going before, preceding*, 5, 186.
- praeferō**, tuli, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry before, bear*, 7, 237; *offer*, 11, 249; *present, exhibit*, 10, 211; *put before or first*, 5, 541; *choose rather, prefer*.
- praeficiō**, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (prae and faciō), *to put at the head or in command; to place or set over*, w. acc. and dat., 6, 118.
- praefigō**, fixī, fixus, 3, a., *to fasten before, in front of*, w. acc. and dat., 11, 778; *on the end*, 9, 466; *to tip, head, point*, 5, 557.
- praefixus**, a, um, p. of praefigō.
- praefodiō**, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., *to dig before or in front of*, 11, 473.
- praefor**, fātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to address first*, 11, 301.
- praefulgeō**, fulsi, 2, n., *to shine or glitter at the end*, 8, 553.
- praegnāns**, antis (prae and genō), *with young, pregnant*, 7, 320.
- praelātus**, a, um, p. of praeferō.
- praemetuō**, 3, a. and n., *to fear beforehand, dread*, 2, 573.
- praemissus**, a, um, p. of praemittō.
- praemittō**, misi, missus, 3, a., *to send before, in advance, or forward; dispatch*, 6, 34.
- praemium**, ii, n., (prae and emō), *that which is taken first or as the best; prize*, 5, 70; *reward, recompense*, 1, 461; *gift, blessing*, 4, 33.
- praenatō**, i, n. and a., *to swim in front of or by; fig., flow by, along by*, 6, 705.
- Praeneste**, is, n. and f., *a town in Latium on a lofty hill about twenty miles southeast of Rome; now Palestrina*, 7, 682.
- Praenestinus**, a, um, adj. (Praeneste), *of Praeneste*, 7, 678.
- praenūntia**, ae, f., *a harbinger, forerunner*, 11, 139.
- praepes**, etis, adj., *hastening before; swift, fleet*, 3, 361; *winged*, 5, 254.
- praepinguis**, e, adj., *very fat; rich*, 3, 698.
- praereptus**, a, um, p. of praeripiō.

praeripiō, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (prae and rapiō), *to snatch, seize before another; seize quickly; snatch away*, 4, 516.

praerumpō, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to burst or break off in front*; p., **praeruptus**, a, um, *broken or torn off; precipitous, abrupt, steep*, 1, 105.

praesaepe, is, n. (rel. to praesaepio), *an inclosure, fold, stall, stable, pen*, 7, 17; *hive*, 1, 435.

praesāgus, a, um, adj. (praesāgiō), *divining, prophetic*, 10, 177; *foreboding*, w. gen., 10, 843, et al.

praescius, a, um, adj., *foreknowing, prescient*, 6, 66; *foreboding, ill-boding*, 12, 452.

praesēns, entis (praesum), adj., *being before, present in person; present before one*, 3, 174; *propitious*, 9, 404; *immediate, instant*, 1, 91; *prompt*, 12, 152; *urgent, powerful*, 12, 245.

praesentia, aë, f. (praesēns), *a being present; presence*, 9, 73.

praesentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, a., *to feel, perceive beforehand*, 4, 297.

praeses, idis, c. (praesideō), *one presiding; an arbiter; arbitress*, 11, 483.

praesideō, sēdī, 2, n. and a. (prae and sedeō), *to sit before; preside over, rule over*, w. dat., 3, 35.

praesidium, iī, n. (praesideō), *protection*, 11, 58.

praestāns, antis, comp., **praestantior**, ius, see praestō.

praestō, stitī, stātus or stitus, 1, n. and a., *to stand before; surpass; represent*, 11, 438; impers., **praestat**, praestitit, *it is, was better, preferable, more fitting, important*, 1, 135; p., **praestāns**, antis, *excellent, superior, distinguished*, 5, 361; w. gen., 12, 19.

praesūmō, sūmpsī, sūmptus, 3, a., *to take beforehand; anticipate*, 11, 18.

praetendō, tendī, tentus, 3, a., *to hold out before; stretch forth, extend, wave*, 8, 116; *stretch, extend before*, 3, 692; *oppose*, 9, 599; fig., *pretend, promise*, 4, 339.

praetentus, a, um, p. of praetendō.

praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prae), *by, beyond, before*; adv., *besides, along by, past*, 10, 399; prep., *beyond*, 7, 24.

praetereā, adv., lit. *besides these things; besides, moreover*, freq.; *then too*, 1, 647; *hereafter*, 1, 49.

praetereō, īvī, or iī, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to pass by, to come to an end; to go, pass by*, 5, 156; *outstrip*, 4, 157; p., **praeteritus**, a, um, *past*, 8, 560.

praeteritus, a, um, p. of praetereō.

praeterlābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to glide, flow along by*, 6, 874; *sail past or by*, 3, 478.

praetervehor, vectus sum, 3, pass. of praetervehō, as dep. a., *to go by; pass, sail by*, 3, 688.

praetexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., *to weave in front; to fringe*, 6, 5; fig., *pal- liate, cloak*, 4, 172; *conceal*, 4, 500.

praeūrō, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn at the point*, 7, 524.

praeūstus, a, um, p. of praeūrō.

praevectus, a, um, p. of praevehor.

praevehor, vectus sum, 3, dep., *to ride before, ride up*, 7, 166.

praevertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn before; to preoccupy, prepossess*, 1, 721; *surpass*, 7, 807; pass. as dep. (only in pres.), **praevertor**, *to surpass, outstrip*, 1, 317.

praevideō, vīdī, vīsus, 2, a., *to see beforehand; foresee*, 5, 445.

prātum, ī, n., *a meadow*, 6, 674.

prāvus, a, um, adj., *crooked*; subst., **prāvum**, ī, n., *perverseness, wrong, evil, falsehood*, 4, 188.

precēs, um, see **prex**.

precor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to pray; entreat, invoke, implore, beseech, supplicate*, 4, 521; *pray for*, 3, 144; w. dat., 8, 127; p., **precāns**, antis, *suppliant*, 7, 237.

prehendō (**prēndō**), ī, ēnsus, 3, a., *to lay hold of; seize*, 2, 592; *catch*, 3, 450; *seize, hold for defense*, 2, 322; *overtake, reach*, 6, 61.

prehēnsus, a, um, p. of **prehendō**.

premō, pressī, pressus, 3, a., *to press*, freq.; *tread upon*, 2, 380; *trample*, 5, 331; *press together, close*, 6, 155; *press after, pursue*, 1, 324; *overflow, overwhelm*, 1, 246; *press upon*, 2, 530; *follow up in speech*, 7, 119; *stab, slay*, 9, 330; *hem in*, 11, 545; *suppress, keep down, conceal*, 1, 209; 12, 322; *obscure, withdraw*, 4, 81; *restrain, curb*, 1, 63; *check, discourage*, 11, 402; *repress*, 4, 332; *subject, reduce, oppress*, 1, 285; **premere vestigia**, *arrest the footsteps*, 6, 197; *plant one's footsteps on, tread on* (with abl. of place), 11, 788.

prēndō, see **prehendō**.

prēnsō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (**prēndō**), *to grasp*, 2, 444.

prēnsus, a, um, p. of **prēndō**.

pressō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a., *to press hard; squeeze, press; milk*.

pressus, a, um, p. of **premō**.

pretium, īī, n., *price*, 4, 212; *value, worth*, 9, 232; *money; bribe*, 6, 622; *reward, punishment*, 12, 352; *prize*, 5, 292; *ransom*, 9, 213.

(**prex**), **precēs**, f., not used in nom. and gen. sing. (**precor**), *a prayer, supplication, entreaty*, 2, 689.

Priamēius, a, um, adj. (**Priamus**), *of Priam*, 2, 403; *Priam's*, 7, 252.

Priamidēs, ae, m., *son of Priam*, 3, 295.

Priamus, ī, m. 1. *Priam, son of Laomedon, king of Troy*, 1, 458, et al. 2. *A Trojan youth, son of Polites and grandson of King Priam*, 5, 564.

pridem, adv., *some time before or since; long ago, long since*, 2, 647, freq.

primaevus, a, um, adj. (**primus** and **aevum**), *first in age; eldest born*, 9, 545; *youthful*, 10, 345; *early*, 7, 162.

primitiae, ārum, f. (**primus**), *the first fruits; first offerings*, 11, 16; *beginnings, first essays*, 11, 156.

primōris, e, adj. (**primus**), *first*; subst., **primōrēs**, um, *the chiefs, princes, nobles*, 9, 309.

primus, a, um, num. adj., superl. of **prior**, *first in space, time, order, degree, or dignity* (usually referring to three or more); *first, foremost*, 5, 151; *front, fore-*, 5, 566; *nearest*, 2, 32; *first part of*, 1, 541; *edge, border, outskirts of*, 9, 244; *chief*, 9, 785; *earliest, first*, 1, 345; *for the first time*, 11, 573; as an adv., 1, 442; 6, 810 et al.; *in the earliest times*, 1, 1; **prima proelia**, *the beginning of battle*, 12, 103; subst., **primum**, ī, n., *the chief concern, affair, work*, 8, 408; **primī**, ōrum, m., *foremost, first*, 2, 494; **prima**, ōrum, n., *the first place, front, van*, 10, 157; *first prize*, 5, 194; adv., **primum**, *first*, 2, 375; **ut primum**, *as soon as*, 1, 306; **primō**, *at first, in the beginning*, 4, 176; **in primis**, or **imprimis**, *especially, chiefly*, 1, 303.

princeps, ipis, adj. (**primus** and **capiō**), *first; chief; foremost*, 5, 160; subst., m., *a chief, leader, commander*,

- prince*, 1, 488; *progenitor*, *founder*, *ancestor*, 3, 168.
- prīncipium**, ii, n. (*prīnceps*), *a beginning, commencement*; abl. adverbially, **prīncipiō**, *in the beginning, at first, in the first place*, 2, 752.
- prior**, ius, ōris (superl., **prīmus**, wh. see), *first or foremost, of two*, 5, 155; *first in order of time*, 1, 581; *earlier, former, first*, 3, 213; *beforehand, anticipating*, 11, 760; *superior*, 11, 292; subst., **prīdrēs**, m., *ancestors*, 3, 693; adv., **prius**, *before, sooner rather*, 2, 190; **priusquam**, see *quam*.
- prīscus**, a, um, adj., *old, former, ancient*, 7, 706; **Prīscī Latīnī**, *the ancient Latins, occupying Latium prior to the foundation of Rome*, 5, 598.
- prīstinus**, a, um, adj., *primitive, pristine, former*, 6, 473; *recent*, 10, 143; subst., **prīstina**, ōrum, n., *former, first condition*, 12, 424.
- pristis**, is, f. (another form for *pistrīx*). 1. *A sea-monster*, 10, 211. 2. **Pristis**, *the Pristis, one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 154.
- prius**, see *prior*.
- priusquam**, adv., *before that, before*, 1, 472.
- Prīvernum**, i, a city of Latium, 11, 540.
- Prīvernus**, i, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 576.
1. **prō**, prep. w. abl., *before, in front of*, 12, 661; *on the front of an elevated place*; *on*, 9, 575; *in defense of*, 8, 653; *on account of, for the sake of*, 6, 821; *in place of, instead of, for*, 1, 659; *for, in return for*, 3, 604; *in preference to*, 5, 483; **prō sē**, *according to his strength*, 5, 501.
2. **prō** (**prōh**), interj. denoting wonder, surprise, lamentation, distress, agony; *O! ah! alas!* 4, 590.
- proavus**, i, m., *a great-grandfather; sire, ancestor*, 3, 129.
- probō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*probus, upright*), *to try, put to proof; approve*, 5, 418; *permit, allow*, 4, 112.
- Procās**, ae, m., *one of the Alban kings, and father of Numitor and Amulius*, 6, 767.
- procāx**, ācis, adj., *bold, insolent; fig., wild, raging*, 1, 536.
- prōcēdō**, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go or come forth or forward; advance, proceed, go on*, 2, 760; *move*, 4, 587; *elapse, pass by*, 3, 356; *continue*, 5, 461.
- procella**, ae, f., *a gale, storm, squall, tempest*, 1, 102.
- procer**, eris, m. (in the sing. found only in the acc.), *a chief, noble*; pl., **procerēs**, um, *elders, nobles, princes*, 1, 740.
- Prochyta**, ae, f., *an island near the Bay of Naples, now Procida*, 9, 715.
- prōclāmō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to cry out; declare, announce, proclaim*, 5, 345.
- Procris**, idis, f., *Procris, a daughter of Erectheus, married to Cephalus, king of Phocis, by whom she was accidentally killed in a forest, whither she had followed him out of jealousy*, 6, 445.
- procul**, adv., *far off, at a distance*, 2, 42; *far hence, away*, 6, 258; *from a distance, from far*, 10, 401; *high, aloft*, 5, 642.
- prōculcō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**prō** and **calcō**), *to tread down, trample upon*, 12, 534.
- prōcumbō**, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n., *to lie down; to bend, lean forward, lie along*, 8, 83; *bend down, lie prostrate; fall upon*, 11, 150; *bend to, ply the oars*, 5, 198; *to fall in death*

- or battle, 2, 426; fall down, sink in ruins, 2, 505.
- procūrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to care for; attend to; refresh, 9, 158.
- prōcurrō**, cucurrī or currī, cursus, 3, n., to run forth or forward, 12, 267; advance, sally forth, 9, 690; roll, rush along, 11, 624; jut, run out, project, 5, 204.
- prōcursus**, ūs, m. (prōcurrō), a running forward, onward course, career, 12, 379; charge, onset, 12, 711.
- prōcurvus**, a, um, adj., curved forward; curving, 5, 765.
- procus**, ī, m. (procor, ask), one who asks, a wooer, suitor, 4, 534.
- prōdeō**, īvī or īī, itus, īre, irreg. n., to go forth; move forward or along, 6, 199; advance, project, 10, 693.
- prōdigium**, īī, n., a prognostic, sign, prodigy, wonder, portent, 3, 366; monster, 8, 295.
- prōditiō**, ōnis, f. (prōdō), a giving forth, betrayal; treachery, treason; allegation or charge of treason, 2, 83.
- prōditus**, a, um, p. of prōdō.
- prōdō**, didī, ditus, 3, a., to put, bring, give forth; propagate, 4, 231; give up, desert, betray, 1, 252; expose, 12, 42; discover, 9, 374; give over, sentence, 2, 127; announce, disclose, make known, 10, 99.
- prōducō**, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., to lead, draw forth, carry, bring, conduct, lead forth, 9, 487; breed, produce, 12, 900; prolong, protract, 2, 637.
- proelium**, īī, n. (in Virgil always pl.), a battle, conflict, contest, combat, fight, 5, 375, et al.; charge, 11, 631.
- profānus**, a, um, adj. (prō and fānum, shrine), in front or outside of the sacred inclosure; not sacred; **profānōs facere**, to desecrate, 12, 779; subst., **profānī**, ōrum, m., the uncon-
- secrated; uninitiated, profane, 6, 258.
- profectō**, adv. (prō and factum), as a fact; in truth, truly, indeed, surely, certainly, 8, 532.
- profectus**, a, um, p. of proficīscor.
- prōferō**, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., to carry forward or forth; extend, 6, 795; postpone, delay, 12, 395.
- proficīscor**, profectus sum, 3, dep. n., to put one's self forward; set out, depart, 1, 340; proceed, spring from, 8, 51.
- prōflō**, flāvī, flātus, 1, a., to blow; breathe forth noisily, by snoring, 9, 326.
- profor**, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to speak out; say; speak, 1, 561.
- profugus**, a, um, adj. (profugiō, flee), fleeing forth; fugitive, exiled, 1, 2.
- profundo**, fūdī, fūsus, 3, n., to pour forth; pour, shed, 12, 154.
- profundus**, a, um, adj., deep, 5, 614; lofty, deep-vaulted, 1, 58; subst., **profundum**, ī, n., the deep, the sea, 12, 263.
- prōgeniēs**, ēī, f. (prōgignō), lineage, progeny, race, 1, 19; offspring, 5, 565; son, 7, 97.
- prōgignō**, genuī, genitus, 3, a., to beget; bear, bring forth, 4, 180.
- prōgredior**, gressus sum, 3 dep. n. (prō and gradior), to go, come forward or forth, 4, 136; advance, 3, 300; move on, 12, 219.
- prōgressus**, a, um, p. of prōgredior.
- prohibeō**, uī, itus, 2, a. (prō and habeō), to hold before or off, prohibit; to keep, ward off, 1, 525; withhold, debar, 7, 313; prevent, hinder, forbid, 5, 631.
- prōiciō**, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (prō and iaciō), to throw or cast forth; to throw or cast down, as an offering; to throw or fling down, 5, 402; throw away, 6, 835; plunge, 5, 859;

expose, 11, 361; w. dat., 12, 256; p., *prōiectus*, a, um, *projecting, jutting*, 3, 699.

prōiectus, a, um, p. of *prōiciō*.

proinde (dissyl. in poetry), *just so; then, therefore*, 11, 383.

prōlābor, *lāpsus sum*, 3, dep., *to slip forward, tumble down*; p., *prōlāpsus*, a, um, *fallen, in ruins*, 2, 555.

prōlēs, is, f., *that which springs forth; offspring, race, progeny*, 1, 75; *lineage*, 3, 180.

prōlūdō, *lūsī*, *lūsus*, 3, n., *to play or practice beforehand; prepare for*, 12, 106.

prōluō, *luī*, *lūtus*, 3, a., *to wash forth or out, cast out; wash away*, 12, 686; *wet, drench, fill*, 1, 739.

prōluviēs, *ēī*, f. (*prōluō*), *a flowing forth; excrement, discharge*, 3, 217.

prōmereor, *meritus sum*, 2, dep. a. and n., *to merit for one's self by favors given; deserve, merit, put under obligation*, 4, 335.

prōmeritus, a, um, p. of *prōmereor*.

prōmissus, a, um, p. of *prōmittō*.

prōmittō, *mīsī*, *missus*, 3, a., *to let go, send forth or down; promise*, 4, 228; *vow, pledge*, 2, 96; p., *prōmissus*, a, um, *promised, betrothed*, 12, 31; subst., *prōmissum*, ī, n., *a promise*, 2, 160; *a thing promised; prize*, 5, 386.

prōmō, *prōmpsī*, *prōmptus*, 3, a. (*prō and emō*), *to take, give, bring forth, exhibit, put forth*, 5, 191; with *sē*, *come forth*, 2, 260.

Promolus, ī, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

prōmoveō, *mōvī*, *mōtus*, 2, a., *to move forward; push forward*, 10, 195.

prōnuba, ae, f. (*prō and nūbō*, *marry*), *aiding in marriage rites; presiding over marriage; bridal-*, 4, 166; *bridesmaid*, 7, 319.

prōnus, a, um, adj., *inclined, stooping or bending forward*, 3, 668; *leaning*, 8, 236; *descending, falling*, 11, 485; *going down*, 9, 713; *favorable, safe*, 5, 212.

propāgo, inis, f. (*prō and pangō*), *that which is fastened forward or along; the layer of a vine; offspring, progeny, race, lineage*, 6, 870; 12, 827.

prope, adv. (comp., *propius*, superl., *proximē*) and prep. (*prō*); adv. comp., *propius*, *more nearly, closely, plainly*, 12, 218; *more attentively, more propitiously, favorably*, 1, 526.

properē, adv., see *properus*.

properō, *āvī*, *ātus*, 1, a. and n., *to hurry forward, get ready, prepare promptly, make in season or in haste; to hasten; make haste*, 1, 745; *be eager for, desire much*, 7, 57; impers., *properārī*, *one hastens, they are hastening, stirring*, 4, 416.

properus, a, um, adj., *forward; prompt, active*, 12, 85; adv., *properē*, *hastily, in haste, speedily*, 6, 236.

prōpexus, a, um, adj. (*prō and pectō*), *combed out; hanging down, long*, 10, 838.

propinquō, *āvī*, *ātus*, 1, a. and n. (*propinquus*), *to bring near; render favorable*, 10, 254; *to draw near, approach*, w. dat., 2, 730, et al.

propinquus, a, um, adj. (*prope*), *near, neighboring, near at hand*, 3, 381; *not remote*, 11, 156; *near of kin, related*, 2, 86.

propior, ius, adj. comp. (*prope*), *nearer*, 3, 531; subst., *propiora*, *ōrum*, n., *nearer places; the inner course or track*, 5, 168; adv., *propius*, see *prope*; superl., *proximus*, a, um, *the nearest in place, time, or rank; next*, 1, 157.

- prōpōnō**, posuī, positus, 3, a., *to place before; place in view; offer*, 5, 365.
- proprius**, a, um, adj., *peculiar to any one; one's own*, 1, 73; *fitting, proper; lasting, permanent, enduring*, 6, 871.
- propter**, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prope), *near to, by the side of; on account of, for the sake of*, 4, 320; *after its case*, 12, 177.
- prōpūgnāculum**, ī, n. (prōpūgnō, *defend*), *a defense, rampart, fortification, bulwark*, 4, 87.
- prōra**, ae, f., *the extreme forward part of a ship; the prow*, 1, 104.
- prōripiō**, ripuī, reptus, 3, a. (prō and rapiō), *to snatch forth; w. pers. pron. expressed or understood, rush forth, hasten away*, 5, 741.
- prōrumpō**, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a. and n., *to cause to burst forth; cast forth*, 3, 572; *spring forth*, 10, 796; *rush, run, burst into*, 7, 32; p., **prōruptus**, a, um, *breaking, starting out*, 7, 459; *dashing, rushing, broken*, 1, 246.
- prōruptus**, a, um, p. of prōrumpō.
- prōsequor**, secūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow on after; follow, pursue*, 6, 476; *attend*, 3, 130; *greet*, 11, 107; *without an object, go on*, 2, 107.
- Prōserpina**, ae, f., *Proserpina, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried away by Pluto from Enna in Sicily, and made queen of Hades*, 4, 698, et al.
- prōsiliō**, uī, īvī or īī, 4, n. (prō and saliō), *to leap or spring forth*, 5, 140.
- prōspectō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. n. and a. (prōspiciō), *to look forth; look forth upon; gaze at*, 7, 813; *behold, look for, await*, 10, 741.
- prōspectus**, ūs, m. (prōspiciō), *a looking forth, view*, 9, 168; *sight, prospect, view*, w. dat. of the object, 1, 181.
- prōsper**, or, more frequently, **prōsperus**, a, um, adj. (prō and spēs), *favorable to one's hope; propitious, favorable, auspicious*, 3, 362.
- prōspiciō**, spexī, spectus, 3, n. and a. (prō and speciō, *look*), *to look forth, forward; to see afar, in the distance, descry, see*, 3, 648; *to look forth or out upon*, w. dat., 1, 127.
- prōsum**, prōfuī, prōdesse, irreg. n., *to be advantageous, useful, profitable; to benefit, profit, avail*, 5, 684.
- prōtectus**, a, um, p. of prōtegō.
- prōtegō**, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover in front; shelter, protect*, 2, 444.
- prōtendō**, tendī, tēnsus or tentus, 3, a., *to stretch forth or out; extend*, 5, 377.
- prōterō**, trīvī, trītus, 3, a., *to rub before; trample upon or down, crush to pieces*, 12, 330.
- prōterreō**, terruī, territus, 2, a., *to frighten forth or away; put to flight*, 12, 291.
- Prōteus** (dissyl.), eī or eos, m., *a sea-god who often changed his form; Prōteī Columnae, the island of Pharos, the boundary of Egypt*, 11, 262.
- prōtinus**, adv. (prō and tenus), *forward in space, before one; right on, continuously*, 3, 416; *in time, continuously, in order*, 6, 33; *forthwith*, 2, 437; *suddenly*, 10, 340; *right on, thenceforward*, 7, 601.
- prōtrahō**, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw, drag, bring forth*, 2, 123.
- prōturbō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to push, thrust away*, 9, 441; *repel*, 10, 801.
- prōvectus**, a, um, p. of prōvehō.
- prōvehō**, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry forward or forth; pass., provehor, vectus sum, to be borne, ride, sail forth or away*, 3, 72; *proceed, continue*, 3, 481.
- prōveniō**, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come forth, proceed from*, 12, 428.

- prōvolvō**, volvi, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll forward or along*, 10, 556; *roll, whirl over or along*, 12, 533.
- proximus**, a, um, adj., superl. of *propior*, which see.
- prudentia**, ae, f. (*prūdēns*, *foreseeing*), *a foreseeing; wise foresight, prudence, wisdom*, 3, 433.
- prūna**, ae, f., *a live coal*, 5, 103.
- Prytanis**, is, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.
- pūbēns**, entis, adj., *pubescent; full of vigor; full of sap, juicy*, 4, 514.
1. **pūbēs**, is, f., *the groin, middle*, 3, 427; *the youthful population; youth, young men; youthful band*, 1, 399; *brood, offspring*, 6, 580.
2. **pūbēs**, eris, adj., *grown up, pubescent; of plants, mature, full grown*, 12, 413.
- pūbescō**, pūbuī, 3, inc. n. (*pūbēs*), *to be growing up*, 3, 491.
- puđendus**, a, um, see *pudeō*.
- pudeō**, uī, itus, 2, a. and n., *to be ashamed; to make ashamed; impers., pudet, itum est, w. acc. of person, it shames one; one is ashamed*, 5, 196; p., **puđendus**, a, um, *that one should be ashamed of; shameful, inglorious*, 11, 55.
- puđor**, ōris, m. (*pudeō*), *shame; feeling or fear of shame*, 5, 455; *modesty; purity, virtue, honor*, 4, 27.
- puella**, ae, f. (cf. *puer*), *a girl, maiden*, 2, 238.
- puer**, erī, m., *a boy*, 1, 267; *youth*, 1, 475; *son, child, boy*, 4, 94; *infant*, 8, 632.
- puerilis**, e, adj. (*puer*), *pertaining to a boy; a boy's*, 11, 578; *boyish*, 5, 548.
- pūgna**, ae, f., *a fight, battle, struggle, combat, contest, conflict*, freq.; *war*, 12, 241.
- pūgnātor**, ōris, m. (*pūgnō*), *a fighter; adjectively, fighting, fierce*, 11, 680.
- pūgnō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (*pūgna*), *to battle, fight, contend, war*, freq.; with cognate acc., 8, 629; *pull against, resist, w. dat., struggle with, resist*, 4, 38; 11, 600; impers., **pūgnātur**, *they contend*, 7, 553.
- pūgnus**, ī, m., *a fist, hand*, 4, 673.
- pulcher**, chra, chrum, adj. (comp., **pulchrior**, ius; superl., **pulcherri-mus**, a, um), *beautiful, fair, lovely*, 1, 75; *splendid*, 4, 266; *excellent, wise*, 5, 728; *illustrious*, 1, 286; *warlike, valiant*, 7, 657.
- pullulō**, āvī, ātus, inc. (*pullus*, *young animal*), *to spring out; sprout, shoot, bristle*, 7, 329.
- pulmō**, ōnis, m., *a lung; lungs*, 9, 701.
- pulsō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (*pello*), *to beat much; batter, buffet*, 5, 460; *strike*, 6, 647; *lash*, 3, 555; *beat with the hoofs, dash along*, 11, 660; *violate, insult*, 12, 286; *pulsate, throb*, 5, 138; *rebound*, 4, 313.
1. **pulsus**, a, um, p. of *pellō*.
2. **pulsus**, ūs, m. (*pellō*), *a striking or beating; tramp, reverberation*, 6, 591.
- pulvereus**, a, um, adj. (*pulvis*), *full of dust, dusty; of dust*, 8, 593.
- pulverulentus**, a, um, adj. (*pulvis*), *full of dust; covered with dust, dusty*, 4, 155.
- pulvis**, eris, m., rarely f., *dust*, 2, 273; *soil, ground, earth; dusty plain*, 7, 163.
- pūmex**, icis, m., *pumice stone; rock abounding in crevices; pumice stone, porous, hollow rock*, 5, 214.
- Pūniceus**, a, um, adj. (cf. *Poeni*), *of Punic or Phoenician color; reddish, red, rosy, crimson*, 12, 77; *purple-colored, purple*, 5, 269.
- Pūnicus**, a, um, adj. (cf. *Poeni*), *Punic, Carthaginian*, 1, 338.

puppis, is, f., *the hinder part of a ship; the stern*, 5, 12; by synecdoche, *a vessel, boat, ship*, 1, 69; meton., *crew*, 8, 497.

pūrgō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (pūrus and agō), *to render pure, clean, or clear; sē pūrgāre, to dissolve, disappear*, 1, 587.

purpura, ae, f. (πορφύρα, *the purple-fish*), *purple color, purple; purple border or fringe*, 5, 251.

purpureus, a, um, adj. (purpura), *of purple; purple-colored, scarlet, red, purple*, 1, 337; *of blood*, 9, 349; *ruddy, glowing, brilliant*, 1, 591.

pūrus, a, um, adj., *free from stain, pure*, 7, 489; *clear, serene*, 2, 590; *open, unobstructed*, 12, 771; *unmixed*, 6, 746; *pointless*, 6, 760; *unmarked, without symbol, or device*, 11, 711.

puter, pūtris, e, adj. (puteō, *to be foul-smelling*), *fetid, foul-smelling; putrid, crumbling, dusty*, 8, 596.

putō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to make clean; make clear, trim, dress, prune; to consider, ponder*, 6, 332; *think, imagine, believe, suppose*, 2, 43.

Pygmalion, ōnis, m., *Pygmalion, son of Belus, brother of Dido, and king of Phoenicia*, 1, 347, et al.

pyra, ae, f., *a funeral pile, pyre*, 4, 494.

Pyracmōn, onis, m., *a Cyclops, servant of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

Pyrgī, ōrum, m., *a tower on the coast of Etruria*, 10, 184.

Pyrgō, ūs, f., *a Trojan woman, nurse of the children of Priam*, 5, 645.

Pyrrhus, ī, m., *Pyrrhus Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, killed by Orestes*, 3, 296, et al.

Q

quā, adv., interrog., relat., and indef. (ablat. of quī), *in, by, what way? how?* 1, 676; *where, which way,*

side, direction, 2, 463; for *quācumque*, *any way, anywhere; in any way, by any means; where, in whatever way; so far as*, 12, 147; *sī quā*, *if in any way*, 1, 18.

quācumque, adv., *by whatever way, wherever; by whatever means, by all means, wherever; separated by time*, 11, 762.

quadra, ae, f. (cf. quattuor), *anything quadriform; one of the equal quarters of a wheaten loaf or cake*, 7, 115.

quadrifidus, a, um, adj. (quattuor and findō), *four-cleft, split into four parts*, 7, 509.

quadrīgae, ārum, f. (quadriugae fr. quattuor and iugum), *a yoke or team of four horses*, 8, 642; *a four-horse chariot, chariot*, 6, 535.

quadriugis, e, adj. (quadrīgae), *pertaining to a team of four; four-yoked*, 10, 571.

quadriugus, a, um, adj. (quadrīgae), *pertaining to a team of four; four-horse-*, 12, 162.

quadrupedāns, antis, adj., *going on four feet; galloping*, 8, 596; subst., gen. pl., *horses*, 11, 614.

quadrupēs, edis, adj. (quattuor and pēs), *four-footed; subst., c., a quadruped, animal, beast*, 3, 542; *courser, steed*, 11, 875.

quaerō, quaesivī or quaesii, quaesitus, 3, a., *to seek, search, look for*, 1, 380; *inquire, ask, demand*, 1, 370; *ask as a gift*, 4, 647; *desire*, 7, 449; *miss*, 10, 395.

quaesitor, ōris, m. (quaerō), *an investigator; examiner; judge*, 6, 432.

quaesitus, a, um, p. of quaerō.

quaesō, 3, a. (archaic form of quaerō), *to seek; ask, beg, beseech*, 3, 358.

quālis, e, adj. interrog. and rel., *of what sort? what? of what aspect?* 2, 274; *of such kind as; such as, as,*

- I**, 430; *such as = many of which*, 7, 200; *w. ubi*, 2, 471.
- quam**, adv. interrog. and rel. (*quī*), *how*, freq.; *as*, answering to *tam*, expressed or understood, *even as*, *just as*, *so far as*, 6, 96; **quam māgnus**, *so great as*, 10, 763; with a superl., to denote the highest degree possible; **quam primum**, *as soon as possible*, *instantly*, 4, 631; after the comparative, *than*, freq.; **antequam**, **priusquam** (often separated by *tem-*), *before that*, *before*, 4, 27, freq.; **postquam**, often separated, *after that*, *after*, *as soon as*, 3, 463, et al.
- quamquam**, conj., *though*, *although*, 2, 12; freq.; corrective, *but*, 11, 415.
- quamvis**, adv. and conj. (*quam* and *volō*), *as much as you will*; *however much*; *however*, *although*, *albeit*; *w. subj.*, 3, 454; freq. *w. an adj.*
- quandō**, adv. interrog. and rel., and conj. (*quam*), *when*; indef., *at any time*, 3, 500; conj. of cause, *when*, *since*, 6, 50; *as*, *since*, *because*, 1, 261; 4, 291, et al.; sometimes joined *w. sī* as one word.
- quandōquidem**, conj., *since indeed*; *inasmuch as*, *because*.
- quantus**, a, um, adj. interrog. and rel. (*quam*); interrog., *how great*; *what*, 1, 719, et al.; rel. with or without *tantus* preceding, *as*, *so great as*, *as much as*, *such as*, in respect to quantity, 3, 641; adv., **quantum**, *how much*, *how*, 2, 274.
- quārē**, adv. (abl. of *quī* and *rēs*), interrog. and rel., *on account of what thing?* *why?* *wherefore?* *on account of which thing*, *for which reason*, *wherefore*, 1, 627.
- quārtus**, a, um, num. adj. (*quattuor*), *the fourth*, 3, 205.
- quassō**, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (*quatiō*), *to shake violently*; *shatter*, 1, 551; 4, 53; *shake*, 5, 855; *brandish*, 9, 521.
- quater**, num. adv. (*quattuor*), *four times*.
- quaternī**, ae, a, adj. num. distr. (*quattuor*), *by fours*, *four by four*; *of four kinds*, 10, 202.
- quatiō**, *no perf.*, *quassus*, 3, a., *to shake*, freq.; *brandish*, 11, 767; *flap*, 3, 226; *shatter*, 2, 611; *make tremble*, 5, 200; *thrill*, *penetrate*, 3, 30; *ransack*, *beat up*, *search*, *scour*, 11, 513; *torment*, 6, 571; *assault*, 9, 608; *spur*, 12, 338.
- quattuor**, num. adj. indecl., *four*, 3, 537, freq.
- que**, conj. enclit. (rel. to *τε*), *and*, freq.; *and indeed*, 7, 51; as an adversative, 4, 96; **-que — que**, et **— que**, *both — and*, freq.; sometimes irregularly placed, 5, 47, et al.; **-que — et**, *both — and*.
- queō**, quīvī or quīī, quitus, quīre, irreg. n., *to be able*, *can*, 6, 463.
- Quercēns**, entis, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 684.
- quercus**, ūs, f., *an oak tree*, 3, 680; meton., *an oak leaf crown*, 6, 772.
- querēla**, ae, f. (*queror*), *a complaining*; *complaint*, 4, 360; *lowing*, 8, 215.
- quernus**, a, um, adj. (*quercus*), *oaken*, 11, 65.
- queror**, questus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to complain of*, *bemoan*, *complain*, 1, 385; *moan*, 4, 463.
- questus**, ūs, m. (*queror*), *a complaining*; *moaning*; *groans*, 7, 501; *mournful sound*.
- quī**, quae, quod (dat. pl. *quīs* for *quibus*, 1, 95, et al.), interrog. and rel. pron.; interrog., *who*, *which*, *what?* rel., *who*, *which*, *what*, *that*; **ex quō**, *from which*, *from what time*; *after*, 2, 163, et al.; abl., *quī*,

m., f., and n, sometimes used for the regular abl.; hence, **quicum**, *with whom*, 11, 822.

quia, conj., *because*, 4, 696, et al.; *because, forsooth*, 4, 538.

quianam, interrog. adv., *why? ah! why? wherefore?* 5, 13.

quicquam or **quidquam**, see **quisquam**.

quicumque, **quaecumque**, **quodcumque**, indef. rel. (**quī** and indef. adv. -cumque), *whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever*, 1, 610; *no matter who; who*, 12, 143.

quid, see **quis**.

quidam, **quaedam**, **quoddam**, or (subst.) **quiddam**, pron. indef., *some particular one, some one, some body, something*.

quidem, adv., *indeed, truly, at least, yet*, 3, 628, et al.

quiēs, ētis, f., *rest, repose*, 3, 495; *sleep*, 2, 268; *respite, intermission*, 1, 723.

quiēscō, **quiēvī**, **quiētus**, 3, n. (**quiēs**), *to rest*, 7, 6; *repose, rest in death*, 1, 249; *be hushed, still, quiet*, 4, 523; *cease from action*, 5, 784; *lie*, 10, 836; p., **quiētus**, a, um, *at rest, quiet*, 5, 848; *still, calm, tranquil*, 5, 216; *peaceful, in repose*, 4, 379; *gentle, friendly*, 1, 303.

quīn, conj. (**quī** and **nē** = **nōn**), *why not, wherefore not? nay but*, 1, 279; *nay even*, 2, 768; *that not*, 5, 456.

quīngentī, ae, a, num. adj. (**quīnque** and **centum**), *five hundred*, 10, 204.

quīnī, ae, a, distr. num. (**quīnque**), *five each*; as cardinal, *five*, 2, 126.

quīnquāgintā, num. adj. indecl. (**quīnque**), *fifty*, 1, 703.

quīnque, num. adj. indecl., *five*.

quippe, conj. and adv., *because indeed, for indeed, for; because forsooth*, 1, 39; *forsooth, while indeed*, 4, 218; *surely, truly, indeed*, 12, 422.

Quirīnālis, ae, adj. (**Quirīnus**), *pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus; Quirinal*, 7, 187.

Quirīnus, ī, m., *Quirinus, the name of the deified Romulus*, 1, 292.

Quirītēs, ium, m., *ancient Sabines, especially of the city of Cures*, 7, 710; *Sabines amalgamated with the Romans; Roman citizens*.

1. **quis**, **quae**, **quid**, interrog. pron., *who? what? which?* 2, 42, et al.; **quid**, elliptical, *what then? what is it?* 10, 77; **quid**, adv., *as to what? how? why?* 2, 101, et al.; with **num**, *whether any, any?* **nescio quis**, — **quid**, — **quod**, *I know not who, — what*; often equivalent to *some one, something*, denoting doubt, 2, 735.

2. **quis**, **qua** or **quae**, **quid** or **quod**, indef. pron., adj., and subst., *any, some*, 2, 94, et al.; *some one, any one, any body, anything, something*, 1, 413, et al.; **sī quis**, **nē quis**, etc., *if any, lest any*, etc., freq.; adv., **quid**, *as to anything, in anything, at all*, freq.; **sī quid**, *if at all*, freq.

quisnam (**quīnam**), **quaenam**, **quidnam**, emphatic interrog. pron., *who, pray? what, pray? who? what?* 3, 338.

quisquam, **quaequam**, **quidquam**, or **quicquam**, indef. pron. subst., *any one, any, anything*, in negative sentences, freq.; adj., *any*, 6, 875, et al.; adv., **quāquam**, *in any way*.

quisque, **quaeque**, **quodque** or (subst.) **quidque** or **quicque**, indef. pron., *each, every; each one, every one, everything*, 2, 130, et al.; in apposition w. pl., 6, 743.

quisquis, **quaequae**, **quidquid** or **quicquid**, indef. pron. (**quis**), *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever*, 1, 387, et al.

quīvis, *quaevis*, *quodvis*, or (subst.) *quidvis*, indef. pron., *who or what thou pleasest; any whatever, any*, 8, 577.

quō, adv. interrog. (*quī*), *where? to what place? whither? whereto?* 5, 29; *wherefore?* 12, 879; *whither?* 6, 43; indef., *wheresoever*, 2, 337; as final conj., *that, to the end that, in order that*, 4, 106; **quō magis**, *by how much more, that the more*, 4, 452.

quōcircā, adv., *for which reason, wherefore, and therefore*, 1, 673.

quōcumque, adv., indef., *to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever; however*, 12, 203; separated by tmesis, 2, 709.

quod, conj. (acc. n. of *quī*), *as to which thing; in that, that, indeed that, because; but, moreover, however, freq.; quod sī*, *but if, indeed if, if however*, 6, 133.

quōmodō, or, separately, **quō modō**, adv. interrog. and rel. (abl. of *quī* and *modus*), *in what way, manner? how?* 6, 892; *in the same manner as; just as; as*, 5, 599.

quōnam, emphatic interrog. adv., *whither, pray? whither? where?* 2, 595.

quondam, adv. (*quom* = *cum* and *-dam*), *some time or other; once; formerly*, 4, 307; *lately, just now*, 11, 819; *at times*, 2, 367; *ever*, 6, 876.

quoniam, conj. (*quom* = *cum* and *iam*), *since now; forasmuch as, since, seeing that, because*, 4, 324.

quoque, conj., *also, too, as well, even*, 1, 407.

quot, interrog. and rel. adj. indecl., *how many? so or as many as*, 4, 181, et al.

quotannis (or **quot annis**), adv., *every year, yearly*, 5, 59.

quotiēns, interrog. and rel. adv. (quot), *how often? so or as often as*.

quōusque, adv. (*quō* and *ūsque*), *how long* (separated by tmesis), 5, 384.

R

rabidus, a, um, adj., *raving, savage, mad, raging*, 6, 421; *frenziéd; frantic, raving*, 6, 80.

rabies, em, ē, f., *madness, frenzy, fury, fierceness*, 2, 357, et al.; of inanimate things, 5, 802, et al.

radiō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (radius), *to emit rays of light; flash, beam, be radiant*, 8, 616.

radius, ī, m., *a staff, rod; spoke of a wheel*, 6, 616; *beam, ray*, 5, 65; *a shuttle*, 9, 476; *the representation of rays on a crown*, 12, 163.

rādix, īcis, f., *a root*, 3, 27, et al.

rādō, rāsī, rāsus, 3, a., *to rub, scrape, graze; skim along or over*, 5, 170; *coast along, sail near to*, 3, 700.

rāmus, ī, m., *a branch, bough*, 4, 485, et al.; *limb*, 8, 318; *wreath*, 5, 71.

rapidus, a, um, adj. (*rapiō*), *that tears away; violent, fierce; swiftly moving, rapid*, 1, 42; *speedy, quick, prompt*, 5, 513.

rapīna, ae, f. (*rapiō*), *a plundering; booty, prey*, 8, 263.

rapiō, rapuī, raptus, 3, a., *to seize, snatch, freq.; carry off, bear away*, 1, 28; *tear off*, 6, 496; *take*, 2, 675; *kindle by rapid motion*, 1, 176; *rescue*, 1, 378; *plunder, pillage*, 2, 374; *hurry, speed*, 4, 286; *swiftly lead on*, 12, 450; *hasten into, penetrate, range*, 6, 8; *ravish, violate*, 4, 198; subst., **raptum**, ī, n., *plunder, prey, spoil*, 4, 217.

Rapō, ōnis, m., *an Etruscan*, 10, 748.

raptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (rapiō), *to seize violently; drag*, 1, 483; *hurry away, transport*.

raptor, ōris, m. (rapiō), *a plunderer, robber; adjectively, plundering*, 2, 356.

raptum, ī, n., see rapiō.

raptus, a, um, p. of rapiō.

rārēscō, 3, inc. n. (rārus), *to become thin; to part or begin to stand open; to open*, 3, 411.

rārus, a, um, adj., *the opposite of dense; thin; straying, scattered*, 1, 118; *wide-meshed, distended*, 4, 131; *standing far apart, infrequent, here and there = few; broken, interrupted, faltering*, 3, 314; *rarely lighted, seen now and then, uncertain*, 9, 383.

rāstrum, ī, n., usually pl., rāstrī, ōrum, m. (rādō), *a heavy pronged hoe, rake, mattock*.

rāsus, a, um, p. of rādō.

ratio, ōnis, f. (reor), *a reckoning, calculation; deliberation, purpose*, 2, 314; *plan, method, way, means, manner*, 4, 115; *reason, prudence, judgment*, 8, 299.

ratis, is, f., *a raft, float; bark, boat, ship*, 1, 43, et al.

ratus, a, um, p. of reor.

raucus, a, um, adj., *rough-sounding, hoarse; screaming*, 7, 705; *roaring, resounding*, 2, 545; adv., *rauca, hoarsely*, 9, 125.

re- or red-, inseparable particle, denoting return to the same condition, or else simply transition; *back, up, again, in return, un-*; and sometimes intensive.

rebellis, e, adj. (re- and bellum), *warring or making war again*, 12, 185; *rebellicious, insurgent*, 6, 858.

recalēō, 2, n., *to be warm or hot*, 12, 35.

recēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n., *to go back,*

retire, withdraw, 12, 129; *recede, retreat*, 2, 633; *stand apart, retire*, 2, 300; *depart*, 2, 595; *disappear*, 3, 72; *vanish*, 5, 526.

recēns, entis, adj., *new, recent, fresh*, 1, 417; *pure*, 6, 635; *newly wrought or finished*, 8, 654; foll. by *ab*, *just from*, 6, 450.

recēnsēō, uī, us or itus, 2, a., *to estimate from the beginning; reckon, review, survey*, 6, 682.

receptō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (recipiō), *to take back or out; recover*, 10, 383.

receptus, a, um, p. of recipiō.

recessus, ūs, m. (recēdō), *a retiring; recess, cavity*, 8, 193; *retreat, ambush*, 11, 527.

recidīvus, a, um (recidō, *to fall back*), *falling back; returning; rebuilt, restored*, 4, 344.

recidō, cīdī, cīsus (re- and caedō), *to cut away; lop off*, 12, 208.

recinctus, a, um, p. of recingō.

recingō, cīnxī, cīctus, 3, a., *to ungird, loosen*; p., **recinctus**, a, um, *ungirded, loosely hanging*, 4, 518.

recipiō, cēpī, ceptus, 3, a. (re- and capiō), *to take back; receive, take*, 2, 524; *take, draw back or out*, 9, 348; *take in, let in, admit*, 9, 780; *recover, save*, 1, 178; *rescue*, 6, 111; *take from, inflict on*, 4, 656; *win back, recover, secure*, 6, 818; **recipere gressum**, *to return*, 11, 29; **sē recipere**, *to resort, withdraw, betake one's self*.

recīsus, a, um, p. of recidō.

reclīnō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *recline; rest, lay back or down*, 12, 130.

reclūdō, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (re- and claudō), *to uncloset; to open, freq.; throw open*, 3, 92; *reveal, disclose*, 1, 358; *unsheathe*, 4, 646; *cut or lay open*, 4, 63.

reclūsus, a, um, p. of *reclūdō*.
recoctus, a, um, p. of *recoquō*.
recognōscō, cognōvī, cognitus, 3, a., *to know again; look over; survey, review*, 8, 721.
recolō, coluī, cultus, 3, a., *to till again; fig., think over, reflect, consider*, 6, 681.
recondō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to place again; put back, up, or away; hide, conceal*, 1, 681; *bury*, 10, 387; *bury in oblivion*, 5, 302.
recoquō, coxī, coctus, 3, a., *to boil again; recast, forge anew*, 7, 636; *purify, refine*, 8, 624.
recordor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (re- and cor), *to call to mind; remember*, 3, 107.
rēctor, ōris, m. (regō), *a director, leader, ruler*, 8, 572; *general, commander*, 9, 173; *guide; helmsman, pilot*, 5, 161.
rēctum, ī, n., see *regō*.
rēctus, a, um, p. of *regō*.
recubō, 1, n., *to be lying back or down; recline; be extended; lie*, 3, 392.
recumbō, cubuī, 3, n. (re- and cubō, *lie down*), *to lie down again; sink down*, 9, 713; *depend, rest*, 12, 59.
recurrō, currī, cursus, 3, n., *to run back; return, revolve*, 7, 100.
recursō, 1, intens. n., *to rush back; come back, recur to the mind*, 4, 3; *return*, 1, 662.
recursus, ūs, m. (recurrō), *a running back; return; retreat*, 5, 583; *a receding, an ebbing*, 10, 288.
recurvus, a, um, adj., *curving back or round; bending, crooked, rounding*, 7, 513.
recūsō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (re- and causa), *to bring a reason against; object; reject, decline*, 5, 417; *refuse*, 2, 607; *shrink back, recoil*, 5, 406.
recussus, a, um, p. of *recutiō*.

recutiō, cussī, cussus, 3, a. (re- and quatiō), *to strike back; cause to resound; p., recussus, a, um, resounding, reverberating*, 2, 52.
redarguō, uī, 3, a., *disprove, confute*, 11, 688.
redditus, a, um, p. of *reddō*.
reddō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to give back; put back, restore*, 12, 785, et al.; *deliver*, 2, 543; *pour forth*, 9, 700; *return*, 1, 409; *render, pay; answer*, 2, 323; *reproduce, bring back*, 6, 768; *render, make*, 5, 705; *sē reddere, emerge*, 9, 121; p., *redditus, a, um, being conveyed back; brought back to the land or earth; alighting*, 6, 18.
redēptus, a, um, p. of *redimō*.
redeō, īvī or īī, itus, īre, irreg. n., *to go, come back, return; retreat*, 9, 794.
rediēns, euntis, p. of *redeō*.
redimīculum, ī, n. (redimiō), *something bound round; a chaplet, fillet, ribbon*, 9, 616.
redimiō, īī, itus (imperf., *redimībat*, 10, 538), 4, a., *to bind round; wreath, crown*, 3, 81.
redimītus, a, um, p. of *redimiō*.
redimō, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, a. (re- and emō), *to buy back; ransom, redeem*, 6, 121.
reditus, ūs, m. (redeō), *a return*, 2, 17.
redoleō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to give forth a smell; to be redolent of, fragrant with*, 1, 436.
redūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead, bring back; restore*, 1, 143; *return*, 9, 257; *draw back*, 5, 478; *rescue*, 4, 375; p., *reductus, a, um, retired, remote, solitary*, 6, 703; *receding*, 1, 161.
reductus, a, um, p. of *redūcō*.
redux, ucis, adj. (redūcō), *led back, brought back, returning*, 1, 390.

refectus, a, um, p. of **reficiō**.

refellō, fellī, 3, a. (re- and fallō), to prove that one is in error; refute, gainsay, 4, 380.

referō, rettulī, relātus, referre, irreg. a., to bear, carry, bring back, 4, 392; bear again, 5, 564; cast up, vomit, 9, 350; turn, 12, 657; of solemn rites, render, pay, 5, 605; bring back as a prize, win, get, 4, 93; put back, stay, 11, 290; repeat, 5, 598; claim, 7, 49; answer, reply, 4, 31; report, relate, announce, 1, 309; reproduce, resemble, 4, 329; imitate, 10, 281; turn, change, 11, 426; 1, 281; render, make, 8, 343; **vōce referre**, speak, utter, exclaim, 1, 94; **referre pedem**, return; pass., **referri**, go back, recede, 2, 169; return, revert, 12, 37.

rēficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. (re- and faciō), to make again; restore, 10, 234; repair, amend, recruit, refresh, reanimate, encourage, 11, 731.

refigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., to unfasten, loosen, 5, 527; take down, 5, 360; unfasten or take down the tablets of the laws, render null, annul, abolish, 6, 622; **refixus**, a, um, loosened, falling, 5, 527.

refixus, a, um, p. of **refigō**.

reflectō, flexī, flexus, 3, a. and n., to bend back; bend, 11, 622; twist back, 10, 535; change, 10, 632; **animum reflectere**, to turn one's thoughts to any object; think of, recollect, 2, 741.

reflexus, a, um, p. of **reflectō**.

refluō, 3, n., to flow back, 8, 240.

refringō, frēgī, frāctus, 3, a. (re- and frangō), to break back; break off, 6, 210.

refugiō, fūgī, 3, n. and a., to fly, 3, 258; flee away, 6, 472; recede, stand distant, 3, 536; shrink, 2, 12; w.

acc., start back from, 2, 380; shrink from, refuse, 7, 618; fugere, **refugere**, to fly to and fro, 12, 753.

refulgeō, fulsī, fulsus, 2, n., to flash back; shine forth, flash, be radiant, 1, 402; glitter, glisten, 6, 204.

refundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a., to pour back or up; cast, throw up, 7, 590; boil up, 1, 126; flow back, overflow, 6, 107; p., **refusus**, a, um, thrown back, beaten back; poured back, flowing back upon itself, encircling, 7, 225.

refusus, a, um, p. of **refundō**.

refūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to repel; disprove, refute, falsify, disappoint, 12, 41.

rēgālis, e, adj. (rēx), belonging to a king; regal, kingly, royal, 1, 673.

rēgia, see **rēgius**.

rēgificus, a, um, adj. (rēx and faciō), made meet for a king; magnificent, royal, 6, 605.

rēgina, ae, f. (rēx), a queen, 1, 9; princess, 1, 273.

regiō, ōnis, f. (regō), a direction, 2, 737; region, territory, country, 1, 460; quarter, tract, place, 9, 390; **regiō viārum**, the beaten track, open road or path, 11, 530.

rēgius, a, um, adj. (rēx), pertaining or belonging to a king or queen, 1, 696; the king's, 1, 677; royal, 1, 443; subst., **rēgia** (sc. domus), a palace, 7, 171.

rēgnātor, ōris, m. (rēgnō), one who reigns; sovereign, lord, 2, 779, et al.

rēgnō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (rēgnum), to exercise sovereignty; to be king, to reign, 1, 141; rule, govern, 3, 14; impers., **rēgnātur**, etc., there is kingly rule, 1, 272.

rēgnum, ī, n. (rēx), kingly sway; royal power or glory, 1, 268; dominion, rule, sovereignty, 1, 78; the

territory of a king; realm, kingdom, dominion, 3, 333; *royal seat*, 1, 270; *pl., realms, kingdom*, 11, 461; *royal power*, 4, 591; *royal abode*, 12, 567.

regō, rēxī, rēctus, 3, a., *to rule, govern, guide, control, direct*, et al.; *help, prosper*, 12, 405; *p., rēctus*, a, um, *straight, direct (directly along)*, 6, 900; *straight forward*, 8, 209; *rēctō litore, flūmine, directly along the shore, along the stream*, 6, 900; 8, 57; *subst., rēctum*, ī, n., *right*, 1, 604.

regressus, ūs, m. (*regredior*), *a going back; fig., turn, change, retrieve*, 11, 413.

rēiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (*re- and iaciō*), *to throw back or off*, 5, 421; *drive back, rout*, 11, 630; *put or turn behind*, 11, 619; *of the eyes, turn from, avert*, 10, 473.

rēiectus, a, um, p. of *rēiciō*.

relābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip back; retreat*, 10, 307.

relātū, supine of *referō*.

relātus, a, um, p. of *referō*.

1. *relēgō, āvī, ātus*, 1, a., *to send away, remove; consign, give in charge*, 7, 775.

2. *relegō, lēgī, lēctus*, 3, a., *to gather again; pass by, survey again; coast again*, 3, 690.

relictus, a, um, p. of *relinquō*.

religiō, ōnis, f., *reverence for divine things; piety, devotion*, 2, 715; *sanctity*, 8, 349; *worship, sacred ceremonial, observance*, 3, 409; *sacred thing, symbol, token*, 2, 151; *object of worship; divinity*, 12, 182; *augury*, 3, 363.

religiōsus, a, um, adj. (*religiō*), *devout; sacred, holy*, 2, 365.

religō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to tie back or up; to picket*, 9, 352; *moor*, 7, 106.

relinquō, liquī, lictus, 3, a., *to leave*

behind, 3, 190; *commit*, 7, 123; *spare, leave*, 2, 659; *give up, relinquish*, 4, 432; *desert, abandon*, 2, 28; *leave out of sight, unnoticed*, 2, 454.

rēliquiae, ārum, f. (*relinquō*), *the things left; remnant*, 1, 30; *relics, remains*, 4, 343.

relūceō, lūxī, 2, n., *to shine back or again, or brightly; glow, flash*, 2, 312; *to take fire*, 12, 300.

remēnsus, a, um, p. of *remētior*.

remeō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to go back, return*, 2, 95.

remētior, mēnsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure again, retrace, recross*, 2, 181; *survey, observe again*, 5, 25.

rēmex, igis, m. (*rēmus and agō*), *an oarsman, a rower*, 4, 588; *a band of oarsmen, crew, oarsmen*, 5, 116.

rēmigium, iī, n. (*rēmex*), *a rowing; oarage, rowing movement*, 1, 301; *body of rowers, oarsmen; a crew*, 3, 471; *rēmigium ālārum = ālae, wings*, 6, 19.

reminīscor, 3, dep. n. and a. (*re- and rt. men*, cf. *memini*), *to call to mind; recall, remember, think of*, 10, 782.

remissus, a, um, p. of *remittō*.

remittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a., *to let go back; send back*, 2, 543, et al.; *send up*, 5, 99; *repay*, 4, 436; *yield up, resign*, 10, 828; *give up*, 11, 346; *forego, lay aside*, 5, 419; *give back, reëcho*, 12, 929; *sē remittere, to submit, yield*, 12, 833.

remordeō, no perf., morsus, 2, a., *to bite again and again; fig., harass, torment, vex, afflict*, 1, 261; *disturb, concern*, 7, 402.

remōtus, a, um, p. of *removeō*.

removeō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a., *to move away; remove, take away*, 1, 723.

remūgiō, 4, n., *to bellow again or loudly; resound, reëcho*, 6, 99, et al.

- remulceō**, *mulsi*, *mulsus*, 2, a., *to stroke back; fondle; hide*, 11, 812.
- Remulus**, *i*, m. 1. *A Rutulian, brother-in-law of Turnus*, 9, 593.
2. *Remulus, a Tiburtine*, 9, 360.
3. *A second Rutulian*, 11, 636.
- remurmurō**, *i*, a., *to give back a murmur; resound*, 10, 291.
1. **rēmus**, *i*, m., *originally steering-oar; an oar*, 1, 104.
2. **Remus**, *i*, m., *the twin brother of Romulus, by whom, tradition says, he was murdered for leaping over the new walls of Rome in mockery*, 1, 292.
3. **Remus**, *i*, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 330.
- renārrō**, *i*, a., *to relate again; recount*, 3, 717.
- renāscor**, *nātus sum*, 3, dep. n., *to be born again; to be reproduced; grow again*, 6, 600.
- renātus**, a, um, p. of *renāscor*.
- renovō**, *āvī*, *ātus*, 1, a., *to renew; revive, suffer again*, 2, 3; *brave, risk, dare again*, 2, 750.
- reor**, *ratus sum*, 2, dep. a., *to reason; reckon; think, believe*, 3, 381; p., *ratus*, a, um, *active, having thought, believing*, 11, 712; pass., *determined by reckoning, settled, fixed*, 9, 104; 10, 629.
- repellō**, *reppulī*, *repulsus*, 3, a., *to push or drive back; repel*, 2, 13; *reject, refuse, disdain*, 4, 214.
- rependō**, *pendī*, *pēnsus*, 3, a., *to weigh again or in return; to compensate for, balance*, 1, 239; *repay, requite, return*, 2, 161.
- repēns**, *entis*, adj., *sudden*, 12, 313; adv., *repente*, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, 1, 594.
- repente**, see *repēns*.
- repercussus**, a, um, p. of *repercutiō*.
- repercutiō**, *cussī*, *cussus*, 3, a., *to strike back; reflect*, 8, 23.
- reperiō**, *repperī*, *repertus*, 4, a., *to find again; find by searching, discover, find out, detect*, 4, 128; *find*, 6, 343; p., *repertus*, a, um, *found*, 6, 343; *acquired*, 6, 610.
- repertor**, *ōris*, m. (*reperiō*), *a finder; inventor*, 7, 772; *author, creator; father*, 12, 829.
- repertus**, a, um, p. of *reperiō*.
- repetitus**, a, um, p. of *repetō*.
- repetō**, *petīvī* or *petiī*, *petitus*, 3, a., *to seek again; return to*, 2, 749; *call back*, 7, 241; *renew*, 2, 178; *trace back*, 7, 371; *retrace, call to mind, recollect*, 3, 184; *speak of again, mention*, 10, 36; *repeat*, 3, 436.
- repleō**, *plēvī*, *plētus*, 2, a., *to fill again; fill up, fill*, 2, 679, et al.
- replētus**, a, um, p. of *repleō*.
- repōnō**, *posuī*, *positus* (*postus*), 3, a., *to lay, place, put back, replace*, 3, 231; *lay aside or down*, 5, 484; *put, lay up, store away*, w. abl., 4, 403; *lay, deposit, place*, 6, 220; w. dat., 11, 594; *restore*, w. *in* and acc., 1, 253; *return, repay*, 12, 878; p., *repositus*, (*repostus*), a, um, *replaced; treasured up, cherished*, 1, 26; *buried*, 6, 655; *remote*, 3, 364.
- reportō**, *āvī*, *ātus*, 1, a., *to carry back, announce, report*, 2, 115.
- reposcō**, 3, a., *to demand back, demand again; require*, 11, 240; *demand in return*, 2, 139; *ask*, 6, 530; *summon*, 10, 374; *reassert*, 12, 573; w. two accusatives, *demand back from*, 7, 606.
- repositus** (*repostus*), a, um, p. of *repōnō*.
- reppulī**, see *repellō*.
- reprimō**, *pressī*, *pressus*, 3, a. (*re- and premō*), *to press back; stop, restrain, withhold, check, arrest*, 2, 378.
- repūgnō**, *āvī*, *ātus*, 1, n. and a., *to fight against, resist*, 11, 749.

repulsus, a, um, p. of *repellō*.

requiēs, ētis or ēī, f., *repose, rest*, 3, 393; *respite*, 4, 433; *support, comfort*, 9, 482; *cessation*, 12, 241.

requiēscō, quiēvī, quiētus, 3, n. and a., *to be completely at rest; rest, cease*, 2, 100.

requirō, quīsivī or quīsīi, quīsītus, 3, a. (re- and quaerō), *to seek much or earnestly; seek out, search for*, 3, 170; *demand; ask, question*, 2, 390; *inquire*, 2, 506; *speak with regret of, mourn*, 1, 217.

rēs, reī, f., *a thing*, in the most general sense; *object*, 1, 450; *treasure, store*, 12, 589; *state, situation, condition*, 1, 563; *circumstance; fortune*, 1, 204; *affair, business, interest*, 9, 227; *a side, party, cause*, 3, 54; 11, 400; *conflict*, 9, 154; *misfortune, calamity*, 1, 462; *commonwealth, state, empire, dominion, power*, 1, 268; *action, deed, exploit, achievement*, 1, 641; *adventure, fortune*, 4, 290; pl., *the universe*, 10, 40; *the world*, 1, 282; *nature, creation*, 9, 131; **rēs summa**, *the public interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict*, 2, 322.

rescindō, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to tear off or away, rase, tear down*, 6, 583; *lay open*, 12, 390.

reserō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *unbolt; open*, 7, 613.

reservō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to keep back or in reserve; save, keep, reserve*, 4, 368; *keep in store for, bring back upon*, 8, 484.

reses, idis, adj. (*resideō*), *that remains seated* fig., *inactive, slothful, quiet*, 6, 813; *sluggish, torpid, dormant*, 1, 722.

resideō, sēdī, 2, n. (re- and sedeō), *to be or remain seated; remain behind*, 2, 739; *encamp*, 8, 503.

residō, sēdī, 3, n., *to sit or settle down; seat one's self*, 1, 506; *settle, take up one's abode*, 5, 702; *retreat*, 9, 539; *sink, subside*, 7, 27; *come to an end*, 9, 643; of passion, *become quiet, calm, subside*, 6, 407.

resignō, āvī, ātus, *to unseal; fig., to open*, of the eyes, 4, 244.

resistō, stitī, 3, n., *to remain standing; stand revealed*, 1, 588; *oppose, withstand, resist*, 2, 335; *interpose*, 2, 599; *halt, stop, falter*, 4, 76.

resolvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a., *to untie, loosen, unbind*, 3, 370; *break apart*, 9, 517; *dispel*, 8, 591; of the lips, *open*, 3, 457; of the body, *relax, unbend, extend*, 6, 422; of separation of body and spirit, *dissolve, separate, release*, 4, 695; *unravel, disclose*, 6, 29; *break, violate*, 2, 157.

resolūtus, a, um, p. of *resolvō*.

resonō, āvī, 1, n. and a., *to sound again or loudly; reëcho, resound*, 4, 668; w. acc., *make resound, fill*, 7, 12.

resorbeō, 2, a., *to suck back, draw back*, 11, 627.

respectō, freq. 1, n. and a. (*respiciō*), *to look back or again; look behind*; 11, 630; *regard, care for*, 1, 603.

respergō, spersī, spersus, 3, n. and a. (re- and spargō), *to sprinkle over; besprinkle, stain*, 7, 547.

respiciō, spexī, spectus, 3, n. and a. (re- and speciō, *look*), *to look back, again, or around*, 2, 564; *behold*, 2, 615; *look back upon*, 5, 3; *look back and observe or notice*, 2, 741; 9, 389; *look at again and again*, 3, 593; *consider*, 12, 43; *regard, care for, be mindful of*, 4, 225.

respirō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to breathe again; to breathe*, 9, 813.

resplendeō, 2, n., *to shine brightly; glitter*, 12, 741.

respondeō, spondī, spōnsus, 2, n. and a., *to promise in return; answer, respond*, 6, 474; *to be in accord with, correspond, agree*, 1, 585; *to correspond in position, stand opposite*, 6, 23; *meet the desire*.

respōnsō, 1, intens. a. and n. (respondeō), *to make answer; echo, reply*, 12, 757.

respōnsum, ī, n. (respondeō), *an answer, reply*, 2, 376; *oracular answer, response*, 6, 799.

restinctus, a, um, p. of restinguō.

restinguō, stīnxī, stīctus, 3, a., *to put out, quench*, 2, 686.

restituō, stitui, stitutus, 3, a. (re- and statuō), *to place again; reestablish, restore*, 6, 846.

restō, restitī, 1, n., *to remain in place; to stand, stop; to be left*, 2, 142; *remain*, 1, 556; *remain for infliction, wait to be repeated, be in reserve*, 10, 29; w. abl., 1, 679.

resultō, no perf., ātus, 1, intens. n. (resiliō, *leap back*), *to leap back or again, rebound*, 10, 330; *reecho, reverberate, resound*, 5, 150.

resupīnus, a, um, adj., *bent back; lying extended on the back; supine, thrown backwards*, 1, 476; *stretched out*, 3, 624.

resurgō, surrēxī, surrēctus, 3, n., *to rise again*, 1, 206; *revive, return*, 4, 531.

rēte, is, n., *a net*, 4, 131.

retēctus, a, um, p. of retegō.

retegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to uncover; leave uncovered, unprotected*, 12, 374; *bring to light, reveal, disclose*, 1, 356; of the sunlight, *uncover, unveil, illuminate*, 4, 119.

retentō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (retineō), *to hold back; restrain, retard*, 5, 278.

retexō, texui, textus, 3, a., *to weave*

again; fig., compass again, repeat, 12, 763.

retināculum, ī, n. (retineō), *that which holds back; a halter, rein; cable, rope*, 4, 580.

retineō, uī, tentus, 2, a. (re- and teneō), *to hold back; hold, retain, restrain*, 5, 669.

retorqueō, torsi, tortus, 2, a., *to twist back; throw, fold or double back*, 12, 400; *turn or hurl back, or away*, 12, 485; *change*, 12, 841.

retortus, a, um, p. of retorqueō.

retrāctō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. and n., *to handle again; gripe or grasp again*, 10, 396; *take up again, resume*, 7, 694; *recall*, 12, 11; n., *hesitate, hold back*, 12, 889.

retrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., *to draw back*, 10, 307; *lead back, recall*, 5, 709.

retrō, adv. (re-), *back, backwards*, 2, 753.

retrōrsus, adv. (retrō and versus from vertō), *backwards, back; again*, 3, 690.

reus, ī, m. (rēs), *a party to a rēs, lawsuit or action; a defendant; the accused; hence, fig., reus vōtī, liable in respect to a vow; bound by one's vow*, 5, 237.

revehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., *to carry, convey or bring back*, 8, 37.

revellō, velli, vulsus, 3, a., *to pull back; pluck out, tear out or off*, 4, 515; *rend, rip, tear open*, 12, 98; *snatch, bring away, rescue*, 4, 545; *disturb, violate*, 4, 427.

revertō, 3, n., and revertor, versus sum, 3, dep. n., *to turn back; go, come back, return*, 3, 101.

revinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind back*, 2, 57; *bind fast*, 3, 76; *bind around, wreath, festoon*, 4, 459.

revinctus, a, um, p. of revinciō.

revīsō, 3, a. and n., *to look at again; visit again, return to see; return to*, 2, 760; *revisit*, 3, 318.

revocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call back, summon back; order back*, 5, 167; *rehearse*, 7, 40; *recall*, 1, 202; *restore*, 1, 235; *save*, 5, 476; *recover*, *renew*, *revive*, 1, 214; *retrace*, 6, 128.

revolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll back*, 5, 336; *fig., bring back, recall, repeat*, 2, 101; *retrace*, 9, 391; *go over again, suffer again*, 10, 61; *turn, change again*, 6, 449; *pass., revolvor, fall back, fall down*, 9, 476; *p., revolūtus, a, um, rolling*, 10, 660; *returning, following*, 10, 256.

revolūtus, a, um, *p. of 'revolvō*.

revomō, vomuī, 3, a., *to vomit back or up; vomit*, 5, 182.

revulsus, a, um, *p. of revellō*.

rēx, rēgis, m., *a king, freq.; chief, ruler, sovereign*, 1, 65; *prince*, 9, 223.

Rhādamanthus, ī, m., *son of Jupiter and Europa, and one of the judges in Hades*, 6, 566.

Rhaebus, ī, m., *the name of the war-horse of Mezentius*, 10, 861.

Rhamnēs, ētis, m., *a Rutulian chief*, 9, 325, et al.

Rhēa, ae, f., *a priestess, mother of Aventinus*, 7, 659, et al.

Rhēnus, ī, m., *the river Rhine*, 8, 727.

Rhēsus, ī, m., *a Thracian king allied with the Trojans*, 1, 469.

1. **Rhoetēus**, a, um, *adj., of Rhoeteum, a promontory on the coast of the Troad; Rhoetean*, 6, 505; *Trojan*, 12, 456.

2. **Rhoeteus** (dissyll.), eos, m., *a Rutulian slain by Pallas*, 10, 399.

1. **Rhoetus**, ī, m., *a Centaur*, 9, 345.

2. **Rhoetus**, ī, m., *king of the Mar-*

rubii, and father of Anchemolus, 10, 388.

3. **Rhoetus**, ī, m., *a Rutulian slain by Euryalus*, 9, 344.

rīdeō, rīsī, rīsus, 2, n. and a., *to laugh or smile*, 5, 358; *laugh at, deride*, 5, 181.

rigēns, entis, *p. of rigeō*.

rigeō, riguī, 2, n., *to be stiff*, 4, 251; *p., rigēns, entis, stiff*, 1, 648.

rigidus, a, um, *adj. (rigeō), stiff, inflexible, unbending; of iron weapons*, 12, 304.

rigō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to moisten, wet, bedew*, 6, 699; *bespatter, stain*, 12, 308.

rīma, ae, f., *a cleft; crack, chink, fissure*, 1, 123.

rīmor, ātus sum, 1, *dep. a. (rīma), to force open in cracks or chinks; fig., to ransack, explore, search*, 6, 599.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj. (rīma), full of cracks or crevices; leaky*, 6, 414.

rīpa, ae, f., *the shore, border, or bank of a stream*, 6, 314; *for flūmen*, 7, 106.

Rīpheus (dissyll.), eī, m., *a Trojan slain in the sack of Troy*, 2, 339.

rīte, *adv. (rītus), according to the ritual; properly, fitly, rightly*, 6, 145; *justly, meetly*, 3, 36; *well*, 3, 107.

rītus, ūs, m., *a form of religious ceremonial; a form, rite*, 12, 836; *custom, manner*, 7, 741; *abl., rītū, in the manner of, like*, 11, 611.

rīvus, ī, m., *a small stream; a rill, brook, rivulet, stream*, 3, 350.

rōbur, oris, n., *hard oak or wood*, 6, 181; *a tree*, 8, 315; *meton., timber, a wooden structure; fabric*, 2, 260; *fig., sturdiness, strength, firmness, courage, vigor*, 2, 639; *pl., rōbora, wood, timber*, 4, 399; *vigor, flower*, 8, 518.

- rogitō**, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (rogō), *to ask again and again; question*, 1, 750.
- rogō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to ask, inquire*, 2, 149; *desire, request*, 7, 229.
- rogus**, ī, m., *a funeral pile*, 4, 640.
- Rōma**, ae, f., *Rome*, 1, 7, et al.
- Rōmānus**, a, um, adj. (Rōma), *belonging to Rome; Roman*, 1, 33; subst., **Rōmānus**, ī, m., *a Roman*, 1, 234.
- Rōmuleus**, a, um, adj. (Rōmulus), *of Romulus; Romulean*, 8, 654.
- Rōmulidae**, ārum, m. (Rōmulus), *descendants or people of Romulus; Romans*, 8, 638.
1. **Rōmulus**, ī, m. (cf. Rōma), *Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia or Ilia*, 1, 276, et al.
2. **Rōmulus**, a, um, adj. (Rōmulus), *of Romulus; Romulean*, 6, 876.
- rōrō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (rōs), *to be moist with dew; fig., to drop, drip*, 8, 645.
- rōs**, rōris, m., *dew, freq.; moisture*, 5, 854; **rōrēs**, *drops of blood*, 12, 339.
- rosa**, ae, f., *a rose*, 12, 69.
- rōscidus**, a, um, adj. (rōs), *covered with dew; dewy*, 4, 700; *wet*, 7, 683.
1. **roseus**, a, um, adj. (rosa), *pertaining to roses; rose-colored; rosy*, 1, 402.
2. **Rōseus**, a, um, adj. (Rōsea), *of Ro-sea, a region or district near Reate; Rosean*, 7, 712.
- rōstrātus**, a, um, adj. (rōstrum), *beaked; adorned with beaks*, 8, 684.
- rōstrum**, ī (rōdō, gnaw), *a bill, beak*, 6, 597; *the beak of a ship*, 5, 143; pl., **Rōstra**, ōrum, n., *the platform or tribunal for magistrates and orators in the Roman forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of the captured ships of Antium; the Rostra*.
- rota**, ae, f., *a wheel*, 1, 147; fig., *circle or orbit of time*, 6, 748.
- rotō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (rota), *to move like a wheel; whirl about*, 10, 362; *to brandish*, 10, 577.
- rubeō**, rubuī, 2, n., *to be red, blush; glow, redden*, 12, 77.
- ruber**, bra, brum, adj. (rubeō), *red, ruddy*, 12, 247; **lītre rubrō**, *shore of the Mare Rubrum or Persian Gulf*, 8, 686.
- rubescō**, rubuī, 3, inc. n. (rubeō), *to grow or turn red; begin to glow, redden*, 3, 521.
- rubor**, ōris, m. (rubeō), *redness; glow*, 12, 66.
1. **rudēns**, entis, m., *a rope; cord*; pl., **rudentēs**, um or ium, *cordage*, 1, 87.
2. **rudēns**, entis, p. of rudō.
- rudimentum**, ī, n. (rel. to rudis), *a beginning; first lesson*, 11, 157.
- rudis**, e, adj., *uncultivated; rough*.
- rudō**, īvī, itus, 3, n. and a. (p. gen. pl., **rudentum**, 7, 16), *to send forth a loud, rough sound; bellow, roar, of men*, 8, 248; *of beasts*, 7, 16; *of the roaring sound of the rushing water*, 3, 561.
- Rufrae**, ārum, f., *a town of Campania*, 7, 739.
- rūga**, ae, f., *a wrinkle*, 7, 417.
- ruīna**, ae, f. (ruō), *a falling down; fall, overthrow; convulsion, commotion, destructive force*, 1, 129; *onset, shock*, 11, 613; pl., *ruin, overthrow, destruction*, 1, 238; **dare, trahere ruīnam**, *to fall in ruins*, 2, 310; *bring destruction*, 12, 454.
- rūmor**, ōris, m., *report, rumor*, 4, 203; *a cheer, shout*, 8, 90.
- rumpō**, rūpī, ruptus, 3, a., *to break, burst, tear, sever, freq.; break through, open, force*, 2, 494; *rend, sever, cut, tear*, 3, 640; *dash*, 11, 615; fig., *break off, end*, 4, 569;

interrupt, 8, 110; *violate*, 4, 292; *utter with fury, shout or shriek forth*, 3, 246; p., *ruptus*, a, um, *breaking forth, bursting forth*, 2, 416; *darting, flashing*, 8, 391; *sē rumpere, to dart forth; to burst*, 11, 549; *rumpere vōcem, to break silence*, 2, 129.

ruō, ruī, rūtus, 3, n. and a., *to fall with violence; tumble down, fall, freq.; fall in battle*, 10, 756; *of the sun, go down, set*, 3, 508; *rush forward*, 2, 64; *of the chariot of Nox, hasten up; ascend, rise*, 2, 250; *advance*, 10, 256; *plunge, rush*, 2, 353; *flee*, 12, 505; *tremble, quake*, 8, 525; *hasten, pass away*, 6, 539; *cause to fall; cast down*, 9, 516; *plow*, 1, 35; *cast, throw up*, 1, 85; *throw up or together*, 11, 211.

rūpēs, is, f. (*rumpō*), *a rock, cliff, crag, ledge, freq.; quarry*, 1, 429.

ruptus, a, um, p. of *rumpō*.

rūrsus or *rūrsum*, adv. (for *reversum* from *revertō*), *backward; again, anew*, 2, 401; *in turn*, 4, 534.

rūs, rūris, n., *the country as opposed to the town; land, a farm, field, freq.; pl., rūra, the fields*, 1, 430, et al.

rutilō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to red-den; gleam*, 8, 529.

rutilus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *rubeō*), *of a red and gold color or flame color; red, glowing*.

Rutulī, ōrum, m., *the Rutulians, an ancient tribe of Latium dwelling south of the Tiber*, 1, 266, et al.

Rutilus, ī, m., *a Rutulian; Turnus*, 7, 409; *for the pl., the Rutulians*, 8, 474.

S

Sabaeus, a, um, adj. (*Saba*), *Sabaeen, Arabian*, 1, 416; pl., *Sabaeī, ōrum*,

m., *the Sabaeans or people of Arabia Felix*.

Sabellus, a, um, adj. (*Sabellī*), *of the Sabelli or Sabines; Sabine*.

Sabīna, see 2. *Sabīnus*.

Sabīnī, ōrum, m., *an ancient people occupying the hill country on the border of Latium, from whom were derived a part of the Roman people or Quirites*, 7, 706.

1. *Sabīnus, ī, m.*, *Sabinus or Sabus, the founder of the race of Sabines*, 7, 178.

2. *Sabīnus*, a, um, adj. (*Sabīnī*), *Sabine; subst., Sabīna, ae, f., a Sabine woman*, 8, 635.

sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj., *set apart, consecrated, holy, sacred*, 2, 167, et al.; *consecrated to, priest of*, 6, 484; *devoted to the infernal gods; damned, accursed*, 5, 57; subst., *sacrum, ī, n.*, *a holy thing; pl., sacra, ōrum, n.*, *sacred symbols, rites*, 12, 13; *sacred rites, ceremonies, sacrifices*, 2, 132; *sacred things, utensils, symbols*, 2, 293; *mysteries*, 3, 112.

sacerdōs, ōtis, c. (*sacer*), *a priest or priestess*, 2, 201; 1, 273; *a poet or bard (as priest of the Muses)*, 6, 645.

Sacēs, is, m., *a Latin*, 12, 651.

Sācrānus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Sacrani, a Latin people; Sacranian*, 7, 796.

sacrārium, ī (*sacrum*), *sanctuary; sacred court*, 12, 199.

Sacrātor, ōris, m., *an Etruscan*, 10, 747.

sacrātus, a, um, p. of *sacrō*.

sacrilegus, a, um, adj. (*sacer and legō*), *impious*, 7, 595.

sacrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*sacer*), *to set apart to the gods; devote, consecrate*, 2, 502; w. acc. and dat., *devote*, 10, 419; p., *sacrātus*, a, um, *holy*, 3, 371.

sacrum, ī, n., see **sacer**.

saeculum and **saeculum**, ī, n., a generation, race; century, period, age, time, 1, 291, et al.

saepe, adv. (comp., **saepius**), often, frequently, 2, 108, et al.; **cum saepe**, when, as often happens, 1, 148.

saepiō, **saepsi**, **saeptus**, 4, a. (**saepēs**, inclosure), to fence in; inclose, surround, 1, 506; envelop, 1, 411.

saeptus, a, um, p. of **saepiō**.

saeta, ae, f., a bristle; a stiff hair, 6, 245; fur.

saetiger, era, erum, adj. (**saeta** and **gerō**), bristle-bearing, bristly, 7, 17.

saeviō, īī, ītus, 4, n. (**saevus**), to be fierce; to be furious, rage; be angry, 6, 544.

saevus, a, um, adj., fierce, fell, wrathful, of men, animals, and things; cruel, 1, 458; dreadful, direful, fearful, 2, 559; furious, 9, 792; stern, bloody, 6, 824; formidable, valiant, warlike, 1, 99; relentless, 12, 849; maddening, angering; bitter, 1, 25; mortal, 12, 857.

Sagaris, is, m., **Sagaris**, a slave of **Aeneas**, 5, 263.

sagitta, ae, f., an arrow, 1, 187, et al.

sagittifer, a, um, adj. (**sagitta** and **ferō**), arrow-bearing, 8, 725.

sagulum, ī, n. (**sagum**, a military cloak), a soldier's cloak, 8, 660.

sāl, **salis**, m., salt; brine, salt water, 1, 173; meton., the sea, 1, 35.

Salamīs, īnis (acc. **Salamīna**), f., an island opposite **Eleusis**, 8, 158.

salignus, a, um, adj. (**salix**, willow), made of willow; willow-, 7, 632.

Saliī, ōrum (**saliō**), the **Salii**, or priests of **Mars** who had charge of the sacred shields called **ancilia**, which they bore once a year in

solemn procession through the city, with hymns and dances, 8, 285.

saliō, uī, saltus, 4, n. and a., to leap, spring, jump, dance, bound.

Salius, īī, m., **Salius**, an **Acarnanian**, 5, 298, et al.

Sallentinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the **Sallentini**, a people in **Iapygia**, southeast of **Tarentum**; **Salentine**, 3, 400.

Salmōneus (trisyll.), eī, m., **Salmo-neus**, king of **Elis**, son of **Aeolus** and brother of **Sisyphus**; for attempting to imitate the thunder of **Jupiter**, cast into **Tartarus** by a thunderbolt, 6, 585.

salsus, a, um, adj. (cf. **sal**), made salty; salted, 2, 133; salt-, briny, 2, 173.

saltem, adv., at any rate, at least, 1, 557.

1. **saltus**, ūs, m. (**saliō**), a leap, bound, spring, 2, 565; an ascending, 6, 515.

2. **saltus**, ūs, m., woodland pasture, glade, forest, 4, 72, et al.

salūbris (also **salūber**, m.), e, adj. (**salūs**), health-bringing; healing, 12, 418.

salum, ī, n., the tossing or heaving swell of the sea; the open sea, the main, 1, 537.

salūs, ūtis, f. (rel. to **salvus**, safe), the state of being well; safety, 1, 555; preservation, means of safety, remedy, relief, deliverance, 1, 451.

salūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (**salūs**), to wish safe or well; greet, salute, 3, 524; welcome, hail, 12, 257.

salveō, 2, n. (**salvus**, safe), to be well; imperative, all hail! hail! 5, 80.

Samē, ēs, f., **Same**, a name of **Cephalenia**, in the **Ionian sea**, west of the **Gulf of Corinth**, 3, 271.

Sāmos (-us), ī, f., **Samos**, an island southwest of **Ephesus**, near the coast of **Ionia**, 1, 16.

Samothrācia, ae, f., *Thracian Samos, a small island about thirty-eight miles south of the Thracian coast, supposed by some to have been colonized from Samos*, 7, 208.

sanciō, s̄anxī, s̄ānctus, 4, a. (sacer), *to make sacred; sanction, ratify*, 12, 200; p. used as adj., s̄ānctus, a, um, *sacred, holy*, 2, 700; *sacred, venerable*, 1, 426; *unstained, with untarnished honor*, 12, 648.

sānctus, a, um, p. of sanciō.

sānē, adv. (sānus), *truly, indeed*, 10, 48, et al.

sanguineus, a, um, adj. (sanguis), *of blood; bloodshot*, 4, 643; *of bloody color or aspect, bloody*, 2, 207; *fiery, bloody*, 10, 273; *ruddy, burnished*, 8, 622; *bloodthirsty*, 12, 332.

sanguis, inis, m., *blood*, 3, 30, et al.; *parentage, lineage, descent, race*, 1, 19; *offspring, son*, 6, 835.

saniēs, em, ē, f. (rel. to sanguis), *putrid, corrupt blood; bloody matter; gore*, 3, 618.

sānus, a, um, adj., *sound in body or mind; male sānus, diseased, morbid with love, love-sick*, 4, 8.

Sarnus, ī, m., *a river running into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii*, 7, 738.

Sarpēdōn, onis, m., *Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, killed at the siege of Troy by Patroclus*, 1, 100, et al.

Sarrastēs, um, m., *the Sarrastes, a people dwelling near the Sarnus*, 7, 738.

sat, see satis.

sata, ōrum, see ī. serō.

Saticulus, ī, m. (Saticula), *a Saticulan; of Saticula, a Campanian town*, 7, 729.

satiō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (satis), *to satisfy; appease*, 2, 587.

satis or **sat**, adj. and adv., *sufficient*,

enough; w. gen., 2, 314; *alone as subject*, 2, 291; *as predicate*, 2, 642; *comp.*, **satius**, *better, preferable*, 10, 59.

satius, see satis.

sator, ōris, m. (ī. serō), *a planter; sire, father*, 1, 254.

Satura, ae, f., *a place in Latium, probably on the Pontine marshes*, 7, 801.

Sāturnius, a, um, adj. (Sāturnus), *belonging to Saturn; Saturnian; sprung from Saturn; Saturnian*, 4, 372; subst., **Sāturnius**, īī, m., *the son of Saturn*, 5, 799; **Sāturnia**, ae, f., 1. *Daughter of Saturn, Juno*, 1, 23; 2. *The city of Saturnia, built by Saturn on the Capitoline hill*, 8, 358.

Sāturnus, ī, m. (rel. to ī. serō), *a deified king of Latium, whose reign was the "golden age"; identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos*, 8, 319, et al.

saturō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (satur, full), *to fill; glut, cloy, appease*, 5, 608.

satus, a, um, p. of ī. serō.

saucius, a, um, adj., *wounded*, 2, 223; *pierced*, 4, 1.

saxeus, a, um, adj. (saxum), *rocky, stony*, 9, 711.

saxum, ī, n., *a large rough stone, rock, freq., cliff, crag, stone*, 1, 150; 3, 699.

Scaea, ae, adj., *western; Scaea Porta, and pl., Scaee Portae, the Scaean or western gate of Troy*, 2, 612.

scaena, ae, f., *the stage of a theatre*, 4, 471; *a sylvan scene, view*, 1, 164.

scālae, ārum, f. (scandō), *a ladder; scaling ladder*, 2, 442.

scandō, scandī, scānsus, 3, a., *to climb*, 2, 401; *ascend*, 2, 237.

scelerō, no perf., ātus, ī, a. (scelus), *to make impious; desecrate, pollute*, 3, 42; p., **scelerātus**, a, um,

- foul with crime; polluted, impious, wicked*, 2, 231; *accursed*, 6, 563; *pertaining to the guilty or to guilt, due to wickedness*, 2, 576; *sacrilegious*, 9, 137.
- scelus**, eris, n., *an evil or atrocious deed; a crime*, freq.; *wickedness*, 6, 742; meton., *punishment*, 7, 307; like *nefās* for *wretch, imp*; hence, **scelus artificis** = *artifex scelestus*, *the accursed deceiver*, 11, 407.
- scēptrum**, ī, n., *a royal staff; scepter*, 1, 653; freq.; meton., *rule, sway, power, royal court, realm*, 9, 9; 1, 253; *authority*, 11, 238.
- scīlicet**, adv. (sciō and licet), *one may know or understand; be assured; certainly, in sooth, doubtless; for this purpose*, 6, 750; *ironical, forsooth*, 2, 577, et al.
- scindō**, scidī, scissus, 3, a., *to cut asunder; split*, 6, 182; *part, separate, divide*, 1, 161; *tear*, 9, 478; fig., *divide*, 2, 39.
- scintilla**, ae, f., *a spark*, 1, 174.
- sciō**, īvī or iī, ītus, 4, a., *to know, understand*, 1, 63, et al.; *know how, be able, can*.
- Scīpiadēs**, ae, m. (Scīpiō), *one of the Scipios, a Scipio*, 6, 843.
- scissus**, a, um, p. of scindō.
- scītor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (sciō), *to seek to know; ascertain; inquire*, 2, 105; p., **scītāns**, antis, *consulting, to consult*, 2, 114.
- scopulus**, ī, m., *a projecting ledge of rock; a high cliff or rock*, 1, 180; *crag*, 1, 45; *ledge, reef*, 1, 145; *detached rock, fragment of rock*, 12, 531.
- scrūpeus**, a, um, adj. (scrūpus, *a sharp stone*), *consisting of jagged stones; flinty*, 6, 238.
- scūtātus**, a, um, adj. (scūtum), *equipped or armed with a shield*, 9, 370.
- scūtum**, ī, n. (σκύτρος, *hide*), *an oblong shield carried by the Roman legionary; a shield in general*, 1, 101, et al.
- Scylacēum**, ī, n., *a town on the Brutian coast*, 3, 553.
- Scylla**, ae, f. 1. *A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messana opposite Charybdis*, 3, 420; personified as a monster, half woman and half fish, 3, 424. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 122.
- Scyllaeus**, a, um, adj. (Scylla), *pertaining to Scylla; Scyllaeon*, 1, 200.
- scyphus**, ī, m., *a cup, goblet, bowl*, 8, 278.
- Scȳrius**, a, um, adj. (Scȳros), *of Scyros, an island in the Aegean northeast of Euboea; Scyrian*, 2, 477.
- sē**, reflex. pron., see suī.
- sē-**, or, before vowels, **sēd-** (cf. sine), *an inseparable particle denoting privation or separation; often meaning without, apart, aside*.
- Sēbēthis**, idis or idos, f., *the daughter of Sebethus, a river or river-god of Campania*, 7, 734.
- sēcernō**, crēvī, crētus, 3, a., *to separate*; p. **sēcērētus**, a, um, *separated, apart, retired, solitary*, 2, 299; *secret; unnoticed*, 4, 494; subst., **sēcērētum**, ī, n., *anything apart; a solitary place, recess, cave*; pl., **sēcērēta**, ōrum, *solitude, chamber*, 8, 403; *secret abode*, 6, 10.
- sēcensus**, ūs, m., (sēcēdō), *a going apart; a retreat, retirement; a recess*, 1, 159.
- sēclūdō**, clūsī, clūsus, 3, a. (se- and claudō), *to shut apart, off, out; shut up*, 3, 446; *shut out, dismiss*, 1, 562; p. **sēclūsus**, a, um, *sequestered, retired*, 6, 704.
- sēclūsus**, a, um, p. of sēclūdō.
- secō**, secuī, sectus, 1, a., *to cut, freq.; cut off*, 4, 704; *engrave, carve*, 3,

464; *cut through, cleave*, 5, 218, et al.; of the channel of a river, 8, 63; *sail through, pass*, 8, 96; *speed*, 6, 899; *shape out mentally, form*, 10, 107.

sēcrētum, ī, see **secernō**.

sēcrētus, a, um, p. of **sēcernō**.

sectus, a, um, p. of **secō**.

sēcum, see **suī**.

secundō, ī, a. (**secundus**), *to direct favorably; aid, favor, prosper; make auspicious*, 3, 36.

secundus, a, um, adj. (**sequor**), *the following; second*, 5, 258; *inferior*, 11, 441; *favorable, fair*, 4, 562; *swiftly flying*, 1, 156; *fortunate, prosperous*, 1, 207; *successful*, 2, 617; *joyful*, 8, 90; 10, 266; *auspicious, propitious*, 4, 45; of a river, *easily flowing, downwards*.

secūris, is, f. (**secō**), *an ax*, 2, 224, et al.

sēcūrus, a, um, adj. (**sē-** and **cūra**), *free from anxiety; untroubled, no longer fearing*, 1, 290; *tranquil, undisturbed; peace-giving, peaceful*, 6, 715; with gen., *reckless, regardless*, 1, 350; *safe from*, 7, 304.

secus (**sequor**), *following, late; otherwise, differently; nōn or haud secus, not otherwise, not less; likewise, even so*, 2, 382, et al.; *none the less, nevertheless*, 5, 862; **haud secus ac**, *nor otherwise than, just as*. See also **setius**.

secūtus, a, um, p. of **sequor**.

sed, conj. (etymologically connected with **sē-**, **sēd-**, and **sine**, *apart from, hence*), *except that; but, yet*, freq.; **sed enim**, *but indeed, however*, 1, 19, et al.; **sed autem**, *but yet*, 2, 101.

sēd-, see **sē-** and **sine**.

sēdātus, a, um, p. of **sēdō**.

sedeō, **sēdī**, **sessus**, 2, n, *to sit*, 1, 56; *sit inactive*, 9, 4; *alight*, 6, 192;

fig., to be fixed, settled, resolved, 4, 15; *to suit, be pleasing*, 5, 418; **circum sedēre**, *to encamp about; to besiege*.

sēdēs, is, f. (**sedeō**), *a seat of any kind*, freq.; meton., *an habitation, abode, dwelling* (pl. for sing.), 2, 634; *destined or proper place*, 2, 232; *foundation*, 2, 465; of the sea, *bottom*, 1, 84; *temple, shrine*, 2, 742; *palace*, 2, 760; *final resting-place, grave, tomb*, 6, 328; *realm*, 7, 52.

sedīle, is, n. (**sedeō**), *a bench, seat*, 1, 167.

sēditiō, ōnis, f. (**sēd-** and **eō**), *a mutiny; faction*, 11, 340; *uprising, riot; outbreak, tumult*, 1, 149.

sēdō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (**sedeō**), *to cause to sit, to render quiet*; p., **sēdātus**, a, um, *composed, calm, quiet*, 9, 30; of the mind, 9, 740.

sēdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to lead apart or away; to separate*, 4, 385.

seges, etis, f., *a field of grain; standing corn*, 2, 304; *crop, harvest, growth of spears*, 3, 46; *pasture land*, 4, 129.

sēgnis, e, adj., *tardy, sluggish, dilatory, backward*, 11, 736; *slothful, inactive*, 3, 513; *mean-spirited, cowardly*, 9, 787; *helpless*, 10, 700; *fig., idle, exhausted*; comp., **sēgnior**, *less glorious, less divine*, 4, 149; *less rapid*, 7, 383.

sēgniter, adv. (**sēgnis**), *sluggishly; comp., sēgnius, more backward, less furiously; less impetuously*, 12, 525.

sēgnitiēs, ēī, f. (**sēgnis**), *sloth, tardiness, delay*, 2, 374.

sēgnius, see **sēgnis** and **sēgniter**.

Selinūs, ūntis, f., *Selinus, a town on the southwestern coast of Sicily*, 3, 705.

sella, ae, f. (**sedeō**), *a seat; chair; chair of state*, 11, 334.

- semel**, adv., *once, even once*, 3, 431; *once for all, finally*, 11, 418.
- sēmen**, inis, n. (1. serō), *seed*; fig., *a spark, an element*, 6, 6; pl., **sēmīna**, *seeds of things, vital germs, elements*, 6, 731.
- sēmēsus**, a, um, adj. (sēmi- and 1. edō), *half eaten*, 3, 244.
- sēmīanimis** (in hexam. poetry pron. semyanimis), e, adj., *half alive; dying*, 4, 686.
- sēmifer**. fera, ferum, adj., *half wild; savage; half brute*, 10, 212; subst., **sēmifer**, ferī, m. (sc. homō), *half beast*, 8, 267.
- sēmīhomō**, inis, m. (in hexam. poetry the oblique cases are pronounced semyomin-), *a half man*, 8, 194.
- sēmīnex** (nom. not in use), ecis, adj. (sēmi- and nex), *half slain, half dead*, 5, 275.
- sēminō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sēmen), *to plant, sow; produce*, 6, 206.
- sēmīta**, ae, f. (sē- and cf. meō, *to go*), *a byway, lane*, 9, 383; *path*, 1, 418.
- sēmīvir**, virī, adj., m., *half man, effeminate, unmanly*, 4, 215.
- semper**, adv., *always, ever*, 2, 97, et al.
- sēmustus**, a, um, adj. (sēmi- and ūrō), *half burned, half consumed*, 3, 578.
- senātus**, ūs, m. (senex), *the council of elders; a senate*, 1, 426.
- senecta**, ae, f. (senex), *old age*, 5, 395.
- senectūs**, ūtis, f. (senex), *old age*, 5, 416; *personified*, 6, 275.
- senex**, senis, adj., *old, aged, hoary*, 7, 180; subst. (gen. pl., senum, 9, 309), *an old man*, 4, 251; comp., **senior**, ōris, *older; very aged*, 5, 179; *hoary*, 5, 704; subst., *a very aged person; old man*, 5, 409; *sire*, 2, 509.
- sēnī**, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (sex), *six by six, six each; as a cardinal, six*, 1, 393, et al.
- senior**, see senex.
- sēnsus**, ūs, m. (sentiō), *feeling; emotion*, 4, 408; *faculty of sense; sense*, 7, 355; *inclination, affection*, 4, 22; *spirit, soul*, 6, 747; *thought, purpose*, 12, 914.
- sententia**, ae, f. (sentiō), *a feeling or thinking; opinion; resolution, design, purpose*, 1, 237; 11, 21; *judgment*, 2, 35; *plan*, 4, 287; *idea, thought*, 1, 582.
- sentiō**, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, a., *to perceive by the senses; hear*, 3, 669; *see*, 4, 588; *perceive*, 1, 125; of the intellect and moral faculties, *understand, know*, 3, 360; *think*, 10, 534; *will, desire*, 10, 623; w. acc. of person, *know*, 7, 434.
- sentis**, is, m. and f., *a thorn, brier, bramble*, 2, 379.
- sentus**, a, um, adj. (sentis), *thorny; rugged; squalid*, 6, 462.
- sepeliō**, pelivī or peliī, pultus, 4, a., *to perform the rites of sepulture, whether by interring (humāre), or cremation (cremāre); to bury*, 3, 41; p., **sepultus**, a, um, *buried*, 4, 34; of slumber, 6, 424, et al.
- septem**, num. adj., *seven*, freq.
- septemgeminus**, a, um, adj., *sevenfold*, said of the Nile on account of its seven mouths, 6, 800.
- septemplex**, icis, adj., (septem and plicō), *sevenfold*, 12, 925.
- septēnī**, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (septem), *seven by seven, seven each; as a cardinal, seven*, 5, 85.
- septimus**, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (septem), *the seventh*, 1, 755.
- sepulcrum**, ī, n. (sepeliō), *a place of burial; tomb, sepulchre, grave; burial, sepulture*, 2, 542.
- sepultus**, a, um, p. of sepeliō.
- sequāx**, ācis, adj. (sequor), *prone to follow; following, pursuing, swiftly*

- pursuing; darting, lambent*, 8, 432; *rapid*, 5, 193.
- sequestra**, ae, f. (*sequor*), *one with whom something is placed in trust*; **sequestrā pāce**, *a mediatory peace; a truce*, 11, 133.
- sequor**, *secūtus sum*, 3, dep. a., *to follow*, 1, 185; *follow closely, pursue*, 5, 227; *seek after, pursue*, 3, 327; *seek to reach, seek*, 4, 381; 10, 193; *pursue a plan or course*, 3, 368; *compass, attain, find*, 6, 457; *follow in narrative, recount*, 1, 342; *follow*; of words responding to the will, 12, 912; *yield to the hand*, 6, 146; *attend, favor*, 8, 15.
- serēnō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (*serēnus*), *to make clear or calm*, 1, 255; **spem serēnāre**, *to exhibit the calm or cheerful look of hope*, 4, 477.
- serēnus**, a, um, adj., *clear, calm, tranquil, serene*, 3, 518, et al.; *fair*, 2, 285; subst., **serēnum**, ī, n. (sc. caelum), *a clear sky*.
- Serestus**, ī, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 611, et al.
- Sergestus**, ī, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 510, et al.
- Sergius**, a, um, adj. (*Sergius*), *of Sergius, founder of the Roman gens Sergia; Sergian*, 5, 121.
- seriēs**, em, ē, f. (2. *serō*), *a chain of things, train, row, succession, series*, 1, 641.
- sermō**, ōnis, m. (2. *serō*), *the joining of words; language, conversation, talk, discourse*, 1, 217; *report, rumor*, 4, 189; *speech, words*, 12, 223; *a language*, 12, 834.
1. **serō**, sēvī, satus, 3, a., *to sow or plant*; with indefinite object omitted, 6, 844; *scatter, spread, disseminate*, 12, 228; p., **satus**, a, um, *planted; begotten of, born of, sprung from, with abl.*, 2, 540; *offspring, son of*, 5, 244; *daughter of*, 7, 331; subst., **sata**, ōrum, n., *things sown or planted; grain, growing grain; crops*, 3, 139.
2. **serō** (*seruī*), sertus, 3, a., *to join together; interweave, plait; interchange words*; **multa serere**, *to interweave many things, talk, commune much*, 6, 160; subst., **serta**, ōrum, n., *things entwined; garlands, festoons, wreaths*, 1, 417, et al.
- serpēns**, entis (gen. pl. *serpentum*, 8, 436), m. and f. (*serpō*), *a creeping thing; snake, serpent*, 2, 214, et al.
- serpō**, serpsī, serptus, 3, n., *to creep, glide*, 5, 91; *steal on or over*, 2, 269.
- Serrānus**, ī, m. 1. *Serranus, a surname in the Atilian gens*, 6, 844. 2. *A Rutulian*, 9, 335.
- sertum**, ī, **serta**, ōrum, n., see 2. *serō*.
- sērum**, see *sērus*.
- sērus**, a, um, adj., *late, freq.; late in life*, 6, 764; *slow, tardy*, 2, 373; *too late*, 5, 524; adv., **sērum**, *late*, 12, 864.
- serva**, ae, f., *a female slave, slave*, 5, 284.
- servāns**, antis, see *servō*.
- serviō**, ivī or iī, itus, 4, n. (*servus, slave*), *to be a slave; dat., to serve, obey*, 2, 786.
- servitium**, iī, n. (*servus, slave*), *slavery, bondage*, 3, 327.
- servō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to save*, 3, 86, et al.; *reserve*, 1, 207; *retain, keep*, 6, 200; *hold*, 7, 179; *continue, maintain*, 10, 340; *guard*, 2, 450; *keep, cherish*, 1, 36; *preserve, inherit*, 7, 52; *sit by*, 2, 568; *dwell, abide by*, 6, 402; *give heed to, watch, observe*, 6, 338; 11, 200; p., **servāns**, antis (superl., **servantissimus**, a, um), *observant, w. gen.*, 2, 427.
- sēscentī**, ae, a, num. adj. (*sex and centum*), *six hundred*, 10, 172.

sēsē, see **sui**.

sētius, adv. (see **secus**), *less, the less*;
haud sētius, *not the less*, 7, 781.

seu, see **sive**.

1. **sevērus**, a, um, adj., *stern, strict, exacting*; *controlled by inflexible laws or fate*; *fatal, dreadful*, 6, 374.

2. **Sevērus**, ī, m., *a mountain in the Sabine country*, 7, 713.

sex, num. indecl. adj., *six*, 9, 272, et al.

sī, conj., *if*, freq.; causal, *if, indeed, since*, 2, 102; equivalent to *cum*, 5, 64, et al.; *whether*, w. subj., 4, 110; w. indic., 1, 578; for *Ō sī*, *would that*, w. subj., 6, 187.

sībilō, ī, n. and a. (**sībilus**, *a hissing*), *to hiss*, 7, 447.

sībilus, a, um, adj., *hissing*, 2, 211, et al.

Sibylla, ae, f., *a prophetess, a sibyl*; *the Cumaean sibyl, Deiphobe*, 3, 452, et al.

sīc, adv., *in this manner*; *in such a manner*; *so, thus*; explanatory, 2, 440, et al.; referring to a preceding participle, 1, 225.

Sicānī, ōrum, m., *the Sicanians or Sicilians*, 5, 293, et al.

Sicānia, ae, f., *Sicily*, 1, 557.

Sicānus (**Sicānius**), a, um, adj. (**Sicānī**), *Sicilian, Sicanian*, 5, 24, et al.

siccō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (**siccus**), *to make dry, drain, suck*; *dry up, wipe away*, 4, 687; *wash*, 10, 834.

siccus, a, um, adj., *dry*, 3, 135; *thirsty, dry, hungry, fasting*, 2, 358; nearly equivalent to *carēns* or *privātus*, with abl. foll., *drained of blood*, 8, 261; hence, *thirsting for blood*, 9, 64; subst., **siccum**, ī, n., *dry ground, sand, or land*, 10, 301.

sīcubi, adv., *if anywhere*, 5, 677.

Siculus, a, um, adj. (**Siculī**), *pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient race, part of which migrated from Latium to Sicily*; *Sicilian*, 1, 34, et al.

sīcut (**sīcutī**), adv., *so as, just as, even as*, 8, 22.

sīdereus, a, um, adj. (**sīdus**), *abounding in stars, starry*, 10, 3; *starlighted*, 3, 586; *glittering, flashing*, 12, 167.

Sidicīnus, a, um, adj. (**Sidicīnī**), *pertaining to the Sidicini, or people of Teanum and its territory in the northern part of Campania*; *Sidicinian*, 7, 727.

sīdō, sīdī, 3, n., *to seat one's self; perch, alight*, 6, 203.

Sīdōn, ōnis, f., *one of the capitals of Phoenicia*, 1, 619.

Sīdōnius, a, um, adj., *of Sidon*; *Sidonian*; *Phoenician, Tyrian*, 1, 678, et al.

sīdus, eris, n., *a constellation*; *fig., season*, 4, 309; *star*, 6, 338; *bright aspect*; *weather*; *storm*, 12, 451; pl., **sīdera**, um, *weather, vicissitudes of weather*, 5, 628.

Sīgēus, a, um, adj. (**Sīgēum**), *pertaining to Sigeum, a promontory and town in the Troad, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, about five miles northwest of Troy*; *Sigeian*, 2, 312.

sīgnificō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. and n. (**sīgnum** and **faciō**), *to make a sign, signal, beckon*, 12, 692.

sīgnō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (**sīgnum**), *to distinguish by a mark or symbol*, 6, 780; *mark, mark out*; *indicate, designate*, 2, 697; *inscribe, record*, 3, 287; of the mind, *observe, mark, notice*, 2, 423.

sīgnum, ī, n., *a sign, mark, impress*; *token*, 1, 443; *sign*, 3, 388; *signal, of games*, 5, 315; *of battle*, 10, 310; *goal*, 5, 130; *figure*, 1, 648; *stand-*

- ard*, 7, 628; meton., a body of men following a standard, *troop*, *battalion*, 11, 517.
- Sila**, ae, f., *an extensive forest in the country of the Bruttii in Southern Italy*, 12, 715.
- silēns**, entis, p. of *sileō*.
- silentium**, ii, n. (*silēns*), of the absence of any kind of sound; *noiselessness*, *silence*, *stillness*, 1, 730; pl., 2, 255.
- sileō**, uī, 2, n. and a., *to be, keep, remain silent*, 2, 126; *be hushed, calm, still*, 1, 164; w. acc., *to pass over in silence; leave unmentioned, unsung*, 10, 793; p., **silēns**, entis (gen. pl. -tum, 6, 432), *still, silent, noiseless, voiceless*, 6, 264.
- silēscō**, 3, inc. n. (*sileō*), *to become still*, 10, 101.
- silex**, icis, m. and f., *a hard stone, flint*, 1, 174; *rock*, 6, 602; *crag*, 6, 471.
- silva**, ae, f., *a forest, wood, or grove*, 6, 444, et al.; *stubble*, 10, 406; fig., *forest or mass of spears*, 10, 887.
- Silvānus**, ī, m. (*silva*), *Silvanus, the god who presides over woods*.
- silvestris**, e, adj. (*silva*), *pertaining to the woods and fields; sylvan, pastoral; living in the forest*, 9, 673.
- Silvia**, ae, f. (*silva*), *daughter of Tyrrheus*, 7, 487.
- silvicola**, ae, c. (*silva* and *colō*), *an inhabitant of the woods*, 10, 551.
- Silvius**, ii, m., *the name of several of the descendants of Aeneas, who were kings of Alba*, 6, 763.
- similis**, e, adj. (comp., **similior**, ius; superl., **simillimus**, a, um), *like, similar*, 1, 136, et al.
- Simoīs**, Simoentis, m., *a river which falls into the Scamander near Troy*, 1, 100, et al.
- simplex**, plicis, adj., *uncompounded, simple; unmixed*, 6, 747; *single, one, the same*.
- simul**, adv., *at once, together, at the same time*, 1, 144, et al.; w. abl. (*cum* being omitted), 5, 357; **simul ac** or **atque**, *as soon as*, 4, 90; without *ac*, *as soon as, when*; w. *et*, 1, 144; **simul — simul**, *and at the same time — and*, 1, 631; *both — and*, 1, 513, et al.; *as soon as — then, no sooner — than*, 12, 268.
- simulācrum**, ī, n. (*simulō*), *an effigy, an image*, 2, 172; *phantom, specter, ghost, apparition*, 2, 772; *representation, image*, 5, 585.
- simulō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*similis*), *to make similar; imitate*, 6, 591; *pretend*, 2, 17; *to make a false show of, feign*, 1, 209; p., **simulātus**, a, um, *made to imitate, counterfeiting*, 4, 512; *dissembling*, 4, 105; *imitating, resembling*, 3, 349.
- sīn**, conj. (*sī* and 2. *nē*), *but if, if on the contrary*, 1, 555, et al.
- sine** (cf. *sē-* or *sēd-*), prep. with abl., *without*, 1, 133, et al.; connecting substantives, 6, 292; 10, 636. For *sē-* or *sēd-* in composition, see *sē-*.
- singulī**, ae, a., distrib. num. adj., *one by one; one each; separate, single*, 3, 348, et al.; subst., **singula**, ōrum, n., *all things individually*, 1, 453; *everything, every object or part*, 8, 618.
- singultō**, no perf., ātus, 1, n. and a., *to sob, rattle in the throat, gulp*, 9, 333.
- singultus**, ūs, m., *a gasp*.
- sinister**, tra, trum, adj., *left*, 7, 689; *on the left side or left hand*, 6, 548; fig., *wrong-headed, perverse*, 11, 347; *adverse, inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding*; subst., **sinistra**, ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 2, 443, et al.

sinō, sīvī, situs, 3, a., properly to lay down (cf. *pōnō* for *po-sinō*); to allow, permit, suffer, 1, 18; leave off, forbear, 10, 15; with inf. or subj. following, suffer, let, 10, 433; 5, 163; spare, 10, 598; leave, w. acc. and dat., 9, 620.

Sinōn, ōnis, m., a Greek, son of Aesimius, 2, 79, et al.

sinuō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sinus), to make into a fold or folds; to coil, wind, 2, 208.

sinuōsus, a, um, adj. (sinus), winding, tortuous, 11, 753.

sinus, ūs, m., a fold, 1, 320; fig., sail, canvas, 5, 16; bosom, 4, 686; a gulf or bay, 1, 243; winding stream, a winding, 6, 132; a winding, curvature, depth, 1, 161; curving billow, 11, 626.

Sirēnes, um, f., the Sirens, fabulous beings, in the form of birds with the faces of virgins, dwelling on dangerous rocks near the coast of Campania, to which they attracted mariners by their songs, 5, 864.

1. **Sīrius, iī, m.,** Sirius or Canicula, the dog-star, 3, 141.

2. **Sīrius, a, um, adj. (Sīrius),** of the dog-star; Sirian, 10, 273.

sistō, stitī, status, 3, a. and n., to cause to stand, put, set, place, w. abl. of place, 2, 245, et al.; place before one, bring, 4, 634; fix, plant, 10, 323; stop, 12, 355; arrest, stay, 6, 465; support, sustain, maintain, 6, 858; set, place, 6, 676; n., stand still, to stop, remain, abide, 3, 7; stand in fight, 11, 873.

sistrum, ī, n., a metallic rattle, consisting of a small frame of horse-shoe form with sliding cross-bars, used by the priests of Isis, 8, 696.

sitis, is, f., thirst; dryness, drought, 4, 42.

situs, ūs, m. (sinō), position; order, 3, 451; being let alone; neglect, roughness, squalor, mold, 6, 462; rust, decrepitude, dotage, 7, 440.

sive or seu, conj. (sī and -ve), or if, freq.; or, 5, 69; elliptical, 11, 327; **sive (seu) — sive (seu),** whether — or, 1, 569, 570; either — or, 4, 240, 241.

socer, erī, m., a father-in-law, 6, 830, et al.; pl., **socerī, ōrum,** parents-in-law, parents, 2, 457.

sociō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (socius), to make one a socius; to share, unite, associate, 1, 600; join in marriage, 12, 27.

1. **socius, iī, m.,** an associate, ally, 9, 150; companion, friend, comrade, 1, 198, et al.

2. **socius, a, um, adj. (socius),** allied, friendly, 3, 15; confederate, 2, 613; of one's country or countrymen, 5, 36; kindred, 3, 352.

sodālis, e, c., a comrade, companion, 10, 386.

sōl, sōlis, m., the sun, 1, 431, et al.; a day, 3, 203; sunlight, 2, 475; as a god, **Sōl, 1, 568,** et al.; pl., **sōlēs,** days, 3, 203.

sōlācium, iī, n. (sōlor), a soothing; solace, consolation, 5, 367.

sōlāmen, inis, n. (sōlor), a means of consoling; a solace, 3, 661; consolation, 10.

soleō, solitus sum, 2, n., to be wont, accustomed, 2, 456; p., **solitus, a, um,** having been accustomed, wont, 9, 591; p., **wonted, usual, habitual,** 7, 357, et al.

solidus, a, um, adj., the whole, whole, entire, 6, 253; massive, 2, 765; solid, hard, 6, 552; sound, unimpaired, 2, 639; subst., **solidum, ī, n.,** solid ground; fig.; 11, 427.

solitus, a, um, p. of soleō.

solium, ī, n., *a seat*, 8, 178; *throne*, 1, 506.

sollemnis, e, adj. (*sollus*, *whole*, and *annus*), *coming at the completion of a year; annual; stated; ceremonial; religious, solemn*, 5, 53; *festive*, 2, 202; *customary*, 12, 193; subst., **sollemne**, is, n., pl., **sollemnia**, ium, *solemnities, sacrificial rites, offerings*, 5, 605.

sollicitō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*solicitus*), *to stir up, agitate; try to pull out*, 12, 404; *make anxious, disquiet, disturb*, 4, 380.

sollicitus, a, um, adj. (*sollus*, *whole*, and *cieō*), *wholly excited; of the mind, solicitous, troubled, burdened with care, anxious*, 3, 389.

sōlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to solace, console*, 5, 770; *assuage, comfort, aid, relieve*, 5, 41; *console one's self for*, 1, 239.

1. **solum**, ī, n., *the bottom or ground of anything; soil, earth, ground*, 1, 367, et al.; *land*, 3, 698; *foundation*, 10, 102; *the water beneath a ship, as its support; the water, sea*, 5, 199; *support, table*, 7, 111.

2. **solum**, see **sōlus**.

sōlus, a, um, adj., *alone, sole, only*, 1, 664, et al.; *solitary*, 4, 82; *lonely*, 4, 462; *remote, solitary*, 11, 545; *one only, an only*, 7, 52; adv., **solum**, *only*.

solūtus, a, um, p. of **solvō**.

solvō, solvī, solūtus, 3, a. (2. *sē-* and *luō*), *to unbind, loosen*, 6, 652, et al.; *unfurl*, 4, 574; *unfasten, cast off*, 5, 773; *unyoke, unharness; of the hair, undo, dishevel*, 3, 65, et al.; *dissolve, confound, mix*, 12, 205; *separate, divide*, 5, 581; fig., *set free, release, disenthral*, 4, 487; *exempt, release*, 10, 111; *break*, 10, 91; *pay, fulfill, perform*, 3, 404; *dispel, cast*

off, banish, 4, 55; 1, 463; *paralyze*, 1, 92; 12, 951; *of sleep or drunkenness, relax*, 5, 856; *drown*, 9, 189; pass., **solvor**, *sink*, 4, 530.

somnifer, era, erum, adj. (*somnus* and *ferō*), *sleep-bringing; soothing*, 7, 758.

somnium, ī, n. (*somnus*), *a dream*, 5, 840; *personified*, 6, 283.

somnus, ī, m., *sleep, slumber*, 1, 680, et al.; *a dream*, 1, 353; *night*, 1, 470, et al.; personif., **Somnus**, *the god of sleep*, 5, 838, et al.

sonāns, antis, see **sonō**.

sonipēs, edis, adj. (*sonus* and *pēs*), *noisy-hoofed; subst. m., horse, courser, steed*, 4, 135.

sonitus, ūs, m. (*sonō*), *a sounding; noise*, 2, 732, et al.; *roaring*, 2, 209; *thunder*, 6, 586.

sonō, sonuī, sonitus, 1, n. and a., *to sound, resound, freq.; murmur*, 3, 442, et al.; *chirp*, 12, 477; *rattle*, 4, 149; *roar*, 1, 246; *thunder*, 2, 113; w. acc., *indicate by sound, betray, reveal*, 1, 328; *boast*, 12, 529; p., **sonāns**, antis, *sounding, resounding, murmuring, rustling, rattling, freq.*

sonor, ōris, m. (*sonō*), *a noise, sound; clash, clang, din*, 9, 651.

sonōrus, a, um, adj. (*sonor*), *loud-sounding; roaring*, 1, 53; *ringing, resounding*, 12, 712.

sōns, sontis, adj., *hurtful; guilty*, 6, 570.

sonus, ī, m. (*sonō*), *a sound, noise*, 2, 728.

sōpiō, īvī or īī, ītus, 4, a. (*sopor*), *to put to sleep; p., sōpītus*, a, um, *lulled to sleep*, 1, 680; *slumbering*, 5, 743.

sopor, ōris, m., *sleep; sound, deep slumber*, 2, 253; *personified*, 6, 278.

sopōrifer, era, erum, adj. (sopor and ferō), *somniferous, sleep-bringing*, 4, 486.

sopōrō, no perf., ātus, 1, a. (sopor), *to cause to sleep or to render sleepy; to make soporific; to drug*, 5, 855.

sopōrus, a, um, adj. (sopor), *sleep-bringing, drowsy*, 6, 390.

Sōracte, is, n., *Soracte, in Etruria, northeast of Rome, on which in ancient times was a temple of Apollo*, 7, 696.

sorbeō, uī, 2, a., *to suck; absorb, draw on*, 3, 422.

sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordēs, filth), *unclean, filthy, unsightly, squalid*, 6, 301.

soror, ōris, f., *a sister*, 1, 322; **sorōrēs Tartareae**, the Furies, 7, 327.

sors, sortis, f., *a lot*, 5, 490, et al.; *fate, lot, destiny, fortune, condition*, 6, 114; *hazard*, 12, 54; *luck, success, victory*, 12, 932; *oracular response, oracle*, 4, 346; 7, 254; *allotment, designation*, 6, 431; *division, part*, 10, 40.

sortior, itus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (sors), *to cast lots; obtain, get, take by lot*, 3, 634; *share*, 8, 445; *distribute*, 3, 510; *assign, allot, appoint*, 3, 376; *select, choose*, 2, 18; 12, 920.

1. **sortītus**, a, um, p. of sortior.

2. **sortītus**, ūs, m. (sortior), *a drawing of lots; allotment*, 3, 323.

sōspes, itis, adj., *saved; safe*, 11, 56; *alive*, 8, 470.

spargō, sparsī, sparsus, 3, a., *to scatter, strew; cast in fragments*, 3, 605; *disperse*, 1, 602; *shower, hurl*, 12, 51; *sprinkle*, 4, 512; *besprinkle, bedew, stain*, 8, 645; *infuse*, 4, 486; fig., *spread abroad, disseminate*, 2, 98; *bring over or upon, diffuse*, 7, 754.

sparsus, a, um, p. of spargō.

Sparta, ae, f., *Sparta, or Lacedaemon, in Laconia*.

Spartānus, a, um, adj. (Sparta), *Spartan*, 1, 316.

sparus, ī, m., *a rustic weapon having an iron head with projecting hook or blade, something like a halberd; a hunting spear*, 11, 682.

spatior, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (spatium), *to walk about or to and fro; move about*, 4, 62.

spatium, iī, n., *room, space, distance*, 5, 321, et al.; *course, voyage*, 10, 219; *place, direction*, 5, 584; *respite, time*, 4, 433; pl., **spatia**, ōrum, *course, track*, 5, 316.

speciēs, ēī, f. (speciō, look), *aspect, appearance*, 6, 208; *sight*, 2, 407; *form*; in a moral sense, *reputation, propriety, honor*, 4, 170.

specimen, inis, n. (speciō, look), *a means of seeing or knowing; token, symbol, emblem*, 12, 164.

spectāculum, ī, n. (spectō), *a striking object of sight; a sight, show, spectacle*, 6, 37.

spectātor, ōris, m. (spectō), *a beholder*, 10, 443.

spectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (speciō, look), *to look at, view, gaze at*, 5, 655; fig., *examine, prove, try, test, approve*, 8, 151; *estimate*, 9, 235; n., *look on*, 10, 760.

specula, ae, f. (speciō, look), *a lookout; watch-tower*, 4, 586; *eminence, hill*, 3, 239; *a height*, 11, 526.

speculātor, ōris, m. (speculor), *a lookout; scout, spy*, 12, 349.

speculor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (specula), *to look out, mark, survey, behold, espy*, 7, 477; *watch, consider, observe*, 1, 516.

specus, ūs, m., f., and n., *a cave, cavern; cavity, deep wound*, 9, 700.

spēlunca, ae, f., *a cavern*, 1, 60; *retreat*, 5, 213.

spernō, sprēvī, sprētus, 3, a., *to sever, remove*; fig., *reject, despise, scorn, disdain*, 4, 678; *insult*, 1, 27.

spērō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (spēs), *to hope*, w. acc.; *hope for*, 1, 451; *expect, fear*, 1, 543; *look for, expect*, 4, 419; w. acc. and inf., 9, 158; w. inf. fut., 4, 382; w. inf. pres., 4, 338.

spēs, speī. f., *hope, expectation, prospect*, freq.

spīculum, ī, n., *a sharp point*; meton., *an arrow, a dart, javelin, spear*, 5, 307.

spīna, ae, f., *a thorn*, 3, 594, et al.; *the vertebrae, spine, backbone*, 10, 383.

Spīō, ūs, f., *Spio, one of the Nereids*, 5, 826.

spīra, ae, f., *a fold, coil*, especially of serpents, 2, 217, et al.

spīrābilis, e, adj. (spīrō), *that may be breathed*; *vital*, 3, 600.

spīrāculum, ī, n. (spīrō), *a breathing-place*; fig., of Hades, *breathing vent, mouth*, 7, 568.

spīrāmentum, ī, n. (spīrō), *a means of breathing*; of the lungs, *breathing-cell, air-duct, channel*, 9, 580.

spīritus, ūs, m. (spīrō), *a breathing; breath; air; blast*, 12, 365; *life, soul, spirit*, 4, 336; *divine air, mien*, 5, 648.

spīrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to breathe, blow*, 5, 844; *palpitate*, 4, 64; *pant; breathe heavily*, 7, 510; *heave, boil*, 10, 291; of odors, *breathe forth, exhale, emit*; w. acc., 1, 404; p., **spīrāns**, antis, *lifelike, breathing*, 6, 847.

spissus, a, um, adj., *compact, thick, dense*, 2, 621; *hardened*, 5, 336.

splendeō, uī, 2, n., *to shine, gleam*, 7, 6.

splendidus, a, um, adj. (splendeō),

gleaming, shining, bright, brilliant; splendid, sumptuous, stately, 1, 637.

spoliō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (spolium), *to take the spoils; to strip; despoil*, 12, 297; *plunder, rob*, 5, 661; with acc. and abl., *strip, deprive, despoil of*, 5, 224, et al.

spolium, ī, n., *that which is taken from the body of a slain man or beast; spoil, trophy*, 1, 289; **spolia opīma**, *the arms or spoils taken by a victorious general from the body of a hostile commander slain in battle*, 6, 855.

sponda, ae, f., *the frame of a bedstead or couch; a couch*, 1, 698.

spondeō, spopondī, spōnsus, 2, a., *to promise, pledge, give assurance*, 5, 18, et al.

spōnsa, ae, f. (spondeō), *one promised as a bride; the betrothed*, 2, 345.

sponte, f., abl. of obs. spōns, of which only the gen., *spontis*, and abl. occur, by or of one's own will, of its own or their own will, 4, 341; of one's self, of itself, of themselves, 6, 82; *freely, voluntarily, spontaneously; nōn sponte, helplessly*, 11, 828.

sprētus, a, um, p. of spernō.

spūma, ae, f. (spuō, spit), *froth, foam, spray*, 1, 35; pl., *spray*, 3, 208.

spūmeus, a, um, adj. (spūma), *foamy, frothy, foaming*, 2, 419.

spūmō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (spūma), *to foam*, 3, 534, et al.

spūmōsus, a, um, adj. (spūma), *full of foam; foaming*, 6, 174.

squālēns, entis, p. of squāleō.

squāleō, uī, 2, n., *to be rough, foul, neglected, waste*; p., **squālēns**, entis, *foul, filthy, neglected, squalid*, 2, 277; of armor, *scaly, covered with work of scales, embossed*, 10, 314.

squālor, ōris, m. (squāleō), *foulness, roughness, filth, squalor*, 6, 299.

squāma, ae, f., a scale of fishes, serpents, etc.; of the small plates or scales of armor, 11, 488; singular as a collective, *scales*, 5, 88, et al.

squāmeus, a, um, adj. (*squāma*), covered with scales; scaly, 2, 218.

stabilis, e, adj. (*stō*), steadfast, lasting, permanent, 1, 73.

stabulō, i, n. (*stabulum*), to be in a stall or standing-place; to stay, harbor, dwell, 6, 286.

stabulum, i, n. (*stō*), a standing-place, stable, stall, 2, 499; a shepherd's dwelling, grange, 7, 512; den, haunt, 6, 179; cattle-camp, 8, 207.

stāgnō, āvī, ātus, i, n. and a. (*stāgnum*), to be stagnant, to form a standing pool; to overflow, so as to form standing pools or lakes; overflow, 3, 698.

stāgnum, i, n. (*stō*), a collection of standing water; a pond, pool, lake; sluggish water or stream, 6, 323; pl., *stāгна*, ōrum, deep waters of the sea, 1, 126; waters, 6, 330.

statiō, ōnis, f. (*stō*), a standing; place of standing; station, post, 9, 183; anchorage, 2, 23; resting-place, haunt, 5, 128.

statuō, statuī, statūtus, 3, a. (*status*), to station, place, set, 1, 724; to place at or on the altar; found, build, 1, 573; set up, 8, 271; restore, stay, 12, 506; of the mind, resolve, determine, decide, 11, 302.

status, ūs, m. (*stō*), a standing; position, state, condition, 7, 38.

stella, ae, f., a star, freq.; a meteor, 2, 694.

stellāns, antis, see *stellō*.

stellātus, a, um, see *stellō*.

stellō, no perf., ātus, i, n. and a. (*stella*), to cover over with stars; to stud with stars; p., *stellāns*, antis, starry, 7, 210; p., *stellātus*, a, um,

set with stars; fig., glittering, gleaming, 4, 261.

sterilis, e, adj., unproductive, unfruitful, 3, 141; barren, 6, 251.

sternāx, ācis, adj. (*sternō*), throwing flat; throwing the rider; plunging, 12, 364.

sternō, strāvī, strātus, 3, a., to spread out, spread, 1, 700; stretch on the ground, strike down, slay, 1, 190; cast down, prostrate, devastate, 2, 306; make level, smooth, calm, 5, 763; spread, cover, 8, 719; strew, litter; overthrow, conquer, 6, 858; pass. (in middle sense), *sternor*, i, to stretch one's self, lie down, 3, 509; p. subst., *strātum*, i, n., that which is spread out; a layer, cover; bed, couch, 3, 513; pavement, 1, 422.

Steropēs, is, m., a lightning-forger; a cyclops at the forge of Vulcan, 8, 425.

Sthenelus, i, m. 1. *Sthenelus*, an Argive chief, charioteer of Diomed, 2, 261. 2. *A Trojan slain by Turnus*, 12, 341.

Sthenius, ii, m., a Rutulian slain by Pallas, 10, 388.

stimulō, āvī, ātus, i, a. (*stimulus*), to spur; to rouse, urge, 4, 576; infuriate, incite, 4, 302.

stimulus, i, m., a prick; spur, fig., 6, 101, et al.; incentive, sting.

stīpes, itis, m., a log or post, stem, trunk of a tree, 3, 43; club, 7, 524.

stīpō, āvī, ātus, i, a., to tread down, compress; pack together, store up, 1, 433; load, w. acc. and dat., 3, 465; throng around, attend, 4, 136; p., *stīpātus*, a, um, pressing on, charging together, 10, 328; surrounded, 4, 544.

stirps, stirpis, f., the lower part of the trunk together with the roots of plants and trees; the extremity, end; root; trunk, tree, 12, 770;

fig., origin, descent, lineage, stock, race, 1, 626, et al.
stō, *stetī*, status, 1, n., *to stand; stand up or erect*, 2, 774; *remain standing, remain*, 1, 268; *rise*, 6, 554; *stand one's ground, fight*, 5, 414; *of blood, to be stanchd*, 12, 422; *stand complete, be built*, 3, 110; *stand at anchor, be moored*, 3, 277, 403; *to be situated, lie*, 3, 210; *remain firm, persistent*, 7, 374; *to stand out with, be filled with*, 6, 300; *to be thick with*, 12, 408; *emphatic for esse, to be*, 6, 471, et al.; *of the mind, to be fixed*, 1, 646; *to depend*, 2, 163; *impers., stat, it is fixed, determined, resolved*, 2, 750, et al.; **stāre prō**, *to defend*, 8, 653.
stomachus, ī, m., *the gullet; chest, stomach*, 9, 699.
strāgēs, is, f. (cf. *sternō*), *a prostrating; slaughter, havoc, carnage*, 6, 829, et al.; **ēdere strāgem**, *to make havoc*, 9, 784.
strāmen, inis, n. (*sternō*), *something spread out; a couch, litter*, 11, 67.
strātum, ī, see *sternō*.
strātus, a, um, p. of *sternō*.
strepitus, ūs, m. (*strepō*), *a noise; an uproar; din*, 6, 559; *stir, noise of festivity*, 1, 725; *confused noise*, 1, 422.
strepō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to make a noise; murmur*, 6, 709; *of music, resound*, 8, 2; *of arms, ring, rattle, clash*, 10, 568.
strictūra, ae, f. (*stringō*), *a mass or bar of hot iron*, 8, 421.
strictus, a, um, p. of *stringō*.
strīdeō, 2, n., and **strīdō**, strīdī, 3, *to produce a grating or shrill sound; to creak*, 1, 449; *gurgle*, 4, 689; *rustle*, 1, 397; *whiz, roar*, 1, 102; *hiss*, 8, 420; *twang*, 5, 502.
strīdor, ōris, m. (*strīdō*), *a harsh,*

grating, or whizzing sound; a creaking, whistling, 1, 87; *din, clank, rattling*, 6, 558; *humming*, 7, 65.
strīdulus, a, um, adj. (*strīdō*), *hissing, whizzing, twanging*, 12, 267.
stringō, strīnxī, strīctus, 3, a., *to draw tight, bind; of a sword, draw out, draw*, 2, 334; *graze, touch lightly, go near*, 5, 163; *trim up, cut*, 1, 552; *fig., touch the mind*, 9, 294.
Strophades, um, f. *the Strophades, two small islands in the Ionian Sea off the coast of Messenia, where the Harpies were allowed to remain, and where Zetes and Calais turned back from the pursuit of them. Hence the name, from στρέφειν, to turn; the islands of turning*, 3, 210.
strūctus, a, um, p. of *struō*.
struō, strūxī, strūctus, 3, a. (rel. to *sternō*), *to place side by side or upon; to pile up; build, erect*, 3, 84; *cover, load*, 5, 54; *arrange*, 1, 704; *like instruō, to form or draw out a line of battle*, 9, 42; *fig., to plan, purpose, intend*, 4, 271; *bring about, effect*, 2, 60.
 1. **Strīmonius**, a, um, adj. (*Strīmon*, *a river of Thrace*), *Strymonian, Thracian*, 10, 265.
 2. **Strīmonius**, īī, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 414.
studium, īī, n. (*studeō*, *to be zealous*), *earnest feeling or effort; eager or deep anxiety*, 12, 131; *desire, impatience*, 4, 400; *emulous zeal, rival acclamation, applause*, 5, 148; *desire, purpose*, 2, 39; *pursuit, study, sympathy, interest*, 5, 450; *delight*, 11, 739; *abl., studiō, with zeal, earnestly, thoughtfully*, 6, 681, et al.
stupefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a. (*stupeō* and *faciō*), *to amaze, stupefy, astound, bewilder*, 5, 643; *surprise*, 7, 119.
stupefactus, a, um, p. of *stupefaciō*.

stupeō, uī, 2, n. and a., *to be amazed or dazed; to be bewildered, confounded, lost in wonder*, 1, 495; *wonder at*, 2, 31.

stūppa, ae, f., *the coarse part of flax; the calking of a ship; tow*, 5, 682.

stūppeus, a, um, adj. (stūppa), *made of tow or flax; flaxen*, 2, 236.

Stygius, a, um, adj. (Styx), *pertaining to the Styx; of Hades; Stygian*, 4, 638, et al.

Styx, Stygis, f., *the hateful; the Styx, the river of Hades which encompassed the final abode of the dead*, 6, 439, et al.

suādeō, suāsī, suāsus, 2, n. and a., *to advise, warn, urge, exhort*, 1, 357, et al.; *invite*, 2, 9; *impel, prompt*, 11, 254; *compel, force*, 10, 367.

sub, prep. with abl. and acc.; with abl., *under*, denoting situation; *beneath, under*, freq.; *at the foot of*, 3, 5; in the lower part of a thing, *in*, 1, 453; *down in, deep in*, 1, 36; *by, close to*, 5, 837; of time, *in*, 4, 560; of rank or order, *just behind, next after*, 5, 323; *close to*, in subjection to, subordinate to, *under*, 9, 643; *by reason of, under*, 2, 83; with acc., denoting tendency, *down to*, 4, 243; *down under, into*, 4, 654; *down before*, 6, 191; *near to*, 5, 327; *in the midst of*, 12, 811; of approaching the foot of some high object, *up to or close to*, 2, 442; *to or towards*, 6, 541; of some object situated above or on high, *up to, towards*, 3, 422, et al.; of time, *just before or after; following after, in reply to*, 5, 394; coming under, subject to, *under*, 4, 618; **sub noctem**, *at nightfall*, 1, 662.

subāctus, a, um, p. of subigō.

subdō, didī, ditus, 3, a., *to put under; place or fasten under*, 12, 675; *bury*, 7, 347.

subdūcō, dūxī, ductus, 3, a., *to haul, draw up*, 1, 573; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., *draw, rescue from*, 10, 81; *draw or take away stealthily, withdraw*, 6, 524; *draw from beneath*, 3, 565.

subductus, a, um, p. of subdūcō.

subeō, īl, itus (p. subiēns, euntis), 4, n. and a., *to go or come under, into, or up to; alone, or with acc. and prep., or with dat.; without a case, come up*, 2, 216; *go under, bend, stoop down under*, 10, 522; *come after; follow*, 2, 725; *take one's place*, 12, 471; *enter*, 1, 171; *come into or upon the mind, suggest itself, occur*, 2, 560; with acc. and prep., *go, advance towards*, 8, 359; with dat., *come or go up to, down to, into*, 5, 203; *succeed to*, 5, 176; *come after, follow*, 10, 371; with acc., *approach, enter*, 1, 400; *go under a burden, bear*, with abl. of instrument, 2, 708; *go under the yoke, draw*, 3, 113; *enter the mind of, strike, occur to*, 9, 757; *approach, reach*, 3, 512; *approach*, 7, 22; *meet, encounter*, 10, 798; *attack*, 9, 344; p., **subitus**, a, um, *having come up suddenly; unexpected, sudden*, 2, 692; *suddenly*, 3, 225; adv., **subitō**, *suddenly*, 1, 88, et al.

sūber, eris, n., *the cork tree*, 7, 742.

subeuntis, tī, etc., see subiēns, p. of subeō.

subiciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. (sub and iaciō), *to cast, throw, place or put under*, 2, 236; fig., *to excite, kindle*, 12, 66; *to subjoin, utter in reply, answer*, 3, 314; p., **subiectus**, a, um, *cast under, put under*, 6, 223; *situated under, bowed, bending*, 2, 721; *put down, subdued, conquered*, 6, 853.

subiectus, a, um, p. of subiciō.

subiēns, euntis, p. of subeō.

subigō, ēgī, āctus, 3, a. (sub and agō), to drive under or up; drive, push, force, drive on, urge, compel, 5, 794; subdue, subject, conquer, 1, 266; urge on, exasperate, 12, 494.

subitō, adv., see subeō.

subitus, a, um, adj., see subeō.

subiūctus, a, um, p. of subiungō.

subiungō, iūnxī, iūctus, 3, a., to join under or to; fasten, 10, 157; fig., conquer, 8, 502.

sublābor, lāpsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip or glide beneath, 7, 354; sink down, decline, ebb, wane, 2, 169; pass silently by, 12, 686.

sublāpsus, a, um, p. of sublābor.

sublātus, a, um, p. of tollō.

sublevō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to lift from beneath; uplift, raise, 10, 831.

subligō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to bind under; bind, gird on, 8, 459; attach, fasten, 11, 11.

sublīme, adv., see sublīmis.

sublīmis, e, adj., raised up, elevated, uplifted, 11, 602; aloft; on high, 1, 259; through the air, 1, 415; on high, 6, 720; to heaven, 5, 255; of lofty soul, 12, 788; adv., sublīme, loftily, aloft, on high, 10, 664.

sublūstris, e, adj. (sub and cf. lūx), faintly gleaming, lurid, 9, 373.

subnectō, nexuī, nexus, 3, a., to tie beneath; to bind under, 1, 492; bind, fasten, 4, 139; tie or bind up, 10, 138.

subnīxus, a, um, p. of obs. subnītor; resting or seated on, 1, 506; sustained, defended by, 3, 402; held up by or bound under, 4, 217.

subolēs, is, f., a shoot; twig, sprout; offspring, of men, 4, 328.

subrēmigō, 1, n., to row lightly, swim along, 10, 227.

subrīdeō, rīsī, 2, n., to smile, 1, 254; 10, 742.

subrigō, 3, a. (sub and regō), to raise up, erect, 4, 183; cf. surgō.

subsidiū, iī, n. (sub and cf. sedeō), that which remains behind; a reserve; support; relief, 10, 214; aid, 12, 733.

subsīdō, sēdī, sessus, 3, n. and a., to sit or settle down, 12, 492; to sink down, fall, subside, 5, 820; remain, 5, 498; subside, remain below, be lost or disappear, 12, 836; w. acc., to lie in wait for, remain, or watch for the spoils of, 11, 268.

subsistō, stitī, 3, n. and a., to stand after; halt, stand still, 2, 243; wait, remain, 11, 506; tarry, remain behind, 2, 739; stop, 12, 491; withstand, resist, hold out, 9, 806.

subtēmen, inis, n. (subtexō), that which is woven under or passed under or across the warp in weaving; the cross thread, weft, woof, or filling; thread, 3, 483.

subter, prep. w. acc. and abl. (sub); prep., below, beneath, under, 3, 695; beneath, 4, 182.

subtexō, texuī, textus, 3, a., to weave beneath; to veil or cover from below; cover, veil, 3, 582.

subtrahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a., to draw from beneath; withdraw, 6, 465; sweep away, 5, 199.

suburgeō, 2, a., to push up to, 5, 202.

subvectō, 1, freq. a., to carry up often, carry up, bring up, 11, 474; transport, convey, 11, 131; carry across, 6, 303.

subvectus, a, um, p. of subvehō.

subvehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a., to carry up; pass., ride up, ascend, 11, 478; 5, 721; sail, float up, 8, 58.

subveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., to come up to; relieve, succor, 12, 406.

subvolvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., to roll up, 1, 424.

succēdō, cessī, cessus, 3, n. and a. (sub and cēdō), *to go, come up to or under*, with dat., or acc. and prep., or without a case, *to go up to, visit*, 8, 507; *ascend*, 12, 235; *come up to, advance to*, 2, 478; *approach*, 7, 214; *encounter*, 10, 847; *enter*, 1, 627; *creep under, disappear beneath*, 5, 93; *to descend into the earth, to be buried*, 11, 103; *take up, take upon one's self*, 2, 723; *go under, be yoked to*, 3, 541; *to follow*, 11, 481; *to turn out well; succeed, come to pass*, 11, 794.

succendō, cendī, cēnsus, 3, a. (sub and obs. candō; cf. incendo), *to set on fire from beneath; fig., inflame, incite*, 7, 496.

succēpī, see suscipiō.

successus, ūs, m. (succēdō), *a going up, an advance; success, good fortune*, 2, 386; *speed*, 12, 616.

1. **succidō**, 3, n. (sub and cadō), *to fall down; sink down*, 12, 911.

2. **succidō**, cīdī, cīsus, 3, a. (sub and caedō), *to cut beneath; cut, sever*, 9, 762.

succinctus, a, um, p. of succingō.

succingō, cīnxī, cīnctus, 3, a. (sub and cingō), *to gird beneath; gird up; wrap*, 10, 634; *gird*, 1, 323.

succipiō, see suscipiō.

succīsus, a, um, p. of 2. succidō.

succumbō, cubuī, cubitus, 3, n. (sub and cubō), *to fall down; succumb, yield*, 4, 19.

succurrō, curri, cursus, 3, n. (sub and currō), *to run up; run to assist; with dat., to aid, succor, relieve, help*, 1, 630; *impers., succurrit, it comes into the mind, occurs, seems*, 2, 317.

Sūcrō, ōnis, *a Rutulian*, 12, 505.

sūcus, ī, m., *juice*.

sudēs, is, f., *a stake; a palisade*, 11, 473.

sūdō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., *to sweat*, w. abl., 2, 582, et al.; *ooze out, distill*.

sūdor, ōris, m. (sūdō), *sweat*, 2, 174.

sūdus, a, um, adj. (se- and udus), *dry; subst., sūdum, ī, n., clear weather; clear sky*, 8, 529.

suēscō, suēvī, suētus, 3, inc. n. and a., *to become accustomed, to be wont, used, accustomed*, 3, 541.

suētus, a, um, p. of suēscō.

suffectus, a, um, p. of sufficiō.

sufferō, sustulī, sublātus, ferre, irreg. a. (sub and ferō), *to carry from beneath, bear up, sustain; resist; withstand*, 2, 492. For the tenses of the perfect stem and participle in the sense of *lift up, take away*, etc., see tollō.

sufficiō, fēcī, fectus, 3, a. and n. (sub and faciō), *to make or produce underneath or within anything; dye; tinge, suffuse*, 2, 210; *raise up, produce; supply, lend, afford*, 2, 618; *to be adequate to, sufficient for; strong enough, able*, 5, 22.

suffodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a. (sub and fodiō), *to dig underneath; pierce, stab, run through*, 11, 671.

suffossus, a, um, p. of suffodiō.

suffundō, fūdī, fūsus, 3, a. (sub and fundō), *to pour from below; pour through; overspread, suffuse*, 1, 228.

suffusus, a, um, p. of suffundō.

suggerō, gessī, gestus, 3, a. (sub and gerō), *to bring or put under or up to; supply, reach*, 10, 333; *place beneath, apply to*, 7, 463.

suī (gen.), sibi (dat.), sē or, emphasized, sēsē (acc. and abl.), reflex. pron., sing. and pl., *of himself, herself, itself, themselves, etc.*, freq.; abl. with 1. cum, **sēcum**, *with one's self*, 4, 29.

sulcō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (sulcus), *to plow*, 5, 158.

sulcus, ī, m., *a furrow*, 6, 844; *furrow*, 1, 425; *track, train*, 2, 697.

Sulmō, ōnis, m., *a Latin*, 9, 412.

sulphur, uris, n., *sulphur*, 2, 698.

sulphureus, a, um, adj. (sulphur), *sulphureous*, 7, 517.

sum, fuī, esse, irreg. n., *to be*, as the copula between subject and predicate, freq.; *to exist, be*, 2, 325, et al.; *to pertain, belong to*; *one has or possesses*, 3, 433, et al.; impers., *to be possible, one can, one may*, 6, 596; imperat., **estō**, *be it so, grant*, 4, 35; p. fut., **futūrus**, a, um, *about to be; future*, 4, 622; subst., **futūrum**, ī, n., *the future*, 4, 508; pl., *things to come*, 6, 12; archaic forms, pres. subj., **fuam**, ās, at, -ant, from **fuō**, 10, 108; imperf. subj., **forem**, ēs, et, -ent, inf., **fore**, 1, 235; **rēs est alicui cum aliquō**, *one has a contest with one*, 9, 155.

summa, ae, f. (f. of summus, sc. rēs), *the chief thing; chief point*, 12, 572; *the sum and substance; all, the whole*, 4, 237; **summa bellī**, *the command or direction of the war*, 10, 70.

summergō, mersī, mersus, 3, a. (sub and mergō), *to plunge beneath; submerge, sink*, 1, 40.

summersus, a, um, p. of summergō.

summittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a. (sub and mittō), *to send or put under; yield*, 4, 414; p., **summissus**, a, um, *let down; bowing down, kneeling, prostrate*, 3, 93; *submissive*, 10, 611; *humble*, 12, 807.

summōtus, a, um, p. of summoveō.

summoveō, mōvī, mōtus, 2, a. (sub and moveō), *to move from beneath; remove, drive away*, 6, 316; *separate*, 7, 226.

summus, a, um, see superus.

sūmō, sūmpsī, sūptus, (sub and emō), *to take up*, 2, 518; *to take, accept, receive; to exact, take, inflict*, 2, 576; *adopt, select, choose*, 4, 284; *assume, put on*.

sūptus, a, um, p. of sūmō.

suō, suī, sūtus, 3, a., *to sew or stitch; fasten, form compactly*; p., **sūtus**, a, um; p. subst., **sūtum**, ī, n., *texture, plate, or scale of a coat of mail*, 10, 313.

super, prep. with acc. and abl., and adv.; with acc., *over, above*, 1, 379; *beyond*, 6, 794; *upon, on*, 1, 295, 680; *besides*; **super ūsque**, *even beyond, beyond*, 11, 317; with abl., *upon*, 1, 700; *over (him or his body)*, 5, 482; *about, of, concerning*, 1, 750, et al.; *for, for the sake of*, 4, 233 et al.; adv., *above*, 4, 684, et al.; *above, from above*, 10, 384; *moreover*, 4, 606; *besides*, 1, 29; *more than enough*, 2, 642; *remaining, surviving, left (with ellipsis of esse)*, 3, 489, et al.; *still (or above)*, 4, 684; of time, *in, during*, 9, 61.

supera, ōrum, see superus.

superbia, ae, f. (superbus), *haughtiness, pride, arrogance, audacity, insolence*, 1, 529.

superbus, a, um, adj. (super), *overbearing, haughty, proud, insolent, fierce*, 1, 523; *superior, mighty*, 1, 21; *audacious*, 12, 326; *hard, cruel*, 12, 877; *stately, superb, magnificent, splendid*, 1, 639.

superēmineō, 2, n. and a., *to rise above, tower above*, 1, 501.

superesse, see supersum.

superī, see superus.

superiaciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a., *to throw above or over; overcast, overtop*, 11, 625.

superimmineō, 2, *to overhang, press upon*, 12, 306.

superimpōnō, *no perf.*, positus, 3, a., *to place above; lay upon*, 4, 497.

superīfundō, *no perf.*, fūsus, 3, a., *to pour out upon (by tmesis)*, 6, 254.

superīsternō, īnstrāvī, īnstrātus, 3, a., *to spread over; pass., to cover*, understood by some as used by tmesis in 2, 722.

supernē, adv. (supernus), *from above, out above, above*, 6, 658.

superō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (super), *surmount; go over*, 6, 676; *rise above*, 2, 219; *pass by or beyond*, 1, 244; *make one's way through*, 8, 95; *overpower, slay*, 1, 350; *overcome, conquer*, 2, 311; *prevail*, 5, 22; *surmount*, 3, 368; *remain, survive, be still living*, 3, 339; *be left; remain*, 12, 873; *be proud, elated, rejoice*, 5, 473; **superāre ascēnsū**, *to mount, ascend*, 2, 303.

superstāns, antis, p. of superstō.

superstes, itis, adj. (superstō), *remaining over, surviving*, 11, 160.

superstitiō, ōnis, f. (superstō), *a standing over anything; religious awe; superstition*, 8, 187; *sacred oath, fear-inspiring oath*, 12, 817.

superstō, *no perf. nor sup.*, 1, n., *to stand over*, 10, 540.

supersum, fuī, esse, irreg., n., *to be over; to be left, remain (separated by tmesis)*, 2, 567; *survive*, 8, 399.

superus, a, um, adj. (super), *above, upper, supreme*, 3, 20; *of the upper world as opposed to Hades*, 2, 91; 10, 40; **superae sēdēs**, *the sky, Olympus*, 11, 532; **supera**, *the upper world*, 7, 562; *the sky, heaven*, 6, 787; subst., **superī**, ōrum, m., *those of the upper world, the living as opposed to the dead*, 6, 481; *the gods above, or gods of Olympus as*

opposed to the infernal gods, 1, 4; **superl.**, **suprēmus**, a, um, *the highest; most exalted*, 10, 350; *illustrious*, 7, 220; *extreme*, 3, 590; *last, final*, 2, 11; subst., **suprēmum**, ī, n., *the end*, 12, 803; pl., **suprēma**, ōrum, *the last honors, rites*, 6, 213; adv., **suprēmum**, *for the last time*, 3, 68; **superl.**, **summus**, a, um, *the uppermost, topmost, highest*, 2, 463; *situated on a height; high*, 2, 166; *the highest part of, summit of, top of*, 2, 302, et al.; *surface of*, 5, 819, et al.; *main, chief*, 1, 342; *utmost, greatest*, 5, 197; *supreme*, 1, 665; *most important*, 9, 227; *latest, last*, 2, 324, et al.; **summa rēs**, *the chief or common interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict*, 2, 322; subst., **summum**, ī, n., *the top*.

superveniō, vēnī, ventus, 4, n., *to come over or upon; come unexpectedly; fall upon*, 12, 356.

supervolō, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly over or above*, 10, 522.

supīnus, a, um, adj. (sub), *on the back; bent backward; of the hands bent back in supplication, suppliant*, 3, 176.

suppleō, plēvī, plētus, 2, a. (sub and pleō, fill), *to fill up; to supply, furnish*, 3, 471.

supplex, icis, adj. (supplicō, beseech), *bending the knee under; kneeling; entreating, suppliant*, 3, 439; subst., **supplex**, icis, c., *a suppliant*, 2, 542.

suppliciter, adv. (supplex), *in a suppliant manner; suppliantly; as a suppliant or suppliants*, 1, 481.

supplicium, īī, n. (supplex), *a kneeling to receive blows; punishment*, 4, 383; *penalty*, 6, 740; *hurt, wound*, 6, 499.

suppōnō, posuī, positus, 3, a. (sub and pōnō), *to put, place under*, 6, 24;

put to the throat, thrust under, 6, 248.

suppositus (**suppostus**), a, um, p. of **suppōnō**.

suprā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (f. **superā**, sc. parte), *over*, 3, 194; *above*, 12, 839; *upon*, 9, 553; after its case, 4, 240; adv., *above*, 7, 32.

suprēmus, see **superus**.

sūra, ae, f., *the calf of the leg; the leg*, 1, 337.

surgō, **surrēxī**, **surrēctus**, 3, ā. and n. (sub and **regō**), *to raise, prick up*, 4, 183; *rise, spring up, arise*, 3, 513, et al.; as an enemy, 10, 28; *to swell*, 9, 30; *to tower up*, 10, 725; *increase, grow, rise*, 4, 274; *impend, threaten*, 4, 43. Cf. **subrigō**.

sūs, **suis**, c., *a hog, swine*, 1, 635; *sow*, 3, 390.

susceptus, a, um, p. of **suscipiō**.

suscipiō, **cēpī** (**succēpī**, 1, 175), **cep-tus**, 3, a. (sub and **capiō**), *to take up*, 4, 391; *receive, catch*, 1, 175; *conceive, beget*, 4, 327; *undertake*, 6, 629; *reply*, 6, 723; *to take up the new-born child*; pass., *to be born*, 4, 327.

suscitō, **āvī**, **ātus**, 1, a., *to stir up, turn up; to rekindle*, 5, 743; *rouse, incite*, 2, 618; *call forth*, 8, 455.

1. **suspectus**, a, um, p. of **suspiciō**.

2. **suspectus**, **ūs**, m. (**suspiciō**), *a looking up; upward views; distance upward, height*, 6, 579; *elevation*, 9, 530.

suspendō, **pendī**, **pēnsus**, 3, a., *to hang up*, 6, 859; *hang*, 1, 318; p., **suspēnsus**, a, um, *suspended, scarcely touching the ground or water*, 7, 810; *hanging*, 8, 190; as adj., *in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, in doubt*, 6, 722; *anxious*, 2, 729; *filled with awe*, 3, 372.

suspiciō, **spexī**, **spectus**, 3, a. and n.

(sub and **speciō**, look), *to look up to*, 6, 668; *behold, see; look upon with wonder; admire; survey*, 1, 438; p., **suspectus**, a, um, *suspected, conjectured, guessed at; in suspicion, suspicious, mistrusted*, 2, 36; *causing suspicion, fear, apprehension; distrusted*, 3, 550.

suspīrō, **āvī**, **ātus**, 1, n. and a., *to breathe from beneath or deeply; to sigh*, 1, 371.

sustentō, **āvī**, **ātus**, 1, intens. a. (**sustineō**), *to uphold; hold up, support, sustain*, 10, 339; *poise*, 10, 304; *second, support*, 11, 224; *maintain*, 12, 662; *bear up against, withstand*, 11, 873.

sustineō, **tinuī**, **tentus**, 2, a. (sub and **teneō**), *to hold up; sustain, bear*, 7, 786; *hold up, poise*, 12, 726; *hold, wave*, 7, 398; *check, withstand*, 10, 799; *keep off*, 11, 750; *repel*, 9, 708; *maintain, support*.

sustulī, see **tollō**.

sūtilis, e, adj. (**suō**), *stitched together, sewed; made of stitched hides or skins*, 6, 414.

sūtum, ī, see **suō**.

suus, a, um, poss. pron. (**suī**), *his, her, its, their; his own, etc.*, 6, 641, et al.; *proper, appropriate, peculiar; fitting*, 5, 54; *favorable, friendly, propitious*, 5, 832; emphatic for **ēius**, 4, 633; subst., **suī**, **ōrum**, m., *one's friends, kinsmen, countrymen, followers, etc.*, 6, 611, et al.

Sybaris, is, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 363.

1. **Sŷchaeus**, ī, m., *a Tyrian prince, the husband of Dido*, 1, 343, et al.

2. **Sŷchaeus**, a, um, adj. (**Sŷchaeus**), *pertaining to Sychaeus, of Sychaeus*, 4, 552.

Sŷmaethius, a, um, adj. (**Sŷmaethum**), *of Symaethum, a river and*

town on the eastern coast of Sicily; Symaethian, 9, 584.

syrtis, is, f., *a sand-bank or shoal in the sea; esp., Syrtis Maior and Syrtis Minor, on the northern coast of Africa, 4, 41; a sand-bank, shoal, 1, 111.*

T

tābeō, 2, n., *to melt; drip, be drenched, 1, 173; to waste away, be wan, 12, 221.*

tābēs, is, f. (tābeō), *a melting, wasting away; repining, woe, grief, 6, 442.*

tābidus, a, um, adj. (tābeō), *melting away; wasting, consuming, 3, 137.*

tabula, ae, f., *a board, plank, 1, 119.*

tabulātum, ī, n. (tabula), *a planking; floor, platform, story, 2, 464.*

tābum, ī, n. (tābeō), *corrupt matter; putrid blood; gore, 3, 29.*

Taburnus, ī, m., *a ridge of the Apennines south of Caudium, 12, 715.*

taceō, uī, itus, 3, n. and a., *to be silent, not to speak, 2, 94; to be still, quiet, hushed, 4, 525; leave unmentioned; p., tacēns, entis, noiseless, silent, 6, 265; p., tacitus, a, um, passed over in silence, unmentioned, 6, 841; unobserved, 2, 568; unexpressed, secret, hidden, 4, 67; silent, in silence, 2, 125; silent, speechless, 4, 364; still, noiseless, 6, 386; calm, 1, 502; quiet, solitary, in the night, 7, 343; per tacitum, in silence, quietly, 9, 31.*

1. **tāctus**, a, um, p. of tangō.

2. **tāctus**, ūs, m. (tangō), *a touching; touch, 2, 683.*

taeda, ae, f., *pitch-pine, 4, 505; a brand, 7, 71; torch, nuptial torch, 4, 18; marriage, 4, 339.*

taedet, taedit or taesum est, 2, impers. a., *it irks, wearies, disgusts me, thee, etc.; I (thou, he, etc.) am wearied, tired, 4, 451.*

taenia, ae, f., *a band, fillet; hair-band; ribbon, braid, forming the ends of the vitta, 5, 269.*

taeter, tra, trum, adj. (taedet), *disagreeable; foul, loathsome, 3, 228.*

Tagus, ī, m., *a Rutulian, 9, 418.*

tālāris, e, adj. (tālus, ankle), *pertaining to the ankle; subst., tālāria, ium, n., sandals; winged sandals, 4, 239.*

talentum, ī, n., *a Grecian monetary weight or sum, varying in different periods and countries; a talent, equal in value to about \$1200; large sum, weight, or amount, 5, 112, et al.*

tālis, e, adj., *such, in kind or nature; correlative to quālis, such, 1, 503; such, of such sort or kind, 1, 74; without quālis, such as has been said, 1, 50; such as follows; this, 1, 131; so distinguished, so great, 1, 335; so critical, 11, 303; introducing a comparison, 9, 710.*

Talos, ī, m., *a Rutulian, 12, 513.*

tam, correlative to *quam*, *so much, by so much, 7, 787; without quam, so as, so much, in such a manner, to such a degree, freq.*

tamen, conj., *however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet.*

tamquam, adv., *so as, just as, as if.*

Tanais, is, m., *a Rutulian, 12, 513.*

tandem, adv. (tam), *at length, at last, finally, 2, 76, et al.; pray then, now, 1, 369.*

tangō, tetigī, tāctus, 3, a., *to touch, 3, 324, et al.; of lightning, strike, blast; of touching a shore, reach, enter, arrive at, 4, 612; fig., affect, move, 1, 462; encounter, experience, 4, 551; overtake, come home to, 4, 596.*

tantus, a, um, adj., *so great, such, regularly followed by quantus; alone, 1, 606, et al.; explanatory, so great,*

such, 1, 33, et al.; followed by *quam*, *so great as*, 6, 352, et al.; adv., *tantum*, *so much*, 6, 877; *just so much*; *only*, 2, 23; *tantō*, *by so much*, *so much*, 6, 79; in *tantum*, *to such a degree or height*, *so high*, 6, 876; *tantum* — *quantum*, *so great (such, so much)* — *as*.

tapēte, is, n. and *tapēs*, ētis (acc. pl., *tapētas*), m., *a coverlet*; *tapestry*, *hanging*; *a carpet*, 9, 358; abl. pl., *tapētis* (perhaps from *tapētum*, ī), *with housings*, 7, 277.

Tarchō, ōnis or ontis, m., *an Etrurian prince, ally of Aeneas*, 11, 727, et al.

tardō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (*tardus*), *to render slow*; *hinder*, *cripple*, *delay*, 5, 453; *impede*, *enfeeble*, 6, 731; *hold back*, *detain*, *retard*, 11, 21.

tardus, a, um, adj., *slow*, *sluggish*, *tardy*, 5, 154; *backward*, *lingering*, *coming on late*, 1, 746; *sluggish*, *gross*, *carnal*, 6, 720.

Tarentum, ī, n., *Tarentum*, *a city of Greek origin on the coast of lower Italy*, 3, 551.

Tarpēia (trisyll.), ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tarpēius (trisyll.), a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Tarpeian rock or precipitous part of the Capitoline Hill at Rome*; *Tarpeian*, 8, 347.

Tarquinius, a, um, adj., *Tarquinian*; *the designation of the Roman gens to which belonged Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus*, 6, 817; subst., *Tarquinius*, īī, *Tarquinius* or *Tarquin*, 8, 646.

Tarquitus, ī, m., *a Rutulian slain by Aeneas*, 10, 550.

Tartara, see *Tartarus*.

Tartareus, a, um, adj. (*Tartarus*), *pertaining to Tartarus*; *Tartarean*, 6, 551; in a general sense, *infernal*, *Tartarean*, 6, 295.

Tartarus, ī, m., pl., *Tartara*, ōrum, n., *the lower world, Hades*; *especially that portion which was set apart for the wicked*; *Tartarus*, 5, 734, et al.

Tatius, īī, m., *Titus Tatius, a Sabine king, at first hostile to Romulus, but at last joint king with him over Romans and Sabines*, 8, 638.

taureus, a, um, adj. (*taurus*), *of bulls*; *bull's-*, 9, 706.

taurinus, a, um, adj. (*taurus*), *of a bull or bull's*, 1, 368.

taurus, ī, m., *a bull, steer, ox, bullock*, 2, 202, et al.

tēctum, ī, n. (*tegō*), *a covering*; *roof*, 2, 302; *a house*, 1, 425; *building*, 3, 134; 6, 29; *palace*, 1, 632; *habitation, dwelling, abode*, 6, 211; *shelter, haunt, covert*, 6, 8; *battlement*, 9, 558.

tēctus, a, um, p. of *tegō*.

tēcum, see *tū*.

Tegeaeus, a, um, adj. (*Tegea*), *of Tegea, a town in Arcadia*; *Tegean, Arcadian*, 5, 299.

tegmen (*tegumen*), inis, n. (*tegō*), *a means of covering*; *skin, hide*, 1, 275; *clothing*, 3, 594; *shield*, 9, 577; *tegmen crūrum*, *close-fitting trousers worn by Phrygians*, 11, 777.

tegō, tēxī, tēctus, 3, a., *to cover*, 3, 25, et al.; *cover in the funeral urn, inclose*, 6, 228; *surround, encompass*, 11, 12; *protect, defend, shield*, 2, 430; *shelter*, 3, 583; *hide, conceal*, 3, 236; *shut up*, 2, 126; *overshadow*, 8, 95.

tegumen, see *tegmen*.

tēla, ae, f. (*texō*), *a web*; *the long thread of a woven fabric*; *the warp*; *web*, 4, 264.

Tēleboae, ārum (um), m., *a people of Acarnania, a part of whom migrated to the island of Capreae in the Bay of Naples*, 7, 735.

tellūs, ūris, f., *the earth*, 6, 140; *ground*, *soil*, *earth*, 1, 358; *land*, 1, 171; *a land* (of an island), 1, 34; *a country*, *territory*, *state*, *kingdom*, 11, 245; personified, **Tellūs**, *the goddess Tellus or Earth*, 4, 166.

Telōn, ōnis, m., *king of the Teleboans in the island of Capreae*, 7, 734.

tēlum, ī, n., *a missile weapon*, freq.; *a bolt*, 1, 665; *shaft*, *arrow*, 1, 191; *spear*, *lance*, *javelin*, 1, 99; *weapon*, 2, 447; *point*, 12, 387; *blow* or *caestus*, 5, 438.

temerē, adv., *by chance*; *promiscuously*, 9, 329; *in vain*, 9, 375.

temerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a, *to treat recklessly*; *outrage*; *desecrate*, *defile*, *profane*, 6, 840.

temnō, 3, a., *to despise*, *disdain*, *scorn*, *defy*, 1, 665; p., **temnendus**, a, um, *to be despised*; *insignificant*, *small*, 10, 737.

tēmō, ōnis, m., *the tongue or pole of a plow or cart*; *wagon*, *chariot*, 12, 470.

temperō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (**tempus**), *to attemper*; *combine in due proportions*; with acc., *regulate*, *adjust*; *refresh*; *allay*, *moderate*, *calm*, 1, 146; *restrain*, 1, 57; with abl. or dat., *abstain from*, 2, 8.

tempestās, ātis, f. (**tempus**), *a portion of time*; *a season*; *weather*; *flashing light*; *radiance*, 9, 20; *a storm*, *tempest*, 1, 53; *cloud*, *tempest of missiles*, 12, 284; *storm of war*, 7, 223; *calamity*, 11, 423; *cloud*, personif., **Tempestātēs**, um, *demons of storms*, *storms*, 5, 772.

templum, ī, n. (cf. τέμνω, *cut off*), *a portion of the heavens marked out or cut off for auguries*; *a place set apart as holy*; *holy ground*; *a shrine*, *fane*, *chapel*, *temple*, 1, 416, et al.

temptāmentum, ī, n. (**temptō**), *a trial*; *essay*; *experiment*; *approach*, 8, 144.

temptō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (**teneō**), *to hold much*; *handle*, *feel*; *make trial in any way*; *examine*, *investigate*, *search out*, *test*, *sound*, *explore*, 2, 38; *seek for*, *attempt to find*, *seek*, 3, 146; *seek to win the mind*, *approach*, *conciliate*, *gain*, 4, 113; *attempt*, *try*, *essay*, 2, 334; *assail*, *attack*, 11, 350; *stir up*, *provoke*, 10, 87.

tempus, oris, n. 1. *Time in general*, *a period*, *time*, 1, 278; *interval* or *space of time*, 4, 433; *crisis*, *circumstance*, *juncture*, 7, 37; *season*, *fitting time*, *opportunity*, *proper moment*, 4, 294; **ex longō** (**tempore**), *in or for a long time*, 9, 64. 2. *The temple of the forehead*, 9, 418; commonly pl., 2, 684; of animals, 12, 173.

tenāx, ācis, adj. (**teneō**), *holding on or fast*; *tenacious*; *adhering to*, *persistent in*, w. gen., 4, 188.

tendō, tetendī, tentus or tēnsus, 3, a. and n., *to stretch*; *stretch forth* or *out*, 6, 314; *strain*, *lift*, *raise*, 2, 405; *hold*, *reach out* or *up*, 2, 674; *direct*, 1, 410; *aim*, 5, 489; *strain*, *bend*, 7, 164; *shoot*, 9, 606; *stretch*, *fill*, 3, 268; n., *reach*, *extend*, *descend*, 4, 446; *hold*, *direct one's course*, *go to*, *proceed*, 5, 286, et al.; *advance*, 12, 917; 9, 795; *hasten*, 2, 321; *make for*, *advance*, 2, 205; *hold one's flight*, *fly*, 6, 198; *make one's way to*, *visit* (*ad* omitted), 6, 696; *maintain*, *keep one's course*, 5, 21; *stretch the tents*; *encamp*, 2, 29; *tend*, *lead*, 6, 541; *struggle*, *endeavor*, *strive*, 5, 155; *contend*, 12, 553; *design*, *purpose*, *intend*, 1, 18; *essay*, *try to answer*, 9, 377; **quō tenditis**, *what is your purpose?* 5, 670.

tenebrae, ārum, f., *darkness*, 9, 425; *gloom*, 6, 238; 2, 92; *dark abode*, 6, 545.

tenebrōsus, a, um, adj. (tenebrae), *dark, dusky, murky*, 5, 839.

Tenedos, ī, f., *an island in the Aegean about five miles from shore in sight of Troy*, 2, 21.

teneō, uī, tentus, 2, a. and n. (rel. to tendō), *to hold*, in every sense, freq.; *hold fast, grasp*, 2, 530; 12, 754; *cling to*, 2, 490; *keep, hold*, 1, 482; *inhabit*, 1, 12; *gain, reach*, 1, 400; *seize upon*, 12, 673; *hold one's course through, traverse*, 7, 287; *hold, direct one's way*, 1, 370; *retain*, 6, 235; *to have, inherit*, 5, 121; *preserve, maintain, observe*, 3, 408; *govern, rule*, 1, 236; *detain*, 1, 670; *withhold, forbid*, 12, 819; *bind, control*, 2, 159; *fill, possess*, 1, 132; *keep in mind or memory*; n., *have possession, be master*, 2, 505; **prīma tenēre**, *to take the lead*, 10, 157; **sē tenēre**, *stand fast*, 7, 589.

tener, era, erum, adj., *tender*, 2, 406; *young*, 11, 578; *light, delicate*, 3, 449; *thin*, 9, 699.

tenor, ōris, m. (teneō), *a holding on; a continuous course; course*.

tentōrium, īī, n. (tendō), *a tent*, 1, 469.

tenuis, e, adj. (cf. tendō), *stretched out; slender, thin*, 4, 278; *light*, 3, 448; *little*, 10, 511; *airy, ethereal*, 6, 292; *delicate, fine*, 4, 264; *scanty, yielding a scanty livelihood*, 8, 409; *reduced, perishing, sinking*, 5, 690; *simple, trivial, humble*.

tenus, prep. w. gen. or abl., *placed after its case (rel. to tendō), as far as; up to*, 2, 553; *down to, to*, 3, 427; *to*, 1, 737; **hāc tenus**, *separated by tmesis, thus far*, 5, 603.

tepefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a., *to make tepid or warm*; pass., *to reek*, 9, 333.

tepefactus, a, um, p. of tepefaciō.

tepeō, 2; n., *to be moderately warm; to reek*, 8, 196.

tepēscō, uī, 3, inc. n. (tepeō); *to grow warm*, 9, 701.

tepidus, a, um, adj. (tepeō), *lukewarm, tepid; warm*, 3, 66; *smoking, reeking*, 9, 455.

ter, num. adv. (trēs), *thrice, three times*, 1, 94, et al.

terebinthus, ī, f., *the turpentine tree; a kind of ebony*, 10, 136.

terebrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terebra, *an instrument for boring*), *to bore through; pierce, penetrate*, 2, 38; *take out by boring, bore out*, 3, 635.

teres, etis, adj. (terō), *rubbed or rounded off smooth; tapering*, 7, 665; *polished*, 5, 313; *well twisted, strong*, 11, 579.

Tēreus, eī or eos, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 675.

tergeminus, a, um, adj., *of threefold birth; threefold, having three bodies*, 8, 202; *of three forms or names; triple*, 4, 511.

tergeō, tersī, tersus, 2, a., and **tergō**, 3, a., *to wipe; clean, polish*, 7, 626.

tergum, ī, and **tergus**, oris (1, 211; 9, 764), n., *the back of men or animals*, 1, 296, et al.; *the stern of a ship*, 5, 168; *skin, hide*, 1, 211; *gauntlet, hide*, 5, 403; *form, frame, body*, 2, 231; *carcass, body*, 1, 635; *length, long body*, 2, 208; *a layer, plate*, 10, 482; pl., **terga**, ōrum, *members, frame*, 6, 422; *gauntlets*, 5, 419; **ā tergō**, *behind*, 1, 186; *in tergum, to the rear*, 11, 653; **vertere or dare terga**, *to run away, retreat*, 6, 491; 9, 794.

tergus, oris, n., see **tergum**.

termino, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terminus),
to put bounds to; limit, 1, 287.

terminus, ī, m., a boundary line;
limit, end, destiny, 4, 614.

ternī, ae, a., distrib. num. adj. (trēs),
three each, 5, 247; as a cardinal,
three, 1, 266; once in the sing.,
ternō ordine, in triple rank, in three
tiers, 5, 120.

ternus, a, um, see ternī.

terō, trīvī, trītus, 3, a., to rub; wear,
clash, strike, 5, 324; of time, spend,
pass, 9, 609; waste, 4, 271.

terra, ae, f., the earth; a land, country,
3, 13; land as opposed to sea or
water, 1, 598, et al.; to air, sky, 4,
184, et al.; ground, 1, 395; an estate,
a farm, 6, 811; pl., **terrae**, ārum,
lands, for the sing., 6, 18; the world,
all lands, 4, 607; **orbis terrarum**,
the world, the whole earth, 1, 233;
sub terrās, to the lower world, 4,
654; **terram petere**, to fall upon
the ground prostrate in awe and
fear, 3, 93; in death, 10, 489.

terrēnus, a, um, adj. (terra), made of
earth; earthen, of earth, 11, 850;
earthly, earth-born, 6, 732.

terreō, uī, itus, 2, a., to frighten, alarm,
appall, terrify, freq.; threaten, seek
to terrify, 10, 879.

terribilis, e, adj. (terreō), frightful,
appalling, terrible, fearful, 6, 299,
et al.

terrificō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (terrificus),
to affright, terrify, 4, 210.

terrificus, a, um, adj. (terreō and
faciō), causing terror; dread-inspir-
ing, alarming, terrifying, dreadful,
dread, 5, 524.

territō, 1, freq. a. (terreō), to fill with
alarm; affright, alarm, 4, 187.

territus, a, um, p. of terreō.

terror, ōris, m. (terreō), fright, fear,
dread, alarm, 7, 552, et al.

tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. (trēs),
the third, 1, 265, et al.

tessera, ae, f., a square tablet; a ticket
inscribed with the watchword; the
watchword or password, 7, 637.

testis, is, c., a witness, 5, 789.

testor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (testis), to
testify, bear witness to, with acc. of
object witnessed, 3, 487; to call
to witness, appeal to, with acc. of
witness called upon, 2, 155; invoke,
12, 496; w. object omitted, adjure,
implore, 3, 599; declare, proclaim,
6, 619; beseech (call to witness the
offering), 11, 559.

testūdō, inis, f., a tortoise; a vaulted
roof, vault, 1, 505; a testudo, formed
of the shields of soldiers held over
their heads, 2, 441.

Tetrica, ae, m., a mountain in the
Sabine country, 7, 713.

Teucer (Teucrus), crī, m. 1. Teucer,
first king of Troy, son of the river-
god Scamander, and father-in-law
of Dardanus, 1, 235. 2. Teucer,
son of Telamon and Hesione, half-
brother of Ajax, and founder of
Salamis in Cyprus, 1, 619.

Teucrī, ōrum, m. (Teucer), the Tro-
jans, descendants of Teucer, 1, 38,
et al.; adj., Teucrian, Trojan, 9,
779, et al.

Teucra, ae, f. (Teucer), the Trojan
land; Troy, 2, 26.

Teucrus, ī, see Teucer.

Teuthrās, antis, m., an Arcadian fol-
lower of Pallas, 10, 402.

Teutonicus, a, um, adj. (Teutonī), of
the Teutons, Teutonic, Germanic, 7,
741.

texō, texuī, textus, 3, a., to weave; to
build cunningly; form, fashion,
fabricate, construct, 2, 186; make
intricate movements, interweave,
5, 593; p., **textus**, a, um, woven,

constructed, made, 5, 589; subst., *textum*, ī, n., *that which is woven or plaited*; a texture, 8, 625.
textilis, e, adj. (*texō*), *woven, embroidered*, 3, 485.
textum, ī, n., see *texō*.
textus, a, um, p. of *texō*.
Thaemōn, ōnis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 126.
thalamus, ī, m., *a bedchamber; chamber*, 2, 503; *couch*, 6, 280; *marriage*, 4, 18; *bridals, the bride*, 7, 388; pl., *thalamī*, ōrum, *nuptials, wedlock, marriage*, 6, 94.
Thalia, ae, f., *Thalia, an Oceanid or sea-nymph*, 5, 826.
Thamyris, is, m., *a Trojan*, 12, 341.
Thapsus, ī, f., *Thapsus, a city and peninsula of the eastern coast of Sicily*, 3, 689.
Thaumantias, adis, f. (*Thaumas*), *the daughter of Thaumas, Iris*, 9, 5.
Theānō, ūs, f., *the wife of the Trojan Amycus*, 10, 703.
theātrum, ī, n., *a place for seeing; a theater*, 1, 427; *any place suited for public spectacles; theatri circus, the curving area of a theater, formed by nature*, 5, 288.
Thēbae, ārum, f., *Thebes, the capital of Boeotia*, 4, 470.
Thēbānus, a, um, adj. (*Thēbē*), *of Thebe, in Mysia; Theban*, 9, 697.
Themillās, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 576.
Thermōdōn, ontis, m., *a river of Pontus, in the country of the Amazons*, 11, 659.
Thērōn, ōnis, m., *a Latin warrior slain by Aeneas*, 10, 312.
Thersilochus, ī, m. 1. *A Paeonian allied with the Trojans, and slain by Achilles*, 6, 483. 2. *A Trojan*.
thēsauros, ī, m., *a treasure*, 1, 359.
Thēseus (dissyll.), eī or eos, m., *Theseus, son of Aegeus, and king of*

Athens, who descended with Peirithous into Hades to aid him in his attempt to carry away Proserpina, 6, 121, et al.
Thessandrus, ī, m., *Thessandrus, a Grecian chief*, 2, 261.
Thetis, idis or idos, f., *Thetis, daughter of Nereus and Doris, married to Peleus, of Thessaly, by whom she became the mother of Achilles*, 5, 825.
thiasus, ī, m., *a dance in honor of Bacchus; a wild dance*, 7, 581.
Thoās, antis, m. 1. *Thoas, a Grecian chief*, 2, 262. 2. *An Arcadian, follower of Pallas*, 10, 415.
tholus, ī, m., *a cupola, dome, the vault of a temple, vaulted shrine*, 9, 408.
thōrāx, ācis, acc. pl., -ācas, m., *a corselet, breastplate, cuirass*, 7, 633.
Thrāca, ae, f., *Thrace*, 12, 335.
Thrāces, see *Thrāx*.
Thrācius, a, um, adj., *Thracian*, 5, 536, et al.
Thrāx, ācis, adj., *Thracian*; subst. pl., *Thrāces*, um, *Thracians*, 3, 14, et al.
Thrēicius, a, um, adj., *Thracian*, 3, 51, et al.; *Thracian in character, northern*, 11, 659.
Thrēissus, a, um, adj., *Thracian*, 1, 316, et al.; subst., *Thrēissa*, *a huntress*, 11, 858.
Thronius, iī, m., *a Latin*, 10, 753.
Thybrīnus, see *Tiberīnus*.
 1. *Thybris*, see *Tiberis*.
 2. *Thybris*, idis, m., *an ancient king of Latium*, 8, 330.
Thyias (dissyll.), adis, f., *a female worshiper of Bacchus; a Bacchante, Bacchanal, or Thyiad*, 4, 302.
Thymber, brī, m., *a Rutulian, son of Daucus*, 10, 391.
 1. *Thymbraeus*, a, um, adj. (*Thymbra*), *of Thymbra, a town in the Troad, in which was a temple of*

- Apollo*; hence, *Thymbraean*, an epithet of *Apollo*, 3, 85.
2. **Thymbraeus**, ī, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 458.
- Thymbris**, idis, m., a Trojan, 10, 124.
- Thymoetēs**, ae, m., a Trojan, 2, 32, et al.
- thymum**, ī, n., the herb thyme, 1, 436, et al.
- thyrsus**, ī, m., the stalk of a plant; a staff wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, and borne by Bacchus and his worshipers; the thyrsus, 7, 390.
- tiāra**, ae, f., and **tiārās**, ae, m., a head-band or crown worn by the Asiatics; a tiara, 7, 247.
- Tiberinus** (**Thybrinus**, 12, 35), a, um, adj. (Tiberis); pertaining to the Tiber; Tiberine, 1, 13, et al.; subst., **Tiberinus**, m., the river-god, Tiber; the Tiber, 6, 873.
- Tiberis**, is (**Thybris**, 2, 782, et al., idis, acc. -brim, voc. -bri), the river Tiber.
- tibi**, see **tū**.
- tibia**, ae, f., the larger of the shin-bones; a pipe or flute, as this bone was used for a musical pipe.
- Tibur**, uris, n., a city on the eastern border of Latium, 7, 630.
- Tiburs**, tis, adj. (Tibur), of Tibur, 9, 360; n. pl., **Tiburtia**, 7, 670; subst., **Tiburtēs**, um, m., the people of Tibur; the Tiburtines, 11, 757.
- Tiburtus**, ī, m., the founder of Tibur, 7, 671.
1. **tigris**, is or idis, c., a tiger or tigress, 4, 367, et al.
2. **Tigris**, is or idis, f., the name of a ship, 10, 166.
- Timāvus**, ī, m., the Timavus, a river at the head of the Adriatic, northwest of Trieste, 1, 244, et al.
- timeō**, uī, 2, a. and n., to fear, dread, 1, 661, et al.; show fear or terror; to tremble, 5, 505.
- timidus**, a, um, adj. (timeō), subject to fear; fearful, cowardly, trembling, timid, 6, 263, et al.
- timor**, ōris, m. (timeō), fear, apprehension, dread, anxiety, 1, 202; personified, *Fear*, 9, 719.
- tingō**, tīnxī, tinctus, 3, a., to wet; moisten, 3, 665; wash, dip, bathe, 1, 745; imbrue, 12, 358.
- tinnītus**, ūs, m. (tinnīō, jingle), a jingling, rattling, jingle, clinking, 9, 809.
- Tīrynthius**, a, um, adj. (Tīryns), of Tīryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up; Tīrynthian; subst., **Tīrynthius**, īi, m., the Tīrynthian; Hercules, 7, 662.
- Tīsiphonē**, ēs, f., one of the three Furies, 6, 571, et al.
- Tītān**, ānis, m., a Titan, one of the six sons of Caelus and Terra; any descendant of a Titan; the Sun (son of Hyperion), 4, 119.
- Tītānius**, a, um, adj. (Tītān), Titanian, consisting of Titans, 6, 580; of Titanian origin, 6, 725.
- Tīthōnius**, a, um, adj. (Tīthōnus), of Tithonus; **Tīthōnia coniūnx**, Aurora, 8, 384.
- Tīthōnus**, ī, m., brother of Priam, lover of Aurora, by whom he became father of Memnon, 4, 585, et al.
- titubō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a., to totter; p., **titubātus**, a, um, made to totter: tottering, unsteady, 5, 332.
- Tityos**, ī, m., a giant, son of Jupiter and Elara, who was slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona, 6, 595.
- Tmarius**, a, um, adj. (Tmaros), of Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus; Tmarian, 5, 620.
- Tmarus**, ī, m., a Rutulian warrior, 9, 685.
- togātus**, a, um, adj. (toga), wearing the toga; of the toga, 1, 282.

tolerābilis, e, adj. (tolerō), *that can be borne; enduring*, 5, 768.

tolerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (cf. tollō), *to sustain; support, maintain*, 8, 409; *endure*, 8, 515.

tollō, sustulī, sublātus, 3, a., *to lift up, raise, rear*, 1, 66, et al.; *carry, bear*, 1, 692; *bear off*, 5, 390; *remove*, 8, 175; *take or carry away*, 3, 601; *lift, impel*, 10, 295; *remove, take away; end, cause to cease*, 12, 39; *destroy, cut down*, 12, 771; *rouse, excite*, 9, 127; *exalt, praise, extol*, 3, 158; p., sublātus, a, um, *lifted up in spirit; haughty, proud*, 10, 502.

Tolumnius, iī, m., *a Latin chief and soothsayer*, 11, 429, et al.

tondeō, totondī, tōnsus, 2, a., *to shear; finish*, 1, 702; *clip, trim*, 5, 556; *browse, feed upon, graze upon*.

tonitrus, ūs, m. (tonō), *thunder*, 4, 122, et al.; *thunderbolt*, 8, 391.

tonō, uī, 1, n. and a., *to thunder*, 3, 571, et al.; of speech, 11, 383; with acc., *utter, invoke with a loud voice, thunder forth*, 4, 510.

tōnsa, ae, f., *an oar*, 7, 28.

tōnsus, a, um, p. of tondeō.

tormentum, ī, n. (torqueō), *an engine for hurling missiles by means of twisted ropes; a catapult or ballista*, 11, 616; *punishment by the rack, torture*, 8, 487.

torpeō, uī, 2, n., *to be numb, torpid; unmoved*, 9, 499.

torpor, ōris, m. (torpeō), *numbness; fig., dread*, 12, 867.

Torquātus, ī, m. (torquēs, *a twisted collar*), *a surname of Titus Manlius, who wore the collar or torques of a Gallic champion whom he had slain in single combat*, 6, 825.

torqueō, torsi, tortus, 2, a., *to wind, turn, twist*, 4, 575; *roll along*, 6, 551; *whirl, hurl*, 3, 208; *shoot*, 5,

497; *cast, dash*, 1, 108; *direct*, 4, 220; *turn away*, 6, 547; *turn, cause to revolve*, 4, 269; *control*, 12, 180; p., tortus, a, um, *whirled, whirling, impetuous*, 7, 567.

torrēns, entis, see torreō.

torreō, uī, tostus, 2, a. and n., *to burn, scorch, roast, parch*, 1, 179; *rush, roll*, 6, 550; of a river bank, 9, 105; p., torrēns, entis, subst., *a torrent*, 7, 567.

torris, is, m. (torreō), *a firebrand; brand*, 7, 506.

tortilis, e, adj. (torqueō), *of twisted work, winding*, 7, 351.

1. tortus, a, um, p. of torqueō.

2. tortus, ūs, m. (torqueō), *a twisting, coil*, 5, 276.

torus, ī, m., *a bed, couch*, 1, 708; *seat*, 5, 388; *royal seat, throne*, 8, 177; *bank*, 6, 674; *the swelling part of flesh; a brawny muscle*.

torvum and **torva**, adv., see torvus.

torvus, a, um, *stern, grim, wild; savage, lowering*, 3, 677; *fierce*, 6, 571; *shaggy*, 3, 636; adv., torvum and torva, *sternly, wildly*, 7, 399; 6, 467.

tostus, a, um, p. of torreō.

tot, num. adj. pron., indecl., *so many*, 4, 182, et al.

totidem, num. adj. pron., indecl. (tot and idem), *just, even so many; as many*, 4, 183, et al.

totiēns (totiēs), num. adj. (tot), *so many times, so often*, 1, 407, et al.

tōtus, a, um, adj., *the whole, total, entire*, 1, 128, et al.; tōtō corpore, *with all one's strength*, 12, 920.

trabālis, e, adj. (trabs, *a beam*), *of beams; like a beam*, 12, 294.

trabea, ae, f., *a toga of purple cloth, or one of white cloth with horizontal purple stripes, worn by Roman dignitaries, and ascribed to the primitive Latin kings*, 7, 612.

trabs, **trabis**, f., a beam; timber, 1, 552; post, jamb, 1, 449; trunk, 6, 181; tree, 9, 87; ship, 3, 191.

trāctābilis, e, adj. (**trāctō**, handle), that can be handled; indulgent, yielding, flexible, 4, 439; **nōn trāctābilis**, unfavorable, inclement, 4, 53.

1. **trāctus**, a, um, p. of **trahō**.

2. **trāctus**, ūs, m. (**trahō**), a dragging, drawing, an extending; stretch of space, tract, region of land, sea, or sky, 3, 138.

trādō, didī, ditus, 3, a., to give over; give up, submit, 4, 619; intrust, consign, 5, 713.

trahō, trāxī, trāctus, 3, a. (inf., **trāxe** for **trāxisse**, 5, 786), to draw, pull; draw along, drag, 1, 477; tear, 9, 340; carry, sweep along, away, 2, 307; bring, conduct, 6, 753; lead, conduct, 2, 457; draw, catch, 4, 701; draw in, drink, of passion, 4, 101; derive, 8, 511; draw out; extend, protract, 1, 748; spend, 6, 537; **trahere sorte**, draw or assign by lot, distribute, 1, 508.

trāciō, iēcī, iectus, 3, a. and n. (**trāns** and **iaciō**), to throw across, over; pass over, cross, 6, 536; pierce, 2, 273; transfix, 1, 355; p., **trāiectus**, a, um, drawn or passed through, 5, 488; transfixed, pierced, 9, 419.

trāiectus, a, um, p. of **trāciō**.

trāmes, itis, m., a crossway; by-path or narrow way; a pass, 11, 515; course, line, track, 5, 610.

trānō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (**trāns** and **nō**), to swim or sail across, 6, 671; fly across or through, 4, 245.

tranquillus, a, um, adj., calm, still, 2, 203; subst., **tranquillum**, ī, n., a calm; calm weather, 5, 127.

trāns, prep. w. acc., across, with verbs of motion, over, beyond, across;

through, athwart, 7, 65; of rest, on the other side of, beyond, 3, 403.

trānsabeō, abīi, abitus, īre, irreg. a. and n., to go through, pierce through, 9, 432.

trānsadigō, adēgi, adāctus, 3, a., to drive through, thrust, 12, 508; of the object which is stabbed, pierce, 12, 276.

trānscribō, scripsī, scriptus, 3, a., to transfer by writing; enroll, 5, 750; transfer, convey, 7, 422.

trānscurrō, curri or cucurri, cursus, 3, n. and a., to run across; flash or shoot across, 5, 528; traverse, 9, 111.

trānseō, īi, itus, īre, irreg. n. and a., to go across; go through, pass, 12, 926; pass by, 5, 326; pass away, 1, 266; run over, 5, 274; pass through, 9, 413.

trānsferō, tulī, lātus, ferre, irreg. a., to carry over; transfer, remove, 1, 271; give over, 2, 327.

trānsfigō, fixī, fixus, 3, a., to pierce, transfix, 1, 44.

trānsfixus, a, um, p. of **trānsfigō**.

trānsfodiō, fōdī, fossus, 3, a., to dig through; run through, transfix, 9, 544.

trānsfōrmō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to change the form, transform, 7, 416.

trānsiliō, īvī, īi or uī, 4, n. and a. (**trāns** and **saliō**), to leap over; pass over, 10, 658; fly through, 12, 859.

trānsmissus, a, um, p. of **trānsmittō**.

trānsmittō, mīsī, missus, 3, a. and n., to send across; bear or convey across or over, 3, 403; give over, 3, 329; to cross, pass over, fly over, with acc. of the space crossed over, 4, 154; to make across, of a passage or voyage, 6, 313.

trānsportō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., to carry across or over, governing the acc. of the space crossed, 6, 328.

trānstrum, ī, n. (trāns), *a cross-timber; a thwart, transom, or bench for rowers; bench*, 3, 289.

trānsverberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to beat or strike through; pierce through*, 10, 484.

trānsversus, a, um, p. of trānsvertō.

trānsvertō, vertī, versus, 3, a., *to turn across; p., trānsversus, a, um, turned across; across the path or course*, 5, 19; *crosswise*.

trecentī, ae, a, num. adj. (trēs and centum), *three hundred*, 10, 173, et al.

tremebundus, a, um, adj. (tremō), *quivering*, 10, 522.

tremefaciō, fēcī, factus, 3, a. (tremō and faciō), *to cause to tremble or quake; to shake*, 9, 106; *make to tremble with fear; cause to tremble*, 6, 803; p., **tremefactus**, a, um, *trembling*, 2, 382; 10, 102; *quivering*, 2, 629.

tremefactus, a, um, p. of tremefaciō.

tremendus, a, um, p. of tremō.

tremēscō, 3, inc. n. and a. (tremō), *to begin to tremble; to tremble, quake*, 5, 694; *to tremble at*, 3, 648.

tremō, uī, 3, n. and a., *to tremble, quake, shake, quiver*, 5, 198; *tremble at, fear, dread*, 8, 296; p., **tremendus**, a, um, *to be trembled at; dreadful, fearful, terrible*, 2, 199.

tremor, ōris, m. (tremō), *a trembling; quaking; tremor, a shudder, horror*, 2, 121.

tremulus, a, um (tremō), *tremulous, quivering*, 7, 395.

trepidō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (trepidus), *to be in trepidation, alarm or panic*, 10, 788; *to hurry, hasten to and fro or about*, 2, 685; *to hasten (with inf.)*, 9, 114; *to strive nervously, make trembling effort*, 12, 403.

trepidus, a, um, adj., *agitated, uneasy, disturbed, trembling, affrighted*, 2, 380; *excited, tumultuous*, 11, 300; *confused, in disorder*, 10, 283; *alarmed, fearful of, anxious for*, w. gen., 12, 589; *panic-stricken*, 12, 583.

trēs, tria, gen. trium, acc. trēs, adj., *three*, 1, 108, et al.

tria, see trēs.

tribus, ūs, f., *one of three original grand divisions of the Roman people; and retained as the designation of similar bodies of the people when they were multiplied; a (Roman) tribe*, 7, 708.

tricorpor, oris, adj. (trēs and corpus), *three-bodied*, 6, 289.

tridēns, entis, adj. (trēs and dēns), *three-pronged, trident*, 5, 143; subst., **tridēns**, entis, m., *a triple-pointed spear; trident*, 1, 138.

trietēricus, a, um, adj., *triennial*, 4, 302.

trifaux, faucis, adj., *found only once (trēs and faux), three-throated, three-voiced, triple*, 6, 417.

trīgintā, num. adj., indecl., *thirty*, 1, 269.

trilīx, īcis, adj. (trēs and līcium, *thread*), *of three threads or leashes; of three layers of thread; three-ply; triple*, 3, 467.

Trīnacia, ae, f. (Τρινακρία, *with three promontories*), *the three-cornered land; Sicily, Trinacia*, 3, 440.

Trīnacrius, a, um, adj. (Trīnacia), *Sicilian*, 3, 384.

triō, ōnis, m., *an ox as the breaker of the sod in plowing; the "Team" or "Wain"*; pl., **Triōnēs**, um, m., *the constellation of the greater and lesser bear*, 1, 744.

triplex, icis, adj. (trēs and plicō), *threefold, triple*, 10, 784, et al.

tripus, *odis*, m., a three-footed vessel or seat; a tripod, 5, 110; the seat of the priestess of Apollo; an oracle, 3, 360.
tristis, e, adj., sad, sorrowful, 1, 228, et al.; melancholy, woeful, mournful; dismal, gloomy, 4, 243, et al.; grim, stern, 6, 315; dire, 2, 337; inauspicious, 11, 259; fearful, 3, 366; fatal, 5, 411.

trisulcus, a, um, adj. (*trēs* and *sulcus*), three-furrowed; three-forked, 2, 475.

Trītōn, ōnis, m., Triton, a son of Neptune, 1, 144; pl., **Trītōnēs**, um, m, sea-gods of the form of Triton, 5, 824.

Trītōnia, ae, f., see **Trītōnius**.

Trītōnis, idis, f. (**Trītōn**), Pallas or Minerva, so called from Lake Triton near the Lesser Syrtis in Africa, near which, according to an Egyptian fable, she was said to have been born, 2, 226.

Trītōnius, a, um, adj. (**Trītōn**), pertaining to the lake Triton (see **Trītōnis**); Tritonian, an epithet of Pallas, 2, 615, et al; subst., **Trītōnia**, ae, Minerva, Tritonia, 2, 171.

trītus, a, um, p. of *terō*.

triumphō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (*triumphus*), to have the honor of a triumph; with acc. of the country over which the triumph is held, to triumph over, conquer, 6, 836.

triumphus, ī, m., the grand procession at Rome awarded to a victorious general; a victory, 2, 578.

Trivia, ae, f. (*trivium*), an epithet of Hecate or Diana, whose images were placed at the forks of roads, 6, 13, et al.

trivium, īī, n. (*trēs* and *via*), the intersection of three roads; a road-crossing; a public place, 4, 609.

Trōas, adis or ados, f. 1. The Trojan country, the Troad. 2. A Trojan woman, 5, 613.

Trōes, see **Trōs**.

Trōia, ae, f. 1. Troy, the capital of the Troad, 2, 625, et al. 2. A city built by Helenus in Epirus, 3, 349. 3. A part of the city of Acesta in Sicily, 5, 756. 4. The name of an equestrian game of Roman boys, 5, 602.

Trōiānus, a, um, adj. (**Trōia**), Trojan, 1, 19; subst., **Trōiānus**, ī, m., a Trojan, 1, 286; pl., **Trōiānī**, ōrum, m., the Trojans, 5, 688.

Trōilus, ī, m., one of the sons of Priam, 1, 474.

Trōiugena, ae, c. (**Trōia** and cf. *gignō*), of Trojan descent; Trojan, 3, 359; **Trōiugeneae**, ārum, c., Trojans, 8, 117.

Trōius, a, um, adj., of Troy, Trojan, 1, 119.

tropaeum, ī, n., a memorial of the turning (cf. *τρέπειν*, to turn) or rout of an enemy; the trunk of a tree on which were hung the arms or spoils of an enemy slain; any memento of victory; a trophy.

Trōs, ōis, m., Tros, one of the kings of Troy, adj., m., Trojan, 6, 52, et al.; subst., m., **Trōes**, the Trojans, 1, 30, et al.

trucidō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (*trux* and *caedō*), to slaughter, kill, slay, 2, 494.

trudis, is, f. (*trudō*), a pole, boathook, pike, 5, 208.

trūdō, sī, sus, 3, a., to thrust, shove, push, 4, 405.

1. **truncus**, ī, m., the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree; stem, trunk, 6, 207; trunk of the human body, 2, 557.

2. **truncus**, a, um, adj. (*truncus*), stripped of its branches, 3, 659; mutilated, maimed, mangled, 6, 497; broken, shattered, 11, 9.

trux, **trucis**, adj., ferocious, grim, stern, fierce, 10, 447.

tū, pers. pron. pl. vōs, *thou*, freq.; abl. with *cum*, tēcum, vōbiscum, *with thee, with you*; vōsmet, *thyselves, yourselves*, 1, 207.

tuba, ae, f., *a trumpet*, 2, 313, et al.; *trumpet-signal*, 11, 424.

tueor, tuitus or tūtus sum, 2, dep. a., *to look at, gaze upon, behold, regard*, 4, 451, et al.; *watch, guard, defend, maintain, protect*, 1, 564, et al.; p., tūtus, a, um, *secure, safe*; *in safety*, 1, 243; *sure*, 4, 373; subst., tūtum, ī, n., *safety, place of safety*, 1, 391; pl., tūta, ōrum, *safe places, safety, security*, 11, 882; adv., tūtō, *with safety, safely, without danger*, 11, 381.

Tulla, ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tullus, ī, m., *Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome*, 6, 814.

tum, adv., *then, freq.; then too*; *at the same time, moreover*, 4, 250, et al.; referring to a perf. p., 5, 719; answering to, *cum, cum — tum, while — at the same time*; *both — and, not only — but*; opposed to *nunc*, 10, 14.

tumeō, uī, 2, n., *to swell*, 2, 381; *to be puffed up, boastful*, 11, 854; p., tumēns, entis, *swollen*, 2, 381.

tumidus, a, um, adj. (tumeō), *swollen*, 1, 142; *distended*, 10, 387; *elated*, 9, 596; *incensed, angry*, 6, 407; *causing to swell, swelling*, 3, 357.

tumor, ōris, m. (tumeō), *a swelling*; of the mind, *passion, indignation, resentment*, 8, 40.

tumultus, ūs, m. (tumeō), *commotion*; *uproar*; *outcry*, 9, 397; *shouting, cries*, 3, 99; *haste*, 11, 447; *uprising*, 6, 857.

tumulus, ī, m. (tumeō), *a rising ground*; *a low hill*, 9, 195; *a mound*, 2, 713; *sepulchral mound, sepulcher, tomb*, 3, 304; 11, 103.

tunc, adv. (tum-ce), *then, at that time*; *then, thereupon, afterwards*, 11, 208.

tundō, tutudī, tūnsus or tūsus, 3, a., *to beat, pound, bruise, strike, smite*, 1, 481; *lash*, 5, 125; fig., *importune, assail*, 4, 448.

tunica, ae, f., *the under-garment of men and women*; *vest, tunic*, 9, 616; *cuirass, corselet*, 10, 314.

tūnsus, a, um, p. of tundō.

turba, ae, f., *confusion, uproar, tumult*, 5, 152; *a crowd, throng*, 2, 580; *multitude*, 6, 305; *herd*, 1, 191; *flock*, 3, 233.

turbidus, a, um, adj. (turbō), *confused*; *mingled, foul*, 6, 296; *dismal, dark*, 6, 534; *whirling*, 5, 696; of the mind, *sad, troubled*, 4, 353; *startled, in alarm*, 11, 814; *furious*, 11, 742.

1. turbō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (turba), *to stir up, confuse, disturb*, 3, 449; *scatter*, 1, 395; *overthrow*, 11, 796; *agitate*, 4, 566; *perplex*, 1, 515; *enrage, anger*, 8, 435; *madden*, 7, 767; without obj. acc., *to make disturbance, uprear*, 6, 857, et al.; reflex., *to be troubled*, 6, 800.

2. turbō, inis, m. (cf. turba), *a tornado, whirlwind*; *storm, tempest*, 1, 442; *whirling cloud*, 3, 573; *wind accompanying the lightning*; *lightning-blast*, 1, 45; 6, 594; *whirling or stormy force*, 11, 284, et al.; *a whirling top, a child's top*, 7, 378.

tūreus, a, um, adj. (tūs), *of frankincense*, 6, 225.

tūricremus, a, um, adj. (tūs and cremō), *incense-burning*, 4, 453.

turma, ae, f., *a squadron or troop*, properly of Roman cavalry; in general, *a troop, squadron*, 5, 560; *host, army*, 11, 503; in turmās, *into or in squadrons*, 11, 599.

Turnus, ī, m., *the chief of the Rutulians*, 7, 56, et al.

turpis, e, adj., *unsightly, unseemly*, freq.; *squalid*, 6, 276; *foul*; *besmeared, covered*, 5, 358; *shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful*, 2, 400.

turpō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. (turpis), *to make indecent; to soil, disfigure, defile*, 12, 611.

turriger, gera, gerum, adj. (turris and gerō), *turret-bearing, tower-crowned*, 7, 631; 10, 253.

turris, is, f., *a tower*, 2, 445, et al.

turrītus, a, um, adj. (turris), *turreted*, 8, 693; *crowned with turrets; with crown of towers*, 6, 785; *tower-like, towering, lofty*, 3, 536.

tūs, tūris, n., *incense*, 1, 417, et al.

Tuscī, ōrum, m., *the people of Etruria; Etruscans, Etrurians, Tuscans*, 11, 629, et al.

Tuscus, a, um, adj., *Etrurian, Tuscan*.

tūtāmen, inis, n. (tūtor), *a means of protection; a defense*, 5, 262.

tūtō, see tueor.

tūtor, āvī, ātus sum, ī, dep. intens. a. (tueor), *to protect, defend*, 2, 677; *befriend*, 5, 343.

tūtus, a, um, see tueor.

tuus, a, um, poss. pron. (tū), *thy, thine, your, yours*; pl., tuī, ōrum, m., *thy friends, kinsmen, countrymen, descendants, etc.*, 3, 488; freq.

Tydeus (dissyll.), eī or eos, m., *son of Oeneus and Periboea, and father of Diomed*, 6, 479.

Tydidēs, ae, m., *the son of Tydeus, Diomedes or Diomed*, 1, 97, et al.

tympanum, ī, n., *a drum, timbrel, tambourine*, 9, 619.

Tyndaris, idis, f., *a daughter of Tyn-darus; Helen*, 2, 569.

Typhōeus (trisyll.), eī or eos, m., *Typhoeus or Typhon, a giant struck*

down to Hades by the thunderbolt of Jupiter.

Typhōius, a, um, adj. (Typhōeus), *pertaining to the giant Typhoeus; Typhoian*, 1, 665.

tyrannus, ī, m., *a sovereign prince, chief, ruler*, 4, 320; *in a bad sense, a despot, tyrant*, 1, 361.

Tyrēs, ae, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 403.

Tyrius, a, um, adj. (Tyros), *of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician*, 1, 12; subst.,

Tyrius, īī, m., *a Tyrian*, 1, 574; pl., 1, 747.

Tyros (Tyros), ī, f., *Tyre, the ancient maritime capital of Phoenicia*, 1, 346.

Tyrrhēnī, ōrum, m., *the Tyrrheni, a branch of the Pelasgic race who are said to have settled in Etruria; Etrurians, Tuscans*, 8, 603.

1. **Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, adj. (Tyrrhēnī), *Tyrrhenian; Etruscan, Tuscan*, 1, 67; subst., **Tyrrhēnus**, ī, m., *a Tuscan*, 10, 787.

2. **Tyrrhēnus**, ī, m., *the name of an Etruscan ally of Aeneas*, 11, 612.

Tyrrheus (dissyll.), eī, m., and **Tyr-rhus**, ī, m., *a shepherd of Latium, in the service of Latinus*, 7, 532, et al.

Tyrrhīdae, ārum, m. (Tyrrheus), *the sons of Tyrrheus*, 7, 484.

U

1. **ūber**, eris, n., *a teat, an udder*, 3, 392; *the breast*, 5, 285; *breast, bosom*, 3, 95; meton., *richness, fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness*, 1, 531.

2. **ūber**, eris, adj. (compar., ūberior; superl., ūberrimus), (ūber), *fruitful, fertile*, 3, 106.

ubī, adv. of place and time; relat., *where; indefinite, wheresoever*, 7,

400; interrog., *where*, 3, 312, et al.; of time, *when*; *whenever*, 4, 143, et al.; *as soon as*, 1, 81; in comparison, 2, 471; 7, 719, et al.

ubique, adv. of place (ubi), *wheresoever*; *anywhere*, 1, 601; *everywhere*, 2, 368.

Ucalegōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan*; meton., *the house of Ucalegon*, 2, 312.

ūdus, a, um, adj. (ūvidus, *moist*), *wet*, *moist*, 5, 357.

Ūfēns, entis, m. 1. *A river of Latium flowing into the sea west of Terracina*, 7, 802. 2. *A chief of the Aequi*, 7, 745, et al.

ulcīscor, ultus sum, 3, dep. a., *to take revenge for*, *to avenge*, 2, 576.

Ulixēs, is, eī or I, m., *Ulysses, son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, distinguished for shrewdness and cunning*, 2, 44, et al.

ūllus, a, um (gen. ūllius, dat. ūllī), adj. (for ūnulus from ūnus), *any*, *any one*, in clauses expressing or implying a negative; subst., m., *any one*, *any*, 1, 440, et al.

ulmus, ī, f., *an elm tree, elm*, 6, 283.

ulterior, ius, adj. (comp. of obs. ulter), *that is beyond*; *farther*, 6, 314; adv., *ulterius, farther*, 12, 806; superl., *ultimus*, a, um, of space, *the farthest, uttermost; remotest, utmost*, 4, 481; of time, *the last*, 2, 248; *the remotest*, 7, 49; of order, *the last*, 5, 347; of quality, *worst, most humiliating, most degrading*, 4, 537; pl., *ultima*, ōrum, *the end, goal*, 5, 317; *the last, the final hour; the end*, 2, 446.

ulterius, see ulterior.

ultimus, see ulterior.

ultor, ōris, m. (ulcīscor), *an avenger*, 2, 96; translated adjectively, *avenging*, 6, 818.

ultrā, prep. with acc., and adv. (cf. ulterior); prep. *beyond*, 6, 114; adv., *longer, beyond, farther*, 3, 480.

ultrix, īcis, adj. (ulcīscor), *avenging*, 2, 587.

ultrō, adv. (cf. ulterior), *to the farther side*; *furthermore, over and above, moreover*, 2, 145, et al.; *even*, 9, 127; *beyond the limit of necessity; uncompelled, unasked, unimpelled*; apart from all external influences, *of one's self, of one's own accord or motion, voluntarily, willingly*; unprompted by any words on another's part, *first*, 2, 372; 4, 304; *undressed*, 10, 606; *promptly*, 10, 282; *impetuously*, 12, 3.

ultus, a, um, adj., p. of ulcīscor.

ulula, ae, f. (ululō), *a screech-owl*.

ululātus, ūs, m. (ululō), *a yelling, howling*, 7, 395; *wailing, shrieking*, 4, 667.

ululō, āvī, ātus, I, a. and n., *to howl*, 6, 257; *wail, shriek*, 4, 168; *to utter wild cries of triumph*, 11, 662; *shriek the name of; invoke with cries*, 4, 609.

ulva, ae, f., *water-grass, sedge*, 2, 135.

Umbēr, bra, brum, adj., *Umbrian*; subst., *Umbēr*, brī, m., *an Umbrian dog or hound*, 12, 753.

umbō, ōnis, m., *the boss of a shield*, 2, 546; *a shield*, 7, 633.

umbra, ae, f., *shade, shadow*, 1, 165, et al.; *darkness, night*, 2, 693, et al.; *a shade of doubt*, 12, 669; *the shade of the dead*, freq.; *a ghost*, 4, 386; *a phantom*, 10, 636; pl., *umbrae*, ārum, *the Manes, shades*, 3, 638; freq.; sub umbrās, *to the abode of the dead*, 4, 660.

umbrifer, era, erum, adj. (umbra and ferō), *shady*, 6, 473.

I. umbrō, āvī, ātus, I, a. (umbra), *to shade*, 6, 772; pass., *to be thrown into*

- shadow; to be darkened, grow dark*, 3, 508.
2. **Umbrō**, ōnis, m., *a soothsayer of the Marsi*, 7, 752.
- umbrōsus**, a, um, adj. (umbra), *shady; dark, shadowy*, 8, 242.
- ūmectō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n., *to moisten, bedew, bathe*, 1, 465.
- ūmeō**, 2, n. (ūmor), *to be moist*; p., **ūmēns**, entis, *wet, dewy, humid*, 7, 763.
- umerus**, ī, m., *the upper bone of the arm; the shoulder*, 1, 501, and freq.
- ūmidus**, a, um, adj. (ūmeō), *moist, wet, damp, dewy*, 2, 8, et al.; *liquid*, 4, 486.
- ūmor**, ōris, m., *moisture; liquid, fluid, water*.
- umquam**, adv., *even at any time, ever*, 6, 770; *at all*, 12, 649.
- ūnā**, adv., see **ūnus**.
- ūnanimus**, a, um, adj. (ūnus and animus), *of one mind or heart; sympathizing, loving*, 4, 8; *with one heart*, 12, 264.
- ūnctus**, a, um, p. of **unguō**.
- uncus**, a, um, adj., *hooked, crooked*, 1, 169; *talon-shaped, hooked*, 3, 217.
- unda**, ae, f., *a wave, billow*, 1, 161; freq.; *the sea*, 3, 202; *water, river, stream*, 9, 22.
- unde**, adv., *whence, of place; relat.*, 2, 458; *interrog., from what place, point, or quarter; of other relations, from which event*, 1, 6; *on which account*, 6, 242; *from whom*, 5, 123.
- undique**, adv. (unde and -que), *from or on every side or all sides; all around, everywhere*, 3, 193, et al.
- undō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n. (unda), *to rise in waves; of flame, smoke, dust, etc., surge*, 2, 609; *overflow, stream forth, burst forth, gush*, 10, 908; *boil, seethe*, 6, 218; *of lines or reins, hang free, flow*, 5, 146.
- undōsus**, a, um, adj. (unda), *billowy, stormy*, 4, 313; *sea-washed*, 3, 693.
- ungō**, see **unguō**.
- unguis**, is, m., *a finger-nail*, 4, 673; *talon*, 12, 255; *claw*, 5, 352; **in unguem**, (polished) *to the nail*.
- ungula**, ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof*, 8, 596.
- unguō** (**ungō**), ūnxī, ūnctus, 3, a, *to anoint, cover with oil*, 6, 219; *envenom*, 9, 773; p., **ūnctus**, a, um, *oiled over, oiled*; *of the bottoms of ships, covered with pitch, pitchy*, 4, 398.
- ūnus**, a, um (gen. ūnŭs, dat. ūnī), num. adj., *one*, 2, 527, et al.; *one alone, a single one* (emphatically), 1, 47; *only, alone*, 9, 544; *one in particular*, 5, 704; *with a comparative*, 1, 15; *with a superl.*, 2, 426; *with ante aliōs*, 3, 321; *common*, 5, 308; *one and the same, at once*, 10, 871; pl., *one*, 2, 642; **ad ūnum**, *to a man, without exception, utterly*, 5, 687; **in ūnum**, *in one, together*, 12, 714; adv., **ūnā**, *in one place or at one time, together with, at once, at the same time*, 3, 634, et al.; *with -que following*, 11, 864.
- urbs**, urbis, f., *a city, especially a walled city*, 1, 12, et al.
- urgeō**, ursī, 2, a. and n., *to drive, impel, press forward*, 1, 111; *ply, hasten*, 9, 489; *press, oppress, crush, bear down*, 3, 579; *press around, inclose, surround, hem in*, 11, 524; *weigh upon, oppress, close*, 10, 745; *overpower*, 2, 653; *attack*, 10, 375; *punish, torture*, 6, 561.
- urna**, ae, f., *a water-vessel, an urn*, 7, 792; *an urn for casting lots*, 6, 22; *of judges*, 6, 432.
- ūrō**, ussī, ūstus, 3, a., *to burn; burn up*, 2, 37; *inflamm with love*, 4, 68; *trouble, disturb, torment*, 1, 662.

ursa, ae, f. (*ursus*), a she-bear; a bear, 5, 37.

ursus, ī, m., a bear.

ūsquam, adv., anywhere, 1, 604; by any means, at all, 8, 568.

ūsque, adv., all the way; all along; continuously, constantly, 2, 628; **quō ūsque**, how long, 5, 384; **ūsque adeō**, so far, so much, to such a degree, so, 12, 646; **ūsque ad** or **adūsque**, quite to, 11, 262; **ab ūsque**, even from, 7, 289; **super ūsque**, even beyond, 11, 317; **ūsque dum**, even while, as long as, 10, 321.

1. **ūsus**, a, um, p. of **ūtor**.

2. **ūsus**, ūs, m. (**ūtor**), a using; use, usage, employment, purpose, 4, 647; experience, practice, communication, 2, 453; profit, use, advantage, foll. by abl., use for, need of, necessity of, 8, 441.

ut (**utī**), adv. and conj.; adv., interrog., in what manner, how? 1, 466, et al.; sometimes with indic. in a dependent question, 6, 855; how gladly, 8, 154; relat. adv. of manner, as, just as, freq.; in oaths, so truly as, 12, 206; of time, as soon as, when, 8, 1, et al.; **ut primum**, as soon as, 1, 306; conj., denoting result, so that, 6, 553, et al.; purpose; in order that, that, 1, 685, et al.; with subj. for inf. and acc., that, 11, 269.

utcumque, adv., in whatever way, however, howsoever, 6, 822.

uterque, **utraq̃ue**, **utrumque**, each (of two); both, 2, 214; subst., **utrumque**, n., each, either thing or alternative, 2, 61; adv., **utrōque**, to or on both sides; on either side, 5, 469.

uterus, ī, m., the womb, belly, 11, 813; cavity, 2, 38.

utī, see **ut**.

utinam, interj., O that! would that! with subj., 1, 575.

ūtor, **ūsus** sum, 3, dep. n., to use, foll. by the abl.; employ, show, display, 5, 192; address, 1, 64; experience, enjoy, prove, meet with, 6, 546.

utrimque, adv. (**uterque**), on or from either side; on both sides; on every side, 7, 566.

utrōque, see **uterque**.

utrumque, see **uterque**.

uxōrius, a, um, adj. (**uxor**, wife), pertaining to a wife; enslaved to one's wife, uxorious, slave of a wife, 4, 266.

V

vacca, ae, f., cow, 6, 251; heifer, 4, 61.

vacō, **āvī**, **ātus**, 1, n., to be empty; to be open, 11, 179; to be free from, unoccupied by, with abl., 3, 123; impers., **vacat**, there is leisure, one has time, 1, 373.

vacuus, a, um, adj. (**vacō**), empty, void, 12, 592; open, 5, 515; deserted, 2, 528; solitary, 2, 761; 4, 82; without employment, unoccupied; subst., **vacuum**, ī, n., emptiness, void space, 12, 906.

vādō, 3, n., to go, walk, advance, go on, 2, 396, et al.; rush, 2, 359; move, speed on, 8, 702; imperat., **vāde**, away, go on! 3, 462.

vadōsus, a, um, adj. (**vadum**), that can be forded; fordable, shallow, 7, 728.

vadum, ī, n., a ford; a shallow, shoal, 1, 112; sand-bank, 10, 303; shallow water, 11, 628; bottom, depth, 1, 126; water, tide, stream, 6, 320; water of the sea, 5, 158; wave, sea, 7, 198.

vāgīna, ae, f., a scabbard, sheath, 4, 579.

vāgitus, ūs, m. (vāgiō), *a wailing*, 6, 426.

vagor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., (*vagus, wandering*), *to wander about*, 6, 886; *ride to and fro, career about*, 5, 560; *to be rumored round, spread*, 2, 17.

valēns, see valeō.

valeō, uī, itus, 2, n., *to be strong physically; to be well, vigorous, powerful; to excel*, 5, 67; *to have power, be able; can*, 2, 492; *to avail; can do*, 12, 798; imperat., **vale**, *farewell!* 2, 789; p., **valēns**, entis, *strong, vigorous, powerful*, 5, 431.

Valerus, ī, m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 752.

validus, a, um, adj. (valeō), *strong*, 1, 120; *vigorous, powerful*, 5, 15; *mighty*, 2, 50; *heavy, massive*.

vallēs, is, f., *a valley, dell, dale, ravine, vale*, 1, 186, et al.

vāllō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vāllum), *to surround with a rampart; to encamp around*, 11, 915.

vāllum, ī, *a rampart, breastwork, or fort with palisades*, 9, 524.

vānus, a, um, adj., *containing nothing, empty; devoid of truth, deceitful, false*, 1, 352; *unavailing*, 8, 259; *groundless*, 4, 12; *ignorant*, 10, 631; subst., **vāna**, ōrum, n., *useless things*, 2, 287; adv., **vāna**, *vainly*, 11, 854.

vapor, ōris, m., *vapor, steam*, 7, 466; *fiery vapor; fire*, 5, 683.

vapōrō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (vapor), *to send out steam; to fumigate; perfume*, 11, 481.

variō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n. (varius), a., *to diversify; exchange, relieve*, 9, 164; n., *change, waver*, 12, 223.

varius, a, um, adj., *diversified, manifold, various*, 5, 605, et al.; *differ-*

ent, 4, 286; *mingled*, 11, 475; *varying*, 1, 748; *changing*, 4, 564; subst., **varium**, īī, n., *a changeable, fickle, inconstant thing*, 4, 569.

vāstātor, ōris, m. (vāstō), *ravager, destroyer*, 9, 772.

vāstō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vāstus), *to make void or empty; to desolate, lay waste, ravage, devastate*, 1, 471, et al.; *deprive of, strip, rob*, with acc. and abl., 8, 8.

vāstus, a, um, adj., *empty, void, wild, waste*, 9, 323; *vast, unbounded*, 1, 118; *huge, enormous, immense*, 3, 647; *deep, vast, sounding*, 1, 245.

vātēs, is, c., *a prophet, soothsayer, augur, seer*, 3, 433; *prophetess*, 3, 187; *poet, bard*, 6, 662; *priest*, 11, 774.

-ve, conj. enclit. (cf. vel), usually appended to the first word in the clause or phrase, or freq.; **ve—ve**, *either—or, both—and*, 10, 150.

vectis, is, m. (vehō), *a pole, lever, bar, bolt*, 7, 609.

vectō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (vehō), *to convey*, 6, 391.

vectus, a, um, p. of vehō.

vehō, vexī, vectus, 3, a. and n., *to carry*, 1, 113, et al.; *bring, usher in*, 5, 105; pass., **vehor**, vectus sum, *to be carried, fly*, 7, 65; with or without equō, nāvibus, etc., *to ride, go, sail*, 1, 121; 12, 162; with acc., *sail over*, 1, 524.

vel, conj. (volō), or implying indifference as to the alternative or choice, or, freq.; *even, or whether, and*, 6, 769; **vel—vel**, *either—or*, 4, 24, 25, et al.

vēlāmen, inis, n. (vēlō), *a veil*, 1, 649; *a covering, garment, vestment*, 6, 221.

1. **Velīnus**, ī, m., *a lake in the country of the Sabines*, 7, 517.

2. Velinus, a, um, adj. (*Velia*), of *Velia*, a town on the western coast of *Lucania*; *Velian*, 6, 366.

vēlivolus, a, um, adj. (*vēlum* and *1. volō*), *sail-flying, sail-covered*, 1, 224.

velle, see *volō*.

vellō, *vellī* or *vulsī*, *vulsus*, 3, a., to *pluck; pull up*, 3, 28; *wrench, tear away*, 2, 480; *tear down*, 9, 506; *move*, 11, 19; *seize, lift*, 10, 381; **vellere signa**, *pluck up the standards from the ground; move the camp, depart*.

vellus, *eris*, n., a *fleece*, 6, 249; *woolen band or fillet*, 4, 459; *skin*, 7, 95.

vēlō, *āvī*, ātus, 1, a. (*vēlum*), to *veil*, 3, 405; *cover, clothe; bind around, wreath, crown*, 5, 72; *festoon, adorn*, 2, 249; *to shade by bearing in the hand*, 7, 154; 11, 101.

vēlōx, *ōcis*, adj., *swift, fleet*, 4, 174; *quick, ready*, 5, 444.

vēlum, ī, n., a *cloth; sail*, 1, 103, et al.; a *curtain, canvas, covering*, 1, 469.

velut (*velutī*), adv. (*vel* and *ut*), *even as, like, as it were, as, just as, as if*, 1, 82, et al.

vēna, ae, f., a *vein*, 4, 2.

vēnābulum, ī, n. (*vēnor*), a *hunting-spear*, 4, 131.

vēnātor, *ōris*, m. (*vēnor*), a *hunter*, 11, 678; **vēnātor canis**, a *hunting-dog*, 12, 751.

vēnātrix, *īcis*, f. (*vēnor*), a *huntress*, 1, 319; adj., 11, 780.

vēnātus, ūs, m. (*vēnor*), a *hunting, the chase*, 7, 747; *the spoils of the chase*, 9, 407.

vēndō, *didī*, *ditus*, 3, a. (*vēnum*, *sale*, and *dō*), to *offer for sale; to sell*, 1, 484; *betray*, 6, 621.

venēnum, ī, n., a *poisonous drug; poison, venom*, 2, 221; a *charm, drug*, 7, 190; *poison of love*, 1, 688.

venerābilis, e, adj. (*veneror*), *deserving of respect; venerable, venerated, revered*, 6, 408; *sacred*, 12, 767.

veneror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to *venerate, reverence, revere*, 3, 79; *adore, worship*, 5, 745; *bow before, kneel at*, 12, 220; p., **venerātus**, a, um, pass., *supplicated, entreated*, 3, 460.

venia, ae, f., *favor*, 4, 50; *mercy, kindness*, 4, 435; *forbearance, indulgence, concession*, 10, 626; *grace, favor*, 11, 101; *relief, help*, 1, 519.

Venilia, ae, f., a *nymph, mother of Turnus*, 10, 76.

veniō, *vēnī*, *ventus*, to *come*, freq.; *come forth; approach*, 6, 755; *rise, appear*, 1, 353; *dawn*, 10, 241; *to present one's self or itself*, 5, 344; *descend, spring from*, 5, 373; impers., **ventum est**, *we, they came or have come*, 4, 151; fut. p. subst., **ventūrum**, ī, n., *that which is to come, the future, futurity*, 6, 66.

vēnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., to *hunt*, 4, 117.

venter, *tris*, m., the *belly*, 3, 216; fig., *hunger*, 2, 356.

ventōsus, a, um, adj. (*ventus*), *windy, stormy*, 6, 335; *fleeting, unreal, inflated, windy, noisy*, 11, 390; *empty, vain boasting*, 11, 708; *fleet as the wind*, 12, 848.

ventus, ī, m., *wind*, 1, 43, et al.; *blast*, 2, 649.

Venulus, ī, m., a *Latin messenger*, 8, 9.

Venus, *eris*, f., *Venus, goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite, daughter of Jupiter and Dione*, 1, 411, et al.; meton., *love, lust*, 6, 26.

vepres, *is*, m., a *thorn, brier, bramble*, 8, 645.

verbēna, ae, f., usually in the plural, *laurel, olive, or myrtle boughs for the altar; sacred boughs*.

verber, eris, n., *a lash, whip; a stripe, blow*, 6, 558, et al.; *flapping, beating*, 12, 876.

verberō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (verber), *to lash, beat, strike*, 3, 423, et al.

verbum, ī, n., *a word*, 1, 710, et al.

vērē, adv. (vērus), *truly, correctly*, 6, 188.

vereor, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., *to fear*.

vergō, 3, a. and n., *to incline; go down, sink*, 12, 727.

veritus, a, um, p. of vereor.

vērius, see vērus.

vērō, adv. (vērus), *in truth; indeed, but indeed, but*, 2, 438, et al.

verrō, no perf., versus, 3, a., *to sweep; snatch, bear, sweep away*, 1, 59; *sweep over*, 3, 208.

versicolor, ōris, adj. (versō and color), *of various colors, parti-colored*, 10, 181.

versō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. a. (vertō), *to turn much; writhe*, 11, 753; *turn*, 5, 408; *handle, wield*, 9, 747; *to buffet, drive, beat round and round*, 5, 460; *drive to and fro*, 12, 664; *toss about*, 6, 362; *turn, hurry*, 4, 286; *involve in or distract with*, 7, 336; *with or without mente, pectore, etc., revolve, meditate, devise, consider*, 1, 657.

1. **versus**, a, um, p. of verrō.

2. **versus**, a, um, p. of vertō.

3. **versus**, ūs, m. (vertō), *a turning; a verse or line of poetry; a rank, row, tier of oars*, 5, 119.

vertex, icis, m. (vertō), *a whirl; whirlpool*, 7, 567; *vortex*, 1, 117; *whirling column of flame*, 12, 673; *the top, crown of the head, the head*, 1, 403; *summit, top*, 1, 163; *mountain summit, height*, 3, 679; *ā vertice, from on high, from above*, 1, 114.

vertō, vertī, versus, 3, a. and n.; a., *to turn, freq.; turn round*, 12, 462; *turn back, put to flight*, 10, 512; *turn toward, send to*, 11, 798; *direct*, 3, 146; *transfer*, 11, 282; *reverse*, 8, 210; *upturn, invert*, 1, 478; *turn out, empty, drain*, 9, 165; *overthrow, destroy*, 1, 20; *subvert*, 11, 264; *change*, 1, 237; *transform*, 12, 891; *sē vertere, to change; to be directed, to result, issue, tend*, 1, 671; pass., **vertī**, of the heavens, *to turn round, revolve*, 2, 250; of the year or seasons, *to come round, revolve, return*, 5, 526; *to move about, career about*, 11, 683; *to turn upon, depend on*, 10, 529; *to move, be conducted*, 7, 101; n., *to turn, be transformed, changed*.

verū, ūs, n., *a spit*, 1, 212; *a slender, tapering lance; spit-dart*, 7, 665.

1. **vērūm**, ī, n., see vērus.

2. **vērūm**, adv., see vērus.

vērus, a, um, adj., *true, freq.; real*, 1, 405; **vērius est**, *it is or would be more just*, 12, 694; subst., **vērūm**, ī, n., *that which is true; truth, justice, right*, 2, 141; adv., **vērūm**, *in truth; truly; but indeed, but yet, yet, but*, 3, 670, et al.

vēsānus, a, um, *insane, mad, furious*, 9, 340.

vescor, 3, dep. n. and a., with abl., or absolute; *to feed upon*, 3, 622; *breathe*, 1, 546; *banquet, feast*, 6, 657.

vesper, eris or erī, m., *the evening; the evening star; the west*, 5, 19; personif., **Vesper, Hesperus**, 1, 374, et al.

Vesta, ae, f., *Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and granddaughter of Vesta, wife of Coelus; goddess of the hearth and household*, 2, 296, et al.; meton., *the hearth, the fire*.

vester, tra, trum, possessive pron. (vōs), *your, yours*, I, 573, et al.

vestibulum, ī, n., *entrance, porch, portal, vestibule*, 2, 469, et al.

vestigium, iī, n. (vestigō), *a foot-step; step*, 2, 711; *footprint, track*, 8, 209; *course*, 5, 592; *footprint or foot; foot or hoof*, 5, 566; *trace*, 3, 244; *sign, vestige*, 4, 23.

vestigō, ī, a., *to track; trace, explore, search; seek out, hunt*, 12, 467; 6, 145; *descry*, 12, 588.

vestiō, īvī or iī, itus, 4, a. (vestis), *to clothe; fig., deck, array, cover, clothe*, 6, 640, et al.

vestis, is, f., *a garment, freq.; robe*, 6, 645; *vestment*, 1, 404; *clothing*, 6, 359; *covering, drapery, tapestry*, 1, 639.

Vesulus, ī, m., *a mountain in the Maritime Alps, west of Liguria*, 10, 708.

vetitum, ī, n., see vetō.

vetitus, a, um, p. of vetō.

vetō, uī, itus, 1, a., *to prohibit*, 1, 39; with infin., *to forbid*, 1, 541; with acc., *oppose*, 2, 84; p. subst., **vetitum**, ī, n., *that which is forbidden; a prohibition*, 10, 9.

vetus, eris, adj., *old, aged, freq.; ancient, early, former*, 1, 23, et al.

vetustās, ātis, f. (vetus), *oldness; age, antiquity; length of time, duration, continuance*, 3, 415; *period, length of time*, 10, 792.

vetustus, a, um (vetus), *old, ancient*, 2, 713.

vexō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. (vehō), *to move much, harass*, 4, 615.

via, ae, f. (vehō), *a highway, road, path*, 1, 401, et al.; *limit, tropic, zodiac*, 6, 796; *course*, 5, 28; *voyage, wandering*, 3, 714; *passage, entrance*, 2, 494; *method, way, means*, 12, 405.

viātor, ōris, m. (via), *a wayfarer, traveler*, 5, 275.

vibrō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. and n.; a., *to cause to move tremulously; to dart, flash*, 8, 524; *to move to and fro, brandish*, 11, 606; *curl*, 12, 100; n., *vibrate*, 2, 211; *quiver*, 10, 484; *glitter, flash*, 9, 769.

vīcīnus, a, um, adj. (vīcus, *village*), *of the same district or village; neighboring, near*, 3, 382.

vicis, gen. f. (nom. sing. wanting) *a change, turn in affairs; stage, interchange*, 6, 535; *vicissitude, event*, 3, 376; *combat, encounter, peril*, 2, 433; *part, place, post*, 3, 634; *watch, guard*, 9, 175.

vicissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn*, 4, 80; *in one's turn, on one's part*, 6, 531.

victima, ae, f., *an animal offered in sacrifice; a victim*, 12, 296.

victor, ōris, m. (vincō), *a conqueror, victor, freq.; as adj., successful*, 3, 439; *in triumph*, 2, 329; *with success*, 8, 50; *victorious*, 1, 192.

victōria, ae, f. (victor), *victory*, 2, 584; *personified, Victory*, 11, 436.

victrīx, īcis, f. (vincō), *a female conqueror; in triumph*, 7, 544; *as adj., victorious*, 3, 54.

1. **victus**, a, um, p. of vincō.

2. **vīctus**, ūs, m. (vīvō), *a living; nourishment, sustenance, food*, 1, 214.

videō, vīdī, vīsus (interrog. *viden'* for *vidēsne*, 6, 779), 2, a., *to see or perceive, in all senses of the words, freq.; see to it, look to it; determine*, 10, 744; pass., **vidērī**, *to be seen*, 2, 461, et al.; *to seem, appear*, 1, 396, et al.; impers., **vidētur**, **vīsum est**, *it seems to one, seems good, proper, is the will of; one thinks, judges*, 2, 428, et al.; p. subst., **vīsum**, ī, n., *anything seen; a vision*, 3, 172; *portent, prodigy*, 4, 456.

viduō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (viduus), *to bereave*, with acc. and abl., 8, 571.

vigeō, 2, n., *to be active, lively, vigorous; to flourish, be strong*, 2, 88; *excel*, 4, 175.

vigil, ilis, adj. (vigeō), *awake, on the watch; sleepless*, 4, 182; *perpetual*, 4, 200; subst., **vigil**, ilis, m., *a watchman, guard, sentinel*, 2, 266, et al.

vigilāns, see vigilō.

vigilō, āvī, ātus, 1, n. and a. (vigil); n., *to be awake, watch*, 10, 228; *wake up, awake*, 4, 573; a., *to watch against, look out for, guard against*; p., **vigilāns**, antis, *watchful*, 5, 438.

vīgintī, num. adj. indecl., *twenty*, 1, 634.

vigor, ōris, m. (vigeō), *activity, force, vigor, energy*, 6, 730.

vīlis, e, adj., *of small value; cheap, worthless, insignificant, base, inferior*, 11, 372.

villōsus, a, um, adj. (villus), *shaggy, hairy*, 8, 177.

villus, ī, m., *shaggy hair*, 5, 352; *nap*, 1, 702.

vīmen, inis, n., *a flexible twig; osier, sprout, shoot, sprig, stem*, 3, 31.

vinciō, vinxī, vinctus, 4, a., *to bind*, 11, 81; *bind round*, 1, 337; *wreath, bind round*, 12, 120.

vinculum, see vinculum.

vincō, vīcī, victus, 3, a. and n.; a., *to conquer*, 1, 529, et al.; *slay*, 10, 842; *overcome, overpower, overwhelm*, 1, 122; *dispel*, 1, 727; *win, possess*, 6, 148; *persuade*, 2, 699; n., *to be victorious, gain the victory, conquer*, 11, 712.

vinctus, a, um, p. of vinciō.

vinculum (vinculum), ī, n. (vinciō), *that which serves for binding; a*

chain, 6, 395; *fetter, bond*, 1, 54; *a rope, cable*, 1, 168; 2, 236; *cord*, 5, 510; *a halter*, 11, 492; *morally, a bond, tie*, 4, 16; pl., **vincula** or **vincla**, ōrum, n., *gauntlets*, 5, 408; *a sandal*, 4, 518; fig., *constraint, compulsion*, 7, 203.

vindicō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vindex, *defender*), *to claim or get by legal process; claim; rescue, save*, 4, 228.

vīnum, ī, n., *wine*, 1, 195, et al.

viola, ae, f., *a violet*, 11, 69.

violābilis, e, adj. (violō), *that may be violated; violable; nōn violābile, inviolable*, 2, 154.

violentia, ae, f. (violentus), *violence*, 11, 354; *fierceness, impetuosity, fire, passion, fury, rage*, 12, 9.

violentus, a, um, adj. (vīs), *having much or excessive force; violent, impetuous*, 6, 356.

violō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vīs), *to exercise force upon; hurt, wound*, 11, 277; *break*, 7, 114; *devastate*, 11, 255; *desecrate, profane*, 2, 189; *stain*, 12, 67.

vīpereus, a, um, adj. (vīpera, *viper*), *pertaining to vipers or snakes; viperous, snaky*, 6, 281.

vir, virī, m., *a man* as distinguished by sex, 9, 479, and freq.; *husband*, 2, 744; *hero*, 6, 415; pl., **virī**, ōrum, *comrades, friends*, 2, 668; *citizens*, 1, 264; *people in general*, 1, 532.

virāgō, inis, f. (cf. vir), *a woman of masculine spirit; a heroine, warlike maid*, 12, 468.

Virbius, īī, m., *a Latin hero, son of Hippolytus and Aricia*, 7, 762.

virectum, ī, n. (vireō), *a green or grassy spot; a lawn or meadow*, 6, 638.

virēns, entis, p. of vireō.

vireō, uī, 2, n., *to be green*, 6, 206, et al.; p., **virēns**, entis, *green*, 6, 679.

vīrēs, see vīs.

virga, ae, f. (*vireō*), a twig, bough, branch, 6, 144; a wand (the caduceus of Mercury), 4, 242.

virgātus, a, um, adj. (*virga*), made of twigs; of basketwork; checkered or striped; plaid-, 8, 660.

virgeus, a, um, adj. (*virga*), of twigs, rods, osiers; of brushwood, 7, 463.

virgineus, a, um, adj. (*virgō*), pertaining to a virgin; of a virgin, of virgins; a maiden's, 11, 68; maiden-, virgin-, 2, 168.

virginitās, ātis, f. (*virgo*), virginity, 12, 141.

virgō, inis, f., a maiden, virgin, freq.; virgin daughter, 2, 403; virgin child, 11, 565; the transformed virgin, 10, 7, 791.

virgultum, ī, n. (*virga*), used only in the plural, a growth of brambles; a thicket, grove, 12, 522; shrubs, 3, 23; shoots or sprigs, 12, 207.

viridāns, antis, see *viridō*.

viridis, e, adj. (*vireō*), verdant, green, 3, 24; green wood-, 7, 677; fresh, blooming, 5, 295; vigorous, 6, 304.

viridō, ī, n. (*viridis*), to be green, verdant; p., **viridāns**, antis, green, grassy, verdant, 5, 388; mossy, 8, 630.

virilis, e, adj. (*vir*), pertaining to a man; male, 7, 50; manly, 3, 342; of manhood, 9, 311.

virtūs, ūtis, f. (*vir*), manhood; valor, courage, 2, 367, et al.; prowess, 1, 566; moral worth, virtue, 5, 344; greatness, glory, 6, 806; heroism, 4, 3; heroic effort, struggle, 12, 913.

vis, **vis**, pl., **virēs**, **virium**, strength, force; persistence, industry, force, power, 2, 452; keenness of scent, 4, 132; might, 7, 432; violence, fury, 1, 69; hurt, injury, 3, 242; pl., **virēs**, ium, physical power, strength, 2, 639; military strength, power, re-

sources, 2, 170; natural power, 7, 258; personal power, influence, 8, 404.

viscera, see *viscus*.

viscum, ī, n., the mistletoe, 6, 205.

viscus, eris, n., an inner part of the body; pl., **viscera**, um, the entrails, vitals, 6, 599; the flesh, 1, 211; heart, bosom, 6, 833.

visō, **visī**, **visus**, 3, intens. a. (*videō*), to look at much; look at carefully, observe, see, 2, 63; visit, 8, 157.

visū, supine of *videō*.

visum, ī, n. see *videō* at the end.

1. **visus**, a, um, p. of *videō*.

2. **visus**, ūs, m. (*videō*), a seeing; vision, sight, 4, 277; a phenomenon, spectacle, appearance, sight, 2, 212; aspect, 11, 271; prodigy, 3, 36.

vīta, ae, f. (*vīvō*), life, 2, 92; of society or nations, 6, 663; the living spirit, a soul or spirit, 4, 705.

vītālis, e, adj. (*vīta*), pertaining to life; essential to life, vital, 1, 388.

vītisator, ōris, m. (*vītis*, a vine, and 1. *serō*), a vine-planter, 7, 179.

vītō, āvī, ātus, ī, a. and n., to shun, avoid, 2, 433.

vitreus, a, um, adj. (*vitrum*), of or like glass, clear, shining, crystal, 7, 759.

vitta, ae, f., a fillet, band, or chaplet for the head, especially for religious occasions, 5, 366, et al.

vitulus, ī, m., a young bullock, steer, calf, 5, 772.

vīvidus, a, um, adj. (*vīvō*), full of life; lively, vigorous, ardent, 5, 754; quick, swift, 12, 753.

vīvō, **vīxī**, **vīctus**, 3, n., to live, 3, 311, and freq.; to survive, remain, be still living, 1, 218; to support life, live, 7, 749; exist, prosper, flourish, 1, 445; of inanimate things, live; grow, increase; **vīvite**, live and be happy; farewell.

vīvus, a, um, adj. (vīvō), *alive, living*, 6, 531; *lifelike*, 6, 848; *immortal*, 12, 235; of water, *living, running, pure*, 2, 719; of rock, *natural, unquarried, living*, 1, 167.

vix, adv., *hardly, scarcely, with difficulty*, 5, 263, and freq.

vocātus, ūs, m. (vocō), *a calling; summons*; pl., *a call*, 12, 95.

vōciferor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vōx and ferō), *to raise the voice; cry out, exclaim; utter with loud cries*, 2, 679.

vocō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to call, name*, 3, 133; *mention, speak of*, 3, 185; *invoke, implore*, 3, 264; *propitiate*, 3, 253; *invite*, 3, 70; *summon*, 2, 668; *challenge*, 6, 172; *incite*, 7, 614; *assemble, rally*, 7, 508.

volāns, antis, f., see 1. volō.

volātilis, e, adj. (1. volō), *flying; missile, winged*, 4, 71.

volēns, entis, see 2. volō.

volitō, āvī, ātus, 1, freq. n. (1. volō), *to fly about, whirl about, hover, flit*, 6, 329; *ride or gallop around*, 12, 126; *circulate, pass rapidly, fly*.

1. **volō**, āvī, ātus, 1, n., *to fly*, 1, 300, et al.; of rumor, *to be spread rapidly, noised or spread abroad*, 3, 121; p., subst., **volāns**, antis, f., *a winged creature; a bird*, 6, 239.

2. **volō**, voluī, velle, irreg. and def. a., *to will, wish, desire, intend, purpose*, freq.; followed by the infin., with or without subject acc., by the subj., or by a noun in the acc.; *wish, desire*, 2, 104, et al.; of the gods, *order, decree*, 5, 50, et al.; *be willing*, 1, 733; *think of, intend, mean*; of things, *to signify, mean*, 6, 318; p., **volēns**, entis, *willing, ready, unresisting, spontaneously*, 6, 146.

Volscēns, entis, m., *a Latin chief*, 9, 370.

Volscī, ōrum, *the Volsci or Volscians, a warlike tribe of Latium*.

Volscus, a, um, adj., *Volscian*, 7, 803.

volūbilis, e, adj. (volvō), *turning, whirling, spinning*, 7, 382.

volucer, cris, cre, adj. (1. volō), *having the power to fly*; of birds or winged creatures, *swift-winged*, 5, 488; of things, *winged, fleeting*, 2, 794; *swift*, 1, 317; subst., **volucris**, is, f., *a bird*, 3, 262.

volūmen, inis, n. (volvō), *a roll; fold, coil*, 2, 208.

voluntās, ātis, f. (2. volō), *a willing; will, wish, desire*, 6, 675; *consent*, 4, 125.

voluptās, ātis, f. (2. volō), *satisfaction, delight, pleasure*, 3, 660.

Volusus, ī, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 11, 463.

volūtō, āvī, ātus, 1, intens. a. and n. (volvō), *to roll about; to roll back, reëcho*, 5, 149; *roll or send through, make resound*, 1, 725; of thought, *turn over, ponder, think over; meditate*, 1, 50; with ellipsis of the acc., 4, 533; n., *fall prostrate*, 3, 607.

volūtus, a, um, p. of volvō.

volvō, volvī, volūtus, 3, a., *to roll*, 1, 86; *roll along or down*, 1, 101; *roll or cast up*, 3, 206; *toss, hurl*, 12, 906; *roll over, roll in the dust*, 12, 329; *cast, hurl down*, 1, 116; 9, 512; *roll, wheel*, 1, 163; of books, *open, unroll*, 1, 262; of the Fates, *fix the circle of events, decree, ordain, dispose*, 1, 22; 3, 376; of the mind, *revolve, meditate, reflect upon*, 1, 305; *pass, continue, live through, experience, endure, suffer*, 1, 9; *rotam volvere, to complete a cycle, period*; pass., **volvī**, *roll over, roll*, 10, 590; *turn or wind about*, 7, 350; *to be shed, to flow*, 4, 449; *roll on, revolve*, 1, 269.

vōmer, eris, m., *a plowshare, plow*, 7, 635.

vomō, uī, itus, 3, a., *to vomit; belch, vomit forth*, 5, 682.

vorāgō, inis, f. (vorō), *a chasm, abyss, gulf, whirlpool*, 6, 296; *torrent*, 9, 105.

vorō, āvī, ātus, 1, a., *to swallow up*, 1, 117.

vōs and **vōsmet**, see tū.

vōtum, ī, n., see voveō.

vōtus, a, um, p. of voveō.

voveō, vōvī, vōtus, 2, a., *to make a pledge or vow to a deity; vow*, 10, 774; *consecrate, devote*, 11, 558; p. subst., **vōtum**, ī, n., *a thing vowed; a conditional pledge made to some deity; a vow*, 5, 234, *prayer*, 4, 65; *votive offering*, 2, 17; *sacrifice*, 3, 279.

vōx, vōcis, f., *a voice*, 1, 328; *note, tone*, 6, 646; *language*, 12, 825; *response, answer*, 2, 119; *sound*, 3, 556.

Vulcānia, ae, f. (Vulcānius), *the island of Vulcan, Hiera; an island of volcanic origin off the northern coast of Sicily, and supposed by Virgil to be connected by subterranean channels with Aetna*, 8, 422.

Vulcānius, a, um, adj. (Vulcānus), *pertaining to Vulcan; forged or wrought by Vulcan*, 12, 739, et al.; *of fire or flame*, 10, 408.

Vulcānus, ī, m., *the god of fire and of the forge, son of Jupiter and Juno*, 8, 422; *meton., fire*, 2, 311, et al.

1. **vulgō**, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vulgus), *to make common or commonly known; spread abroad*, 1, 457; *divulge, disclose*, 10, 64.

2. **vulgō**, adv., see vulgus.

vulgus, ī, n., rarely m., *the common people; populace, people*, 2, 39; *mul-*

titute, 2, 798; *common soldiery*, 2, 99; *rabble, throng*, 1, 149; of animals, *the herd*, 1, 190; adv., **vulgō**, *in the multitude; in common, generally*, 6, 283; *all around, everywhere*, 3, 643.

vulnerō, āvī, ātus, 1, a. (vulnus), *to wound; offend, hurt, wound*, 8, 583.

vulnificus, a, um, adj. (vulnus and faciō), *wound-making; hurtful, deadly*, 8, 446.

vulnus, eris, n., *a wound*, 2, 436, and freq.; *blow*, 5, 433; *aim, thrust*, 2, 529; of the mind, *distress*, 12, 160; *heart-wound, passion*, 4, 2; of revenge, 1, 36.

vulsus, a, um, p. of vellō.

vult, see volō.

vultur, uris, m., *a vulture*, 6, 597.

Vulturnus, ī, m., *a river of Campania*, 7, 729.

vultus, ūs, m., *the look or expression of the face; face, visage, countenance*, 1, 209; *features*, 4, 556; *appearance, aspect*, 5, 848; *eyes, sight*, 2, 539.

X

Xanthus, ī, m. 1. *The Xanthus or Scamander, a river near Troy*, 5, 808, et al. 2. *A small river in Epirus named by Helenus after the Trojan Xanthus*, 3, 350. 3. *A river in Lycia*, 4, 143.

Z

Zacynthus, ī, f., *an island in the Ionian sea opposite Elis*, 3, 270.

Zephyrus, ī, m., *Zephyrus or Favonius, the god of the west wind*, 2, 417, et al.; *west wind*, 4, 562; *wind*, 10, 103.

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